708

Japan Mission
1900 – 1909
Vol. VIII

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MAY 28 1900

Niigata, Japan, April 22-1900.

Dear Dr. Barton, — Your letter of March 19 speaks of mine of Jan. 10 as having reached you in little over a month. But came to me on April 11th, being the 23rd day from Boston. It came via Vancouver.

My impression was that I wrote you in Feb., but on looking over my diary I find no record of it, and think I must have neglected to send you anything except a copy of a mimeograf letter, Mar 24. My intentions are always good in the correspondence line; but when a man has to be his own amanuensis, and has naturally quite a little to do in private correspondence and magazine "copy", he can't be held up very strictly along about the time when the Annual Report begins to ripen, especially if he is Sec. of the Station and is made responsible for a sort of double-headed report, as this year. And moreover the opening of Spring makes a mighty demand on a man's time for country touring.

You say in your letter that "one in Japan these days must row beside all waters". I think that is what we are trying to do, and I am surprised at times to think of the miscellaneous character of our work here in Niigata. But then, we are thankful that there are opportunities of whatever kind. Far removed from the centre of things, we know of course from the newspapers of the discussions that are going on re Religious Bill and such things; but practically they do not affect us. We have our job, and like the darkey "keep right on whitewasting". You doubtless know the story, but it is a good illustration of my general attitude of feeling.

One of the principal witnesses in a shooting affair was a Ja who was only a few feet distant whitewashing a chicken coop told a very straightforward story on the examination, whereupon a cro examiner tried to tangle him. "But when the defendant appeared with the gun, and it looked as if someone was going to get hurt, wha did you do then?" "I turned up one end of the coop & kept right on with my whitewashing." "When the shot was fired what did you do?" "Kept right on whitewashing." "Did you do anything when they removed the body?" "Yes; kept right on whitewashing."

We have recently finished our Annual Report, which will soon be in your hands I hope, giving the story of the year. It is more or less of a treadmill kind of work, - lots of motion and little progress apparent. However it is not fair to say there has been no gain during the year. It is a gain to be winning a wider and wider circle of friends who can be touched with Christian influence; it is a gain to see a half dozen brave enough to face the present public opinion and take a straight X'n stand; and it is surely a gain to find at the end of the year that not one of the Station, in spite of all the discouraging features of this field, has any inclination toward any other place except this alone. The solidarity of this Station is something to be grateful for! I hope nothing may come up that shall interfere with the integrity of our company, - tho I hear occasionally an ominous sound from the vicinity of Maebashi. It may be, however, that it is only a new outbreak of the volcano Asama, which has been unusually active lately!

I may not have informed you that I took a trip to Tokio in February. My plans for country touring were broken up by a sudden and heavy snowfall, so that it was quite impossible to meet my regular appointments

was just on the point of making the attempt, and had my satchel all packed ready for a start next morning when word came from two places asking me to postpone coming till next month (this was in Jan.); consequently I sized the opportunity which I have been wanting for 10 years to go to the Capital and see something of the Church, school and other work while it was in full blast, and not as I have heretofore seen it in summertime, either shut down or running on half-time. Made headquarters at Dr. Greiner's, and spent two weeks very pleasantly and profitably. Returned Feb. 10, and went into the country on the 14th for about a week. Off from the R.R. the roads were not yet open for anything more than walking, so I did a good deal of tramping across the top of the 4 or 5 ft. of snow. It was fine exercise, and I had some good meetings. One at Ozumi village, 10 m. from Nagaoka was especially interesting, where I spoke in a Bud. temple before an Educational Society. In the evening at a small meeting in a private house I baptized a promising young man of the village. At Nagaoka the following evening, received another young man into membership.

The country work is growing more and more interesting, and I look with a good deal of hope upon that feature of our labors. There are now 4 or 5 more candidates awaiting baptism in two villages from 5 to 8 miles out from Sanjo. Expect to go there this week. I have for some time thought this was a valuable vein to work, and was therefore rather interested in some remarks which were volunteered by Mr. Tamoto, Editor of the "Japan Times", whom I met when in Tokio.

Tho not himself a Xn, he seems quite friendly as one talks with him, and he said among other things that he did not believe Xnity was ever going to really move Japan until the common people, on the farms and in the small villages, had come under its influence. These districts furnished a large part of the life of the larger towns and cities eventually, and it was easier to win the conformers and faith of the young men before than after they had got into the cities. He hoped missionaries and evangelists would give them more attention than they had done heretofore. —— To some extent he is undoubtedly right; but it is also true that these districts are much more bound by the traditional superstitions than the larger places, and for that reason rather more difficult to reach; but once reached and won they have more of the staying qualities than the others. However, as a method of work it is well worth careful consideration, and I am giving it a trial as I have time.

Church building is in the air here just now. The Niigata Ch. is hauled up for repairs to the extent of some 300 Yen and more, and at present the services are held in our house, our parlor and dining room being converted into a fair-sized audience room. The Pedlers take the S.S., and the Ladies the Prayer Meeting. It is rather interesting to see how willing some people are to come here to a service when they would not think of being seen going publicly to church!

At Kashiwazaki, where I go once a month, there is now a move on foot to have a moneyed man there build such a house as we need for Kogisho, and rent it to us at a reasonable rate. Mrs. Naito of the Japanese Oil Co.

Tanda ready to do this for us whenever we want it done.
He is not an avowed Xn, he is always very friendly, and I see him often, both there and here, as he frequently calls.
His Co. at its directors meeting in Feb., after declaring a dividend of 40% to the stockholders (aside from a reserve fund) voted to increase their capital from ¥600000 to ¥1200000.
They have a large plant, and are doing a fine business.
The recent discovery of oil in the vicinity of that city has transformed Kashiwazaki from a sleepy hamlet to a booming city of wild dimensions. Nagaoka will have to look sharp to her laurels, tho there is no immediate danger of her losing her great prestige.
One of our Xns at Nagaoka, Mr. Fujita the photographer, has been dabbling in oil a little, and with good success so far as making money is concerned; and I do not think it has injured him morally as is the case of nine out of ten who do so. He has now on hand a church scheme which quite puts into the shade anything that has yet been broached in these parts. His plan involves the raising of 10000 yen, – 2000 to be used for the purchase of a site, 3000 for building and furniture, and the other 5000 for a permanent fund for support of minister (in part), for repairs, &c. He is willing to make a large contribution and has promises from some of his oil company friends round home, and seems quite confident of success.
I believe he has practically in hand now 2000 yen without having yet made any active effort at soliciting.
I looked over the prospectus when there last week, and did some work on drawing plans for the possible church.
I shall think he does well if he realizes half his hopes.

It is good honour to see someone, and especially a man who has made money in oil, planning on an unselfish expenditure of his surplus funds. He has a very strong affection for the evangelist, Mr. Yoneyama, & great faith in him.

And speaking about making money, if you have any cash seeking a good investment, perhaps you would like to send it out here and let me put it into an oil well for you. (That may sound like an ambiguous offer, but it is all I can promise!) I have not yet been drawn into the wild whirl of speculation that is stirring this whole province in a way that no outsider can appreciate; but it is not that I have not had invitations and most favorable opportunities from those on the inside track. To me it is no temptation, but I can readily see how inflamed and enthusiastic those might become who had a taste for such things. Money is all right in its place, but as a matter of fact these sudden riches are causing the moral ruin of thousands in this vicinity. Somehow there seems to be the trail of the serpent over it all.

A more moderate invitation has recently come to me in the shape of a request to teach English at the Chu-Gakko here, 10 hours per week, at the princely remuneration of 100 En per month. Mr. Yoneyama has recently refused a similar invite from the Nagaoka school at 30 En per mo. In spite of the flattering offer, I have decided to keep right on whitewashing.

Have been spending some little time recently in trying to get this sand lot to looking green. What with grass seed and trees and shrubs and garden seeds I put on deposit in the Sand Bank, we are now awaiting the returns with interest, not to say hope.

Mrs. Newell joins me in most sincere regards.

Yours very truly —

Horatio B. Newell

H. B. Newell

Niigata, Japan, Jan. 10 - 1900.

FEB 14 1900
MAR 17 1900

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton, -

After my return from Kanizawa last Sept., the autumn ran away very rapidly, and now the New year is slipping along at an astonishing rate. During this time I am painfully conscious that my reports to you have been all too inadequate. I wish there were more to report, but in general it is only a monotony of efforts in various directions with a minimum of apparent results.

In Oct. (17-18) we had our usual Evangelists' Meeting here at Niigata, all the workers being present. Mr. Katayama's loss has not yet been made good, so we are one man short at Kashiwazaki, six evangelists being our present quota. Of these Mr. Omiya is now self-supporting, receiving nearly his whole income from teaching English at the Post & Telegraph School, while continuing to serve the Niigata Church, receiving therefrom a small monthly stipend.

Our meeting was a good one, some very helpful discussions taking place. Mr. Imaizumi gave a review of a part of McGiffert's "Apostolic Age", that relating to Paul's Theology; and I reviewed the chapter in Stearns' "Present Day Theology" on the Trinity.

A start was made towards a circulating library for the benefit of the evangelists; and a plan was adopted by which each one of the workers is to take his turn in a monthly visit to some of the outlying districts where there are Christians but no regular worker. This visit is intended to extend over several days — a week or more if there is sufficient encouragement. [illegible] the plan.

I have made monthly trips into the country in my sect of the field, – i.e., the southern part, in distinction from the northern part which is under Mr. Pedley's survey. At such times I have visited Sanjo, Kodaka, Yoita, Nagaoka, Ozumi, Ojiya and Kashiwazaki. At Nagaoka I have on three occasions held meetings at the Church two evenings in succession, and have had good audiences, varying from 50 to 120. I have also a standing invitation from the Govt Middle School to come there and speak to the students every time I visit Nagaoka; and have three times accepted the invitation. Another interesting request also came to me from Ozumi, about 8 miles from Nagaoka on the carriage road towards Kashiwazaki. There is there what they call an Iku-min Kwai, or Popular Education Society, and they have asked me to include them in my monthly program, with no restriction as to subjects, – Education, Religion, Christianity, Free Simple, Hygiene – anything. I have been there once, and shall expect to go again next week. The last time I had a company of about 60, and spoke to them on Jewish History and Literature, – giving a more or less detailed account of just what the Bible is, – concerning which there is a woeful amount of ignorance and prejudice. However, they listened most attentively, and have given me a very cordial invitation since then by letter to come again. So I guess they have forgiven me, tho one of the promoters that night did take me to one side and suggest that as this was the first night, and a good many active Buddhist believers were present, they would like to have me confine myself to educational matters and not bring in much Xty. I asked him if he meant by his suggestion that they would rather I would not speak than to bring in Xty into my address. He denied any such intention, and so I went on with my program.

Nagaoka Ch. is growing in number, strength and influence, and
Dr. ids fair now to become our largest church and first reach
the goal of self-support. Since October there have been two
adults baptized (both young men) ~~and infant~~, while baptism
was refused to one candidate last month, tho he will doubtless
be received this month. There have come in recently also
from the outside several Xn families who are affiliating
with the Ch. and promise to bring their letters soon.
One of these is Manager of the largest Oil Co. in this region,
and comes from Tokio; another is the Clerk in the Court;
another is the Civil Engineer in charge of the R.R. from Naoetsu
to Nuttari; another is an engineer on the same R.R.
Moreover one of the old standby Xns of the place is making
money, and is anxious to devote a part of it to the church.
He plans to enlarge the Ch. building to twice its present
dimensions, and put on a parsonage attachment, making
this much of a donation to the church. To show his
good will (and it is really love too, I believe) to his pastor,
Mr. Yoneyama, he made him a present this winter of a
nice warm foreign-style suit of clothes. I wish, for the
sake of our evangelists, we had more such men in the field!
This man, by the way, is Mr. Fujita, the photographer. Some
of his snow pictures were in the collection that recently
went, through Mr. Atkinson, to the N.Y. exhibit.

After Mr. Katayama left Kashiwazaki, the question came
up as to whether we should send another man there, or,
in view of the growing importance of Nagaoka, place two
men there and let them care for K. by regular visits.
I personally favored the latter plan, and going to K. with Mr.
Yoneyama we quite easily got the consent of the Xns there to the plan.

We then called a Mr. Kochio who was working in the Nagaoka [illegible]. He was one of my boys, having received baptism at Nagaoka years ago while a student in the Middle School. Knowing [illegible] him and Mr. Yoneyama, I felt sure they would make a [illegible] harmonious and efficient team. But, alas for the [illegible] laid plans! at the same time with my invitation, came one from Mr. Kozaki, and after some deliberation he decided on Tokio, where he will be Mr. Kozaki's assistant, and practically editor of the "X-kyō Shimbun" ("The Christian"). So we were put to sea again. In the meantime, however, through the recent discovery of oil at Kashi, and the consequent erection of refineries there, and the general prosperity which is rapidly coming over the place, together with the coming in of outside influences, it seems rather advisable now to hold on to that place and put our man in there. I only wish we had the money to put in two new men, at least, in that region, — not to say four or five! The Greek Church is now supporting three men in Nagaoka alone.

The small company of Xns at Sanjō had dwindled to almost nothing, chiefly by removals to other places, when at last the chief pillar of all died on Dec. 28th. This was a Mr. Takai, an official in the Tax Office, who has kindly opened his house for our meetings ever since the regular preaching place was given up, more than two years ago. Strangely enough, the center and mainstay of our work there was a member of the Unitarian body. He was baptized in the Meth. Ch., but being quite an independent thinker, he became dissatisfied with the teaching of his church on some points, notably the Atonement, and took a flying leap out from the Meth. and with no further reason than the general impression that the Unitarian were sufficiently liberal, joined that body and received a certificate of membership.

early made his acquaintance after he came to Sanjo, and our relations have always been most pleasant. After several discussions with him it seemed evident to me that he was out of place in the Unit. Ch., and told him so frankly. He himself came at last to confess that he was out of place there. When I last saw him, just a week before he died (of consumption), he said his only pleasure as he lay there on his bed was in reading his Bible and the last book I had given him, — a translation of Horton's "Teaching of Jesus." This latter he read through twice, and it was water to a thirsty soul. It satisfied him as nothing he had ever come across. He united heartily with me in prayer, and died at last in full faith in Christ as his Savior. Had he lived he planned to unite with our Church; but at my last visit he hardly expected to live long, and wanted me to promise them, in the presence of his wife, that I would take charge of his funeral and have a Xn ceremony. On returning home I sent the best physician in Niigata to see him, but nothing could help him, and, sooner than I had expected, I went on Xmas day to conduct his funeral service. As there was difficulty in the way of interring in Buddhist grounds there, the body was cremated and the ashes brought to Niigata for burial. The amount of red tape that was involved in this simple transfer was astonishing, and it was only on the following Sat. night that the interment could take place.

In other parts of the field I have recently received invitations to come and address three Young Mens Societies (Seinen Kwai), which either I or Mr. Pedley will duly accept. For as the places happened to fall within his "sphere of influence", I turned the invites over to him. We still keep up the same division as formerly, he taking the northern and I the southern part of the Province.

Our Station has been, socially, very gay this winter! Before the railroad came almost no one came to see us, — even

the Deputations passing us by! This year however we made some successful attempts at having company. In the Xmas season we had the pleasure of the presence of Miss Griswold and Keith from Nagasaki, they being the guests, one of the Pedleys' and the other of the ladies; then on Dec. 28th Dr. & Mrs. Greene and Mary came as our guests, and spent ten days with us, — a most delightful and profitable time for us. We gave the Dr. several opportunities for preaching and lecturing tho we tried not to make his vacation a burden to him. Mrs. Greene also gave a talk before the Woman's Meeting, while Mary made herself a most agreeable companion to everyone, especially winning the hearts of the children.

Jan. 16. — Since writing the above we have passed through the Week of Prayer, with a most helpful series of meetings. The three local churches united, and there was an average attendance of 30 each night. On Sunday (14th) about 50 to 60 attended the union service at the Presb. Ch., in one of the severest storms of the winter. Mr. Pedley preached a good sermon, as he always does from 1 Cor. 10:17; and I conducted Communion service.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Sun. and Mon. so that for the present R. R. traffic is pretty thoroughly blocked.

The members of the Station are all in good health, and all busy. Of course we married folks have to give some time each day to the education of the rapidly developing children, tho the burden of that work falls upon their mothers.

Mrs. Newell joins me in most cordial regards and best wishes for the New Year — now growing old so fast.

Yours very sincerely —

Horatio B. Newell

MAY 10 1900

Niigata, Japan, March 23-1900.

AUG 30 1900

Dear Friend, -

I have just returned from my monthly visit to the country churches under my care, and will jot down a few items of the trip that may be of general interest. The completion of the one line of railroad which Echigo now possesses has been a great help to me in my country work. Leaving home at 9 o'clock in the morning, I met Mr. Yoneyama, our evangelist at Nagaoka, at noon, and together we went on to Kashiwazaki, the southernmost limit of our field. This is a city of 10000, and is quite a lively mercantile place. We have had work here for 10 years or more, but the results, in resident Christians, are not very apparent; for while a good many have been baptized at this church, they have been chiefly young men, who, after serving a sort of apprenticeship in trade here, have been tempted to try their fortune in other and larger places. So, while the church has done good work here, it has been subject to this constant drain and now has its representatives scattered all over the land from Hokkaido in the extreme north to Formosa in the extreme south. As a consequence the local membership is always small.

The railroad seemed at first rather an injury than a help to this place for various reasons, and was a new cause for the emigration of many of the inhabitants to more promising centres, so the city seemed destined to drop to a third-rate place. But last year the discovery was made that the mountains near by were rich petroleum fields. Presto, change! The stream of emigration stopped, and forthwith a new tide of immigration set in, and in an inconceivably short space of time the whole aspect of the town changed. From being a doomed town it was transformed into a city of destiny, and that it may now double its population is not an impossibility. With this sudden change has come increased responsibility for the evangelization of the place and a serious charge has been laid upon us. With oil refineries and other factories springing up like mushrooms on every side, and the city filling up with a great crowd of those who for the most part in coming here have cut loose from the restraining influences of home, the problem for the local church assumes a very serious aspect. One of the great needs at this juncture is a good church home. At present rented rooms are used for the services, but these are very unsatisfactory, and at our recent meeting various plans were discussed for procuring the necessary building. For about $200 a very suitable house could be erected, but that

amount of money is at present a pretty serious obstacle. On my recent visit, the p.m. was spent as usual on such visits, in calling upon friends about town; and in the evening a meeting was held as usual in rooms at our hotel. One candidate for baptism who had presented himself the previous month, was very satisfactory in his examination this time, and was received. He was a gentleman 50 years old, in the banking business, who had passed thro a checkered career, from affluence to poverty and now back to fairly comfortable circumstances. It was a pleasure to receive him.

Leaving Kashiwagaki next morning and returning to Nagaoka, we stopped just long enough to make up a little bundle of the necessary things in spending a night away from home. For our next point of destination was the village of Ōzumi, 10 miles in the country away from the railroad. The heavy snows of this region practically cut off all communication from country places except to the pedestrian. So in order to reach our appointment at 1 o'clock that p.m., we had to walk this distance and carry our own baggage. The snow at this time is a little over 2 feet deep, but the recent rapid melting has kept the foot path which we followed soft and "slumpy", and the walking was consequently not so good as when I made the same trip in Feb. over 5 feet of snow and thro a snowstorm.

This Ōzumi is an interesting little village, & quite progressive. The oldest son of the Son-chō (Head-man of the village) is a Christian, and thro his endeavors a young men's Club has been organized here and still maintained. It has a name which means Popular Education Society. It is because of the invitation from this Society that I include this place in my monthly trips. Last month as the usual place for meeting was otherwise engaged we met in a Buddhist temple, where I had my first experience in Japan in speaking amid such surroundings. Our meeting which was advertised for 1 p.m., began promptly at 3 o'clock, in true country fashion. About 50 were present, and Mr. Yoneyama spoke for over an hour on The True View of Life, emphasizing the life of faith. I followed with an address upon The Pilgrim Fathers.

In the evening quite a number came to the house (we were guests of the Son-chō) for conversation upon Xnity, and we spent a delightful and profitable evening. Last month I baptized a young man here, and at present there are several serious inquirers, - among them the Son-cho himself, who at my last visit announced to me his determination to accept Christ. It is not unreasonable to look for a good harvest of souls in this little corner of the great kingdom, in the near future.

Returning next morning to Nagaoka, I took a train 15 miles on the river, and then another little jaunt 5 miles into the country to a village called Kodáka. Here is a very interesting community of some 15 souls, the leader being the Sonchō. He is a stanch believer and an able man, who frequently has represented his district in the Provincial Legislature. For years a little company has been in the habit of meeting together every Sat. and Sun. night for prayer, Bible study and mutual exhortation. They have a little church building of their own, put up almost wholly by their own labor. The main room seats about 100, and at any special meeting will be well filled.

My object in visiting here this time was to call upon the Sonchō, who has been sick for some time, and to meet with the brethren at their Sat. night Bible study. We met in the "parlor" of the church, and seated on the floor around a large square table, had a very delightful two hours together. I met here one candidate for baptism, who, with two others of an adjoining town will perhaps be admitted next month.

Next morning I returned to Nagaoka for my Sunday appointments, which were a Communion Service at 3 p.m. and a preaching service in the evening. There was one candidate for baptism here, but an attack of influenza, which is very prevalent here now, prevented his attendance.

Nagaoka is on the whole one of the most hopeful places in this whole field. A very fine city to begin with, the railroad and the great oil industries have brought it a large measure of prosperity, which the evangelist, Mr. Yoneyama, has proved most admirably adapted to the place and the people. He has been signally blessed in his work there the past two years and having won the profound respect of the community, I am most certain that there are rich things in store for us for the future. Mrs. Yoneyama is unfortunately in poor health and is absent now; but Mrs. Newell visited the place (which was our home for several years) early this month and formed a woman's meeting, of which she was elected president, and this will be undoubtedly of great and good influence in the Xn work of the city.

Please pray for this whole region, — for those who have had the courage to brook many opposition and come out openly in acknowledging Jesus as Lord; and for us that we may be efficient instruments in bringing in here the Kingdom of God.

Yours in the Master's service,

Horatio G. Newell

AUG 23 1900
AUG 30 1900

Kanizawa, Japan, July 29/1900

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton, —

It is very long since I have written you, and in the meantime many things have transpired which would require a book for their full record. But I have never yet found time to write a book since coming to Japan, and wonder at the ability of so many missionaries in that line. And I am not going to write one now!

I do not know how much Mr. Pedley may have written you lately. He may have told you something of our Spring meetings at Niigata, so I will barely touch upon them. Our regular Evangelists' meeting came in May, very soon after the return of Mr. Mamabe, who went as our delegate to the Sōkwai at Osaka. This meeting ordinarily holds for two or three days; but as the Es-sa Shimbokkwai (social gathering of the Echigo and Sado Xns) came at this time, after a single day's session it was merged into the larger meeting, which then continued for three days. Both gatherings were good and profitable. At the former we had present with us Mr. Takeda from the Miyazaki field. His father is Dr. Owada, now pastor of the Presb. Ch. at Niigata, and the son was home this spring for a visit. He contributed very much to both the pleasure and the profit of our meetings. We hope that sometime that he may return to his native Echigo for work, but we cannot invite him now.

The Shimbokkwai was well attended, about 100 being present

including children; and a more definite organization was obtained than has ever been possible before. Friday was devoted to reports, questions and discussions; Sat. was given up entirely to a picnic in a woods near the seashore a few miles South of the city; Sunday morning I preached to a full house; Communion service followed participated in by Cong., Presb., Meth., Indep., Episc., and Greek Church Xns. It was a delightful service. In the evening a theatre meeting closed the program. There were four speakers and about 400 in the audience, I think.

It was a splendid thing for so many to get together from the H-quarters of the Provinces, and to get acquainted. We shall try hereafter to make this an annual occurrence.

Not long after this the Presb. work was visited by Rev. Mr. Haworth, formerly of Osaka, now removed to Tokio. We entertained him at our home, and enjoyed him much. That was the beginning of what has grown to be one of the most pleasant friendships I have formed in Japan. The Presb. work in our region is rather languishing, and seems almost too bad for them to try to continue. But it is hard to see how they can be induced to withdraw.

Soon after Mr. Haworth left, we had a call from Mr. Miyama, representing the Temperance League. He has spent 10 years or more in the U. S., principally in Cal., and is eminently fitted for the work he has now undertaken. As a temperance orator he is a decided success; and we greatly enjoyed and profited by his presence with us. He favored us with about seven addresses or as many occasions while he was in the city, besides going into the country districts

At the Woman's meeting there was fully 400 present; at a meeting for officials alone about 100 came out, and a very select gathering it was; something like 800 students and teachers listened to him one Sunday morning at the Normal School; while at the Theatre meeting which closed his series 1600 were present.

Mr. Pedley and I, with the evangelists of the three churches, constituted ourselves a Com. for preparing for these meetings, and by a little soliciting were able to secure the names and influence of the the leading men of the city, — Governor, Mayor, Chief of Police, Supt. of Schools, &c. &c.

Mr Lope to follow up the advantages gained, by another campaign this Fall, when Mr Lope for Mr. Ando Taro to come and help. Some very good efforts followed these meetings.

You know, of course, of the arrival of a new little girl in the Pedley family on June 1st. She was given a cordial welcome, and no one was the worse off for her coming. Mr. Pedley however found it difficult to leave home for this June trip to his part of the field, so I went in his place, visiting Shibata, Nakajo and Kaji. At the latter place is an interesting Young Men's Club which I addressed; and the next day, with the President of the Club took a 10-mile walk into the mountains to visit a Silver mine where is an inquirer with whom I have had correspondence for the past two years, but whom I had never opportunity of meeting before. He is in the office of the mining company, and we spent a half-day with him and found him in a very receptive mood. He is quite ready for baptism, and I hope he may receive it before long. We had also opportunity to talk with several others there who are interested in Xity.

Mrs. Newell and the children went again to Mission Meeting this year. Such a journey with the little ones is quite an undertaking, but aside from the general desirability of a full attendance from Niigata this year, it was quite necessary that she go to get medical advice, as she has not been in good form for the last half year or so. You have already had a report of the meeting I sent over, from the Sec., and many have seen the general account of it which I wrote for the "Mail". For us from Niigata the most vital discussion was that which resulted finally in the smashing of our Station. Last Fall Mr. Albrecht wrote urging me to become his substitute when it became clear that he must leave Maebashi. Upon my replying with the reasons which would make it out of the question to consider such a proposal, he intimated that we must be prepared to give up the Pedleys there. So we have for some time been face to face with this possibility but hoped to the last that some other solution might be reached. I am not by any means satisfied with the outcome, and cannot help feeling that a mistake has been made. The matter was fully canvassed however by two committees, thoroughly discussed in open meeting, and decided against us. In view of the unfortunate state of affairs existing in Mr. Albrecht's family (and which came to me as private information during this discussion), also of his rather unreasonable determination to return alone to Maebashi and postpone the opening of the Theol. Dept. for this year if all other proposed solutions could not be set aside and Mr. Pedley be voted to succeed him, I finally desisted from my obstructionary tactics (which were quite as distasteful to me as they were exasperating

to some others), and after the meeting had been delayed for a whole day or more in this way, determined to hold my peace, though I was reasonably sure of a narrow majority in favor of Niigata had I put up a stiff "fight" to the end. As it was the narrow majority went to the other side.

You will hear from Drs. Greene and DeForest in regard to reinforcements for Niigata; but with the history of Tottori in mind, I must say that I return to Niigata this Fall with a heavy heart. The responsibility involved is something an outsider can scarcely appreciate. I think it would have been far better to cut off some one of our present stations than to have reduced Niigata to a one-man station. However, I shall not commit hara-kiri on this account, and shall do all in my power to cover the field and render a good account of myself, tho I expect to have to spread myself out exceedingly thin.

On returning from the meeting I stopped a little at Yokohama, and while there incidentally learned that Dr. Sheffield of Tung-jo was stopping there at a hotel, practically stranded here in Japan on account of the terrible events in China. I immediately called upon him and invited him to come with me to Kanizawa. He accepted and came with the idea of spending a few days only; but has now settled down with us, at our urgent request, and will doubtless spend the summer here. He seems to think it was providential that he was led here, and we esteem it a providence that we have such an opportunity to come in daily contact with such a man. I have, of course, often heard of him, but never met him before.

He is naturally much weighed down by the thought of the perils to which his Mission, and his own daughter, are exposed, and this daily suspense is almost unendurable. I marvel that he can bear up as cheerfully as he is doing, and my heart aches for him every day. He gave us a most interesting and instructive lecture on China last Mon. night and has been asked to continue it sometime later.

As the Dr. is a lover of Chess, we meet there on common fr and he declares there is nothing better to keep his mind from brooding over the awful possibilities in Peking, consequently we often wind up the day with a struggle across the board.

I had not expected to remain here this summer, but after getting my family settled here, to return alone to Niigata, but with the prospect of a lone spell at the work this Fall, and with Dr. Sheffield here as a guest, with the possibility of another one or two to come later, I felt that I would be physically better prepared for my work by remaining, and also that daily contact with such a man as Dr. Sheffield was a rare privilege not to be lightly thrown away. So here I am, settled here for the summer. It is not what a lazy and selfish life. Aside from ordinary duties, I am chairman of the Com. for aiding China refugees (a number of who are already here, and others coming right along); Supt. of the S. S. ~~and~~ Pres't of the Tennis Club; and Sec'y of the Chess Club. There is a foreign community here now of probably 250 p

We are daily waiting for some definite information from Pek but the general opinion here is that the tragedy has already been enac Poor China! What is to be the outcome of it all?

Mrs. Newell joins me in kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours — Horatio B. Newell

Rev. Horatio B. Newell
Hamazawa
July 29, 1900

Niigata, Nov. 9-1900.

Rev Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass

DEC 17 1900

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Your very welcome letter of Aug 31st was duly received, for which please accept my thanks. We will for the letter as well for the sympathy expressed therein at our bereavement in losing the Pedleys. I was glad to have you speak so hopefully of getting a new family to come here; for, for my own part, I have not been able to work up much of an optimistic spirit on the subject. When I think of the requests that have gone in from Tottori and Miyazaki, and the virtual pledges made to them by the Mission, and the continual disappointments that have been their lot, I was careful not to have any hopes either to be realized or to be dashed. I accept the action of the Mission as a mistake of ignorance, am very sorry that it was made, but am trying my best to shoulder the double duties that have been rolled upon me; while Mrs. Newell is doing the same, though with less prospects of holding out very long. The most of her time and strength now have to go into the education of the children, two of whom are now in her school. I can give but little time to that work and that little far from regularly, practically the whole responsibility falls upon her. When Mrs. Pedley was here, of course the responsibility as well as the time was divided, and both school-work and outside work for the women, especially the mothers, was carried on.

That was one argument for the Pedlup's remaining here; b
being of so personal a nature it could not come from
and as a matter of fact was not used. But a thing of
kind should surely be thought of in locating families
with children in the interior, where there are no scho
privileges of any kind except such as the mother can gi
together with a little irregular help from the father.

Mrs. Newell I fear is already aiming for a break-dow
I only pray that it may be postponed as long as possib

I have recently seen your letter of Oct. 8 to Dr. Dr
in which you take a rather less hopeful view of the matter of a ne
family for Niigata. It is quite evident that it is to
Tottori over again. Of course if we haven't got the mo
and we haven't got the men, there is no help for it. But to
mind that was practically a foregone conclusion befor ever th
vote was taken at Mission Meeting. I only wonder the
any should have voted, jeopardizing any of their expectation
upon such a possible contingency.

Your suggestion about China people taking hold o help
here is a good one; but they themselves generally look up
this as a providential opportunity for them to study China
I doubt if the proposition meets with much favor from the
It has been suggested that Mr. Galt and family come here
Niigata, the thought being to secure their connection permanen
It is only a suggestion so far, I believe, and I doubt if the matter
has been broached to him at all.

Well, I shall do the best I can here under the circumstance,
trust to Providence for health and help.

We are waiting now for the reports from your Annual Meeti
trusting that you had a good time, and found food for encoura
spite of the terrible doings in China during these past month

My summer was spent, as you know, at Karuizawa. I had not intended to be there the whole summer, but as Mr. Pedley was in Niigata the real necessity of my being there was reduced to a minimum; and as I had become interested in the relief work for the China missionaries, and was chairman of the Karuizawa Committee for that work, the result was that I remained there all the time. A large number of these refugees found their way there, for whom houses and accommodations had to be provided, and it meant no small amount of labor. All who came however, were much pleased with the place and with their treatment, and many expressed a hope to be there again next year.

You probably know that we had the great pleasure of entertaining Dr. Sheffield at our home, and also of arranging accommodations for the Wilder family who after our departure occupied our house for some weeks. I also met there Dr. Goodrich who spent some days with the Wilders after his return from the Peking siege.

After returning home, about the first of Sept., we were busy for awhile in helping the Pedleys off; and just after their leaving, two of the Manchuria missionaries (Irish Presbyterian) stopped with us for a little on their way back to their field. They took a steamer from here to Vladivostock. Have not yet heard from them how they fared after their return.

The day after they left, Rev. Mr. Koki of Osaka came here (at my previous invitation), and spent ten days in an evangelistic tour of our field. We had

some excellent meetings, at theatres and churches, a considerable religious interest was aroused.

Before he had left, Mr. S. L. Gulick came along, and I had meetings arranged at Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki when the two of them could come together. These were among the best of the series of meetings.

I then went over the field once more with Mr. Gulick going to some places that had not been included in Mr. Koki's itinerary, including some of the same places. In point of numbers, this last series was even more successful than the first.

While at Nakajo, where Mr. Gulick and I both spoke to a good full house, I found on getting ready to leave that whatever spiritual good might have been carried away by any of the congregation, one at least had made great gains in the material lines, having been especially attracted apparently by my new pair of shoes that were now making their first extensive tour. What a No. 5 Japanese proposed to do with No. 8 shoes was past my imagination; but the fact was that he had sufficiently clear notions on the subject to cause him to elope with them. And the delicate question was raised as to whether it was proper, under such circumstances, to include the price of a pair of shoes in "touring expenses", and charge to "evangelistic" account. The question has not yet been satisfactorily answered! That is the second pair of shoes I have dropped at Nakajo.

Mr. Gulick came as one of the "Outlook Committee" appointed at our last Annual Meeting, and his coming did us all much good. He is a very rapid speaker, and has carefully worked up a good deal of

interesting material in the line of Ethics and Religion, and kindred subjects of a Sociological character. After returning from Nagaoka and Kashiwazaki, and before going over the rest of the field, I invited in all the evangelists to meet him here, and we spent a very pleasant and profitable day. The forenoon was given up to the discussion of several topics relating to evangelistic work, and in the p.m. Mr. Gulick read a paper on the Fundamental Concepts of Jesus' Teaching.

I was sorry he could not remain longer with us, but at the end of eight days we had to start off to Tokio to attend the Missionary Conference.

This was a truly inspiring meeting, and I am sure that no one who attended failed to go back to his work with clearer conceptions as to his duties, and deeper determination to do them. But as I have expressed myself on the Conference in a "Survey" in the Japan Mail, which I think you will see, I will not go into any details of the remarkable gathering here.

On my return I spent the Sabbath at Maebashi with the Pedleys, and spoke that morning at the M. church. Mr. Pedley is well settled now, and is making a good start in his new work, in which I am sure he will succeed well.

A smash-up on our R.R. compelled me to spend a day at Naoetsu, and I took the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the new "Station" at that place. It is the largest and best equipped on the West Coast, having a personnel of eleven male adults, all Americans, three of them are married, and they have already invested one million dollars in their plant. They are now employing

about 1000 "native helpers", and things are taking on an air of thrift and prosperity with which the Niigata Station can in no way compare. But in their whole company there is only one minister, – and he is an ex-minister. The "Station" referred to is that established by the Standard Oil Company, under the lead of our ex-Minister Dunn. They have bought a tract of 50 or 60 acres of land, and are putting up large refineries, built of brick and furnished with the latest and best machinery, several thousands of tons of which was being unloaded from their own steamer that lay there at anchor when I was there. The Company has evidently "come to stay", and are making plans that will take 50 years to realize; but they are evidently prepared to enter into competition with all native oil companies, – with the inevitable result now staring those companies in the face! They are preparing to lay a pipe line of 30 miles in length from the oil fields to the refineries, and are ready to pay 50 % more for the crude oil than the present companies are giving. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to surmise in which direction the crude oil is gradually to find its outlet. There is much agitation here over the prospect.

Well, I am now home again, and settled down to the routine work once more. Already numerous calls have come for my presence at the outstations, and from now till the snow flies I can hardly expect to be at home much of the time. — We are much enjoying the company of Miss Keith who is with us temporarily doing heroic work at the language. She is making splendid progress. Misses Brown and Swartz are well, and busy at work. Mrs. Newell joins me in most sincere regards.

Yours very cordially — Horatio B. Newell

Tokyo, University Hospital, March 27-1901.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

APR 23 1901
APR 25 1901

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Mrs. Newell is just entering upon her third week of service here, having come in on the 13th inst., through a letter of introduction from Dr. Taylor to Dr. Scriba here. For several years she has been suffering from a hernia, which has gradually increased in size and troublesomeness, till it became evident that an operation was the only means of preserving her health. It would have been necessary in any case, but doubly so under the present circumstances, in view of the extra duties which devolve upon her in view of the removal of the Pedley family from Niigata, and the extra tax upon her strength in consequence thereof. The operation was performed on the 14th by Dr. Scriba, and the healing has gone on well, so that everything points to a favorable result. The cause of the hernia was discovered to be a small tumor just below the navel and inside the peritoneum, so it was clear that the surgeon's aid was sought none too soon. A long neglect would have proved very disastrous.

When coming from home we left the three older children in charge of Miss Keith who has very kindly mothered them until it became necessary for her to leave for her new duties at Kobe, when she brought them as far as Maebashi at Mrs. Pedley's kind and urgent offer. Miss Keith is just now here in Tokyo on her way to Kobe, stopping here to visit and help us for a few days. As Whitman, the baby, was not well, we brought him along with us. He seemed to be improving for some time, but was suddenly taken ill last Sunday (24th), and is now entered as a patient here

at the Hospital. He has a serious bowel trouble
given us no little anxiety, and these three days
him down to almost a shadow of his former sel
however that tonight he has begun to show some
symptoms, and we are breathing a little ea
account.

I came right into the Hospital with Mrs. Newell
allowed us to put in two beds in this 11×11 room (and
furnish it as we liked and do as we pleased. I
the baby in her too, it makes rather snug quar
are on the whole quite comfortable, fairly well ser
have even talked about taking in boarders to hel
When I mentioned this to some of the Kyoto prop
for some reason or other, suggested that we invi
family to come. We are still considering the

Dr. Seriba set this day (27th) as our possible day of le
but now he thinks Saturday (30th) will be better. In
day is not far distant; and by the time this reaches
have been long back to my work, and Mrs. Newell
on the way to complete recovery. For after leaving
will remain at Dr. Greene's for a while to get up st
journey home, while I expect to return to Niigata

I was sorry to have to leave my work just at
but it seemed quite unavoidable; and on the whole
the most economical plan. For I am sure that
able to care for Mrs. Newell as no Japanese nurse
believe that by bring her she is able to leave the Ho
and in better condition than she otherwise would have
if these 3 or 4 weeks spent in this way have prevente
breakdown, as was at one time threatened, I am su
agree with me that it was time well spent.

is going to necessitate a more or less heavy medical bill how much, I do not know yet), but a small item in parison with the furlough expenses that might have been d of necessity later on.

ur work at Niigata is growing in interest, and my share has grown in amount, - rather against my own wishes. uk I wrote you that Mr. Oniiya, pastor of the Niigata Ch. resigned end of last year (Dec. 31-'00). An attempt was then made to ce Mr. Yoneyama of Nagaoka to take the position, but he was oroughly wedded to that place to think of leaving. Then, as there neither financial ability in the Church nor in the Station to call an from outside our field (nor any special inclination either ilt in a stranger), after vainly striving to find some better od I very reluctantly accepted the Church's invitation to become acting pastor until some more satisfactory arrangement be made.

is has been no small undertaking for me in the present ition of affairs; and while I have endeavored to not allow it to n upon my country-touring time, it has inevitably done so me extent. It cannot be said however that I have really ected the country work, for I have visited all the places in field where we have work, even the most remote, once during ear, and the nearer and more accessible place four or times. And in some cases when there was a special call duties in Niigata prevented my filling, I have sent out my r Mr. Imaizumi, in my place.

[redacted]mmon with the churches throughout the country, we have plans for a forward movement, the special form of our bring nothing new, but rather a going back to original primitive methods, viz. neighborhood meetings. Each holder among the Xns promised to open his house and e in his neighbors to meet his Xn friends in an informal way.

6. The first of these meetings occurred the week after I left town; but I am informed that it was a success, about 50 being present, the majority of them being non-Xn neighbors. Conversation regarding Xnity was in order, with some singing of Hymns, and during the evening the Stereopticon was introduced with some Bible pictures and appropriate expositions. Our plan is to hold each month two such meetings, and follow them up with visits to the homes of those who attend, and by conversation and appropriate literature endeavor to get an entrance for the Word and the Spirit of God.

At the Church, attendance both at the preaching service and the prayer meeting has been increasing; while at the Kogishi, where I speak every Sunday night, when in the city, there is invariably an audience of from 25 to 50.

The Sunday School was reorganized in Jan., better grated classes formed, and the International Lesson series adopted for the year as an experiment. There was general indifference and some open opposition to this plan, but two months of actual use has won all, I think, to real sympathy with it.

The Church is in fine condition now for the right man to step in, but so long as we are so short of funds, it is useless to talk of any attempted change. In fact we are just now negotiating the transfer of one of our men to another field in order to have enough money for the rest of our work. We ought to have at least three more men; - but here we are letting one go! And until we can get hold of an extra $200 for a Niigata Ch. Pastor, I shall have to continue there, more or less to the detriment of the wider work.

I am glad to see that you are asking us to make estimates on the liberal basis (and I shall do so, but with no great hope that it will result in anything); but if it means only the raising of a hope to be dashed later on, the old plan of base necessity (which we have honestly followed) would be preferable.

Mrs. Newell and Miss Keith join me in most sincere regards.

Yours very truly — Horatio B. Newell

Rev. H. B. Newell
Niigata, Japan.
Feb. 19, 1900

Niigata, Japan, April 9-1902.

MAY 6 1902
MAY 20 1902

Dear Dr. Burton, -

Your favor of March 15th has just today come to hand and made me ashamed of myself. I am going to stop in the midst of my Annual Report and write to you before anything further is done. I have made many good resolves to do so in the past year, and Mrs. Newell has asked me many times if I had carried out my resolve, but it was always like our youthful hopes, - something yet to look forward to!

However, I have been interested in your trip to India, and followed you with my prayers, rejoicing with you at your safe return, and the improved health of Mrs. Burton, and pleased and edified by your accounts of your trip in the Herald, Congregationalist, &c. all of which I have glanced thro hastily, tho I have to confess that I have read none of them carefully. I am sure your deputation did a great work for India that will become more & more apparent in the future.

As for myself and family, I can only say that we are not rusting. If you see the "Mission News" I am sure you have a general knowledge of how things are going here, and how very short handed we are for the harvest which the Lord is now thrusting upon us. Even when Pedley was here I that we were both pretty busy; and as a matter of fact we never averaged a game of tennis

a fortnight during either spring or fall, as we could neither of us spare the time.

After his departure (for which I have never yet fully forgiven the Mission) I was plunged more deeply than ever in work, and all the schooling of the children, which Mrs. Pettee had been sharing, was thrown on Mrs. Newell, making a great difference in her work.

Then came the failing up of the Niigata Ch. pastor which precipitated a problem that seemed likely to rend the church. It was a critical & trying time. Being asked by the church to become their pastor I felt that it was simply a physical impossibility and, like Caesar, refused the crown! I made two unsuccessful attempts to supply a Japanese pastor, and at last, out of sheer pity for the church, agreed to accept the responsibility of acting-pastor. This was January '01.

I was still running my English classes then, so that I now had two preaching services and four Bible classes on Sunday, eight hours of English teaching on Monday and sundry and various meetings thro' all the week.

A somewhat run-down condition together with a sore-throat I contracted as a result of open-air preaching through the winter at Furumachi Chapel, brought on an attack of bronchitis in the spring, which laid me up & forced me to cut off all possible work involving any talking (Rather tough for a man who "ploughs with his tongue", as the Japs say of one who lives by talking!). However, I first gave up my English work (tho' sorry to let go of those 50 odd students) then got Mr. Yoneyama of Nagaoka to come & help me in

But before that I was obliged to be absent during March, going to Tokyo with Mrs. Newell, when she entered Hospital for a hernia operation. It was after returning from her that my bronchial trouble developed, and Mr. Yoneyama came here on June 30, remaining till Sept. 20. During that time I was a silent man, but, like Admiral Sampson, did some planning on the summer blockade campaign (Mission News V, 11), which others executed. After Mission Meeting I returned here to Niigata for the summer, after getting the family settled at Karuizawa. Mrs. N. wanted to come back with me, but it is altogether too hot for the little ones during those months, and I have insisted & shall insist that they go to cooler quarters, & that the mother stay & take care of them.

Resumed my regular work again in Sept., & by exercising care, have got thro the winter without missing a Sunday at the church, except an occasional one when out in the country, at Nagaoka, Shibata etc. (at Shibata in November I baptized five young men.)

Well, the church has been blessed in its growth during the last year and more, and personally have enjoyed the experience as pastor, tho often rueing my inability to give more time to the country work.

It has been a pleasure to note the constant growth in spirit and power of the church. During the previous two years there had been but two additions to the church.

7. Since 1901 came in no communion season has passed without baptisms. Last year for one received, & 2 children; this year thus far at two communions six, and there are nine to be received next month, while the probable candidates for the following season are many more.

The attendance at preaching has increased steadily from about 25 on my first Sunday in Jan '01 to 90 last Sunday. The S.S. has had a like good growth; the prayer meeting has come up from a half dozen to 25, and among the young men has been formed a "Brotherhood of St. Andrew" which contributes much to the activity of the church. A somewhat similar society is now in process of formation among the young ladies of the church.

Mrs. Newell has a Bible class for women on Friday p.m. i.e. she is responsible for it, sit meets in our house, tho the actual teaching is done by the Bible woman, Miss Umeno. Two or three of the members of this class are baptized into the church next month, and several others are inquirers.

Of course we greatly miss Misses Brown & Swartz, & are looking forward to their return.

I have now a Y.M.C.A. project on hand which I hope to get launched soon. Our request for incorporation is now before the local gov't.

I expect to have to go again to Tokyo with Mrs. Newell next month. The operation last year was not a success, as the hernia appeared again after a short time. It has increased until a repetition of that operation becomes necessary. Dr. Seriba who did the job last year has not yet returned from Germany, & it is that which we are now waiting for.

This is rather a miscellany for a letter I fear, and it is not for publication! However, with connections established once more I will try to do better in the future.

Mrs. Newell joins me in most cordial regards.

Very sincerely yours — H. B. Newell

Rev. H. B. Newell, Niigata, Nov. 5, 1903

AUG 26 1902

Karuizawa, Japan, July 21-1902.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

SEP 5 1902

I enclose herewith a communication to the Prudential Committee which I will ask you to kindly forward.

I am stopping here in this delightful atmosphere for a few days before returning to Niigata. I expect to be there by the end of this week. I came here on Sat. (12th) on my way back from mission meeting, bringing Mrs. Newell, our four children, and the two Misses Cozad.

Mrs. Newell entered St Luke's Hospital on June 5th, was operated upon for hernia on the 6th, and was able to leave the hospital on the 27th. She now seems very well, tho of course she has not yet fully recovered her strength. The summer here will no doubt put her into good condition. The experience at the hospital was a most pleasant one, so far as such an experience can be described as pleasant. The appointments and service are all that could be desired.

Soon after the operation I returned to Niigata, where the Curtiss had kindly taken care of all our children during my absence, and came down again in time to attend the Annual Meeting at Kobe. I took three of the children with me, leaving the youngest with Mrs. Newell.

Miss Florence Cozad, Mrs. Newell's oldest sister reached Japan on June 15th, and was of course of great comfort and help to Mrs. Newell at that time. With her came also Miss Swartz whom we are all glad to see back.

The Mission meeting will be reported to you in full, so it is not necessary for me to go into details. It was a very pleasant and profitable meeting, tho overshadowing everything was the general fear that our estimates of $17000 for general work might again be cut to $12000. With the growing opportunities for work it is a hard and agonizing experience to face the prospect of a cut,— as you yourself know well. All the while the price of living is rising so that the money received cannot possibly be made to do the work it formerly did, either for ourselves or for our evangelists.

The work at Niigata was never more promising than now, but for lack of funds I am now negotiating the transfer of one of our evangelists to another field.

Mr. Kimura Seimatsu, of whom I wrote in the May number, I think, of Mission News, has been doing excellent work in Tokyo and elsewhere, winning the confidence and esteem of all he meets. He carries on Mr. Kozaki's church work during the absence of the latter in Hawaii. I expect him in Niigata again in Sept. for another campaign. He is bound to win a large place in the evangelistic work of this land.

Mrs. Newell joins me in most sincere regards.

Very truly yours—

Horatio B. Newell

Niigata, Japan, Jan. 6-1903. Ans'd FEB 3 1903

Ans'd MAR 4 1903

Dear Dr. Barton, -

It must be about time for my annual to you! Uncomplimentary as it may seem, you are a person whom I always think of with shame! But the cause of the shame is not on your side of the water. I mean to write you often, but probably my work is not sufficiently systematized. However, I have not yet given up making good resolutions; and the new year has produced a fresh crop which for multitude puts the old Jewish Sabbath-laws all in the shade.

The New Year finds the Newell family all on deck and in good trim for work, and finds the Niigata Station with numbers complete, and each one walking about with both hands full of jobs, no one complaining that the 8-hour law is impossible. Our number was made complete by the coming of Miss Brown at Thanksgiving time, and an additional cause of thankfulness was thus given us at that time. (By a merciful dispensation the letter announcing the appropriations did not reach us till next day!)

Now however our joy is turned to grief by the sudden change in the kaleidoscope which brings to view the departure from us in the near future of one who has made a large place for herself in our hearts and homes and work. You may have heard from other sources before this of the cable which Miss Swartz has received from her mother calling her home. The word reached her on Xmas morning, and now, in less than two weeks, she has sold off all her goods, packed up everything she is to take, and could start today if there was a steamer to take her, - a sample of the energy which she puts into everything she lays hands to!

She has always taken great interest in the general Station work, has been most public-spirited and unselfish, giving most liberally of her time and tremendous energy in many directions, and her presence and help will be missed greatly. I have told her, half jokingly, several times that I was going to make her our Y.M.C.A. Secretary here, she has interested herself so much in that project. And one of her great griefs at leaving is that she must start just as that project is about to be launched, - as it is also our grief.

She goes with the hope of returning again sometime; but I am myself very doubtful if she ever gets back. For if her mother needs her at all she will doubtless need her for years and the prospects I fear are all against her rejoining us. It is a great pity that all her preparation must go for naught in this special field where she is so much needed. I sometimes wonder if her mother had the moral right to command, or she to obey, in such a case.

While of no great musical gifts, whatever she had was most willingly devoted to the good of any and all comers, and she has greatly enriched the church services, the Sunday School, the prayer-meetings, the chapel gatherings, as well as been an inspiration to our children in their private piano practice. And in these, as well as other respects, we shall become poor indeed by her going.

I hope you may have an opportunity of seeing her sometime before the bloom of enthusiasm for her work here has faded much. If you want a real fresh breeze to blow through your stately halls there at No. 14, just send her word to come and see you sometime! It will be an experience.

Well, I had no thought to write so much on this one topic but it is one that fills quite a part of our horizon at this time. She expects to leave Nigata on the 19th and after a little visiting south to take the "Dorje" on Jan. 28.

I am sure you see "Mission News", and so know some things about us here even tho I do not write you often. You will know that after two years as acting pastor of this local church I resigned my place in Dec. I was asked by the church to continue, but felt I must put more time into the field work than I could do well while trying to fill this place well, - and without trying to do it well there was no use in attempting it at all.

It is hardly my place to speak of the work here for those two years, but it is a source of gratitude that the experiment of a foreigner for pastor did not result in any drawback, but rather in an apparently constant progress in the welfare of the church, with 17 additions to membership (adult), an increase in church attendance from 30 to 80 (average), and in prayer meeting from 10 to 30; while there is now a large class of inquirers, some of whom have already made full decision to become Christians, and are only waiting opportunity and permission for baptism. The financial strength of the church has also kept pace, and if things continue, I hope to see the church become independent by another year.

At my suggestion Mr. Iwaoka, our evangelist at Niitsu, was called here, and he has now begun his work under good auspices and with good prospects.

We had hoped to get enough of an appropriation to allow us to call another man for this church, and not weaken our force in the field. Had I known beforehand what was coming I should have hesitated about pressing my

resignation. But having already announced my intention to the deacons and made definite plans for the fut[ure] I could not well draw back. And probably it is better as it is, except that just as I am ready now for more extension work in the country districts that are constan[tly] calling for me, there is no money left for such travel. After evangelists' salaries and some incidentals are pai[d] from the $880 granted us, there is actually nothing left. So, with the exception of such times as I feel I ought to go into the field and pay my own bills, there is nothin[g] for me to do but devote myself to work here in the cit[y]. We are trying to raise money from all the Xns and friends of our work, but the prospect is not brilliant. The probability is therefore that I shall spend a good part of my time in developing the Y.M.C.A. work which I hope to have in running order soon, and in such work in the city as chapel preaching, Bible classes, etc and I hope also to push our Bible sales a little more. Our book-store (of which I am the registered "proprietor"!) has been quite successful during the past year, and closed the year with a small balance to the good, after paying 3 yen per month for general expenses out of the profits. Not an enormous business as you will see, but still a good beginning. There was a total cash business of about 150 yen, of which about one third was profit. I want to make the profits pay for the rent of the chapel which we are using for that purpose, and save this amount for general evangelistic work. It will be some time however before I can make an independent living

from the sale of religious books in Niigata!

Mr. Ueda lives at the Chapel and has charge of the work there, — preaching, S.S., book-selling, Bible classes &c.; tho Miss Swartz has been practically responsible for the S.S., and plays the organ at the evening meetings. I go there as I can, or am needed to help in preaching, while Mrs. Newell goes with Miss Swartz to help in the singing, and our daughter Florence plays the organ when Miss Swartz is absent on country tours, &c.

At the other chapel, in Shima, Mr. Nagasaka has been living and working under Miss Brown's direction. Since her return, however, he has resigned, and gone to Doshisha for further study, leaving things there in a rather unsettled condition. The rest of us are taking turns there at preaching until some permanent arrangement can be made.

Mr. Curtis has been going there to help in the music, and may come to take fuller responsibility for that whole work. At present he is putting his best time into language study preparatory for full work from next fall, when we hope to divide our work much as it was when Mr. Pedley was here. He has a Sunday p.m. singing class at the church, well attended by the young men.

Mrs. Curtis seems very well, and is doing considerable outside work. Mrs. Newell turned over to her the "Kings Daughters" Society, which she organized last Spring, and she has gathered in a large number of school girls there,

Mrs. Newell has her hands full of teaching the children, all four of whom are no[illegible] demanding her attention; but she has also a little outside work: a class in English and singing for policemen (15 in attendance), and a Mothers' meeting w[illegible] two meetings a month, one of which is a cooking cla[illegible] with an accompanying talk on some hygienic subjec[illegible]

We are just now in the midst of the Week of Pra[illegible] the three local churches uniting and the gatherin[illegible] being well attended.

Our Xmas gathering at the church was a great succe[illegible] attended by about 300 in spite of a very stormy night. The Governor, with his family, honored us with th[illegible] presence, and made a very pleasant short addres[illegible] I had called upon him that p.m. and left him tick[illegible] for the evening but had little faith in his acceptin[illegible] the invitation, though he promised to come.

The work in the field is having its ups & downs. Kashiwazaki is now taking a good stand, and is paying all expenses for Mr. Yoneyama's coming there one week each month from Atagoka.

Since beginning this letter a letter has come fro[illegible] Mr. Higuchi of Nakajo in which he resigns his plac[illegible] saying plainly that he cannot live on his present salar[illegible] I am sorry to lose him, but I can't much blam[illegible] him. I wish the people there would give more; but they cannot the only alternatives for us are to raise the men's salaries or let them go. As we cannot do the former we are forced to the latter course.

Mrs. Newell joins me in most cordial wishes for the New year. Very sincerely — Horatio B. Newell

Cora McCandlish

10.

Photo also

Miyazaki, Japan. Feb. 24th, 1900.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Dr. Barton:

It is very kind of you to mention the delinquencies in your correspondence to cover mine, and if there had been anything of very special interest, I certainly should have written before. But perhaps you want to hear anyway and to know about the little every day things which are not published in the papers.

Perhaps you noticed by the Mission News of last June that my teacher Mr. Miyagawa a newphew of the great Miyagawa who has been to the States this past year, died shortly after I wrote you last spring. His wife and little ones returned at once to her father's home and I was left with no one to teach me and a difficult examination before me. After trying a few weeks to get some one here, I went to Osaka the middle of May to the Girls' School which is a second home to me, and studied till Mission Meeting. Thanks to my examiners I passed fairly well.

From that time till the last of August I was in Karuizawa, that great resort for Missionaries and others, and I cannot tell you how I enjoyed being with so many people. Think of it, over three hundred "white people". I was very tired on reaching there, but the air and the people fully restored me, so that I have felt more vigorous this year than I have for years. I want to go again this summer, but do not know yet whether I can or not. Upon our return to Miyazaki we commenced repairing and altering slightly the Japanese house on the place. That took five months, altho I moved in before it was finished, and it cost a good deal more than we anticipated. The wages of workmen are very high, also the cost of materials. Carpenter's wages have gone up 25 sen a day since I came here and others are all increased tho not so much. The cost of living is everywhere increasing, at least for foreigners.

I wish you could see my home, we call it the "Ladies' House" in anticipation, I hope we may soon have another lady here so that it may be truly for the "Ladies." If I get some good views of the house exterior and interior, I will send you some. I send at this time, a picture taken in Aboratsu the sea port of Obi, when I was there in Nov. Evangelist Takeda one of the best if not the best men in our field, his wife a sweet gentle but delicate woman and my temporary helper, the only daughter of Paul Sawayama, form the group. I have been very unfortunate this year, in being unable to get any but temporary help. ~~this year.~~ I have had four different language teachers since September and am liable to have several more before July. This has not been conducive to good work nor good study, tho I am not apt to get into ruts in my speaking, for I am certainly having variety, some six different sections of the country being represented by my teachers thus far. It has greatly hampered my old work and made new work practically impossible. I had planned out quite a good deal that I thought I could do this year, and almost none of it have I done, which is very disappointing.

The English classes continue as before, and the girls classes are well attended for the first time since Miss Judson started them. This gives me entrance into a number of homes, I might not have gained in any other way. My Sunday morning Bible class at the church has ten members and at least seven of them are present every Sunday, and what is better most of them stay to the sermon which follows. Wednesday evening at the Old Test.

class I cannot seem to get more than four or five to come and often only three one of them being the pastor of the church. But the other two are young men who from the start have been regular attendants at the English classes and who are very much interested in the study of the Bible and Christianity and I am more hopeful of them than of any of the others. But we can count among our Christians here several who began as English students in Mr. Clark's classes and at least two who began with me. And some of my boys who have gone away to other schools and I can only reach by letters are regular attendants at church and are studying in Bible classes the Life of Christ. The Student Y. M. C. A. is a mighty power for good among the young men and is spreading rapidily, at least it is in Kiushiu. I enjoy teaching very much and want to continue my classes as long as I believe some good is being done and doors being opened, not only in Miyazaki, but in the other towns all over Hiuga, where the boys come from.

The Sunday school work is becoming more and more interesting, particularly the one across the river in the home of one of our most active and earnest Christians. He and his wife are very faithful, and have recently given up moving over here in town, which would be much more convenient and pleasant, because then that neighborhood would be left with no place for meetings. So they have taken a larger house in the same neighborhood which is open night and day to neighbors. About 26 children regularly come and sometimes the parents and friends drop in. Last Sunday night two of the women and two children came over to the church service. Unfortunately the man is not a good speaker, particularly uninteresting for children, and I cannot talk that kind of talk yet, and there is no one else, so that unless we can get a helper here soon, I fear we may lose some that we might otherwise win. O! it is so dreadful to be tongue tied, and I am so stupid. You say that you have no doubt that I am now feeling quite at home in the language. I wish I could say I was, sometimes I am a wee bit encouraged and then again I am way down in the dumps. But there is this about it, I feel now that some day if I live long enough I will be able to talk, perhaps correctly, but at any rate talk, and that is more than I felt for a while. When I came back in September after four months absence, the people told me that I talked a great deal better, and they told other folks out of town so too, which made me think they really meant it. And then the repairing of this house, tho it was a great strain on my patience, yet it limbered up my tongue wonderfully and during the two months I have been living here, not once have I been obliged to call in Mrs. Clark to help me as I fully expected to have to do. When I have learned the Bible vocabulary as well as I have the kitchen, even, I will feel that I am no longer a figure-head merely, but really able to "say a word for Jesus" in Japanese as well as in English.

We have enjoyed very much having a number(for Miyazaki) of foreign guests this year. Miss Case, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Warren and Miss Gulick. Also four of our English friends who have at least taken meals with us. It is so pleasant to have visitors, I have always enjoyed having company, but never so much as here. After the holidays which were busy as usual, I took a little trip away, the first I have taken during the year since I came here. Went to Matsuyama for a day and half, then to Oita to visit Mrs. Willcox-Weakley for four days, being gone from home twelve days, it takes so long to travel by boats. The Weakley's have a lovely home and are just as happy as they can be. Mrs. W. is making a very good Methodist tho I think she still has a leaning toward Congregationalism, at least she is very glad to see Congregationalists. They have a nice English couple for neighbors and are near enough to the main land and to Matsuyama to run over occasionally, but perhaps you know all this already.

I am nearing the end of my paper, also of my chatter. Mr/ Clark says he is weighed down with the burden of your unanswered letter, or words to that effect, and will write soon. We are all in usual health. Mrs. C. has a prosperous Cooking class started among the leading ladies of M., very interesting. Pray for us Dr. Barton, for God's spirit to arouse this people.

Very cordially yours, Cora M. Candlish

I am so glad to receive your letter & I don't answer as fast as I might. Thank you for the nice things you say about me.

Miss Cora McCandlish

DEC 13 1900
FEB 6 1901

Kyoto, Nov. 17th 1900.

My dear Dr. Barton.

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 8th. which reached me as you thought in Kobe during Mission Meeting. Each year the meetings ~~seem~~ better and more interesting and I would indeed be sorry to miss one. Every one of the Mission in Japan with four exceptions, was present, an unusually large attendance. This we had no wedding this year to add to the ex-

cilement yet we found it other ways. For instance, the opening day was the Fourth, and in the morning we listened to a remarkably elegant and interesting address from Dr. Davis. He is always inspired, but was especially fine upon that occasion. Then too, before the meetings had adjourned the Refugees from China began flocking down shore. Of course you have heard of "Hospitality Hotel" run by Dr. Pettee and assisted by various members of the Mission. I keeped until the last of July, when having twisted my ankle, and being of no further use as a "hustler", I went to the mountains. I was very glad

indeed to meet so many people
hear their sad but interesting
stories, and be able to minister
somewhat to their wants.

All during the months when
we seemed so near the terrible
troubles and yet so helpless
to save, or even to know how
it fared with dear friends,
we lived very much in the
Psalms. They only answered
the cry in our hearts. And
there were times as Mrs. Dr.
Goodrich expressed it when
the imprecatory Psalms
seemed just what we need-
ed.

I was specially favored in
being in Kobe for a few
days early in September, when
the first friends from Pekin
arrived. Words cannot describe
that meeting. I wonder if

reunions in Heaven want be something like it.

Altho I have many personal friends in China I only know of one being killed, a school friend, one of the first martyrs. For the first time since I left home I have been with friends whom I had known before, one of them being Miss Patterson. We spent the summer together, all three of us. For the Kiang Miss Strain my other friend very well. Mrs. Weakley and her "godmom" were also there, and when we ladies got to talking at the same time, they rest well; the rest listened, it was all they could do.

It seemed to take several years off my age —

you probably read in the Mtg-minutes that it was decided to let me remain here in Kyoto for a few months and study under Mr. Cary's supervision. It is a grand thing for me and I am putting in six hours a day of hard study. I appreciate what it means for such a busy man to give an hour or two hours and a half every day he is in town. I must and I shall do my best.

The committee on language insist that I must do no more teaching until I can talk myself and not through my pupils. I suppose they are right, but it is pretty hard.

Of course it is pleasant to be here among so many foreigners and have the opportunity

of going to Kobe and Osaka occasionally, but I am sorry for Mrs. Clark alone in the country, tho they didn't return to their work till November first. Then too, in spite of my study, I feel more or less as tho I was playing, and will be glad to get back to my work.

You perhaps have heard that Mr. Clark expects to go home with the children in less than a year and a half. It practically means shutting up the station and the work there unless help is found. Hence the plea for a family ~~unless~~ in addition to the single lady. We have been pleading for so long. Over three years now since I came out with the promise that I would have some one soon to be with me. Apparently

the supply of those "willing
to be Missionaries" is exhaust-
ed in the West for Chi-
nese write that they are
searching everywhere, but
none are to be found.
So I wonder whether some
one in the East cannot
be found, some of the
girls soon to finish college.
Some are suggested Miss
Ruth Paine, whose father
used to be here. She finishes
at Smith I believe next June.
I am not an angel and
I don't want an angel to
live with, we should both
of us be very uncomfortable
I fear. But I would certain-
ly do all in my power to
make any one happy
and contented who could
find it in her heart to make
her home with me, and
join the force working in

that portion of the Mad
vineyard.

You can easily see ho
ally serious the situati
. But doubtless from
Mr. Clark's and other letter
you know all about th
situation so I'll take n
more of your time.

Our hearts are very sad
over the news of Dr. Lord
condition. We know no
yet whether he has pass
away or not.

Please accept best wis
for a Happy Christmas a
a glad and blessed
New Year and new Ce

Yours most cordial
Cora M. Caudle

MAR 1 1902
MAR 14 1902

25 Kawaguchi Cho, Osaka, Japan.
~~Jan. 22nd~~ Feb. 3, 1902.

My Dear Dr. Barton:

I have been waiting for sometime to write until you should be home once more, as I prefer to write a letter that shall be more or less personal. I am glad to know that you are once more home, and have had such a pleasant and profitable trip. I know your visit has been a God send to the missionaries of India. I wish you could have come home this way, how glad we would have been to welcome you.

Since this is to be a personal letter I will plunge into personalities at once and get them out of the way.

You doubtless know that because Dr. Taylor thought it unwise for me to be so far away from a doctor, I was not allowed to go back to Miyazaki and was located here instead, at the last Mission meeting, especially for teaching in the Baikwa Girls' School where I am teaching fourteen periods a week. Just now it is necessary for Miss Colby to drip her work and go away for some weeks of rest, so I have taken six of her organ pupils, and some of her Sunday work, which adds considerably to mine. But I am so glad to do it, so thankful to have the strength for it, for I am very well this winter. If I were to spend the rest of my life in Japan doing for others I should not feel that I more than repaid the thousand and one kindnesses that have been bestowed upon me during the years I have been here, and especially the past one. My other work is a change from not teaching girls, and is more like part of my Miyazaki work. Sunday evening I have a Bible class for boys most of them are from Miss Daniels' Club, and at the close of the hour we have a little singing lesson at their special request. Perhaps I should not call it singing, for I fear many at home would not recognize it as such, grunting and groaning more nearly express the sounds made by the dozen manly voices, but they enjoy it, and are learning something, so it pays.

I wonder if you have heard of Mr. Gleason the new Y.M.C.A. Secretary who came out in the fall with his young wife, for work in Osaka and Kobe? They are very pleasant people, evidently good workers, and at the rate he is going now, I doubt if he lasts many years. He and his workers have organized a Night school for English under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and is held in that building. A number of foreigners are helping, Miss Daniels and I each have an evening, while Miss Case holds herself ready to substitute. In addition to teaching two classes, I have one in Conversation and one in Literature, we have to lead a ten minute meeting at the beginning for all the students, about 80, and give a wee bit of a religious talk in English. The very fact that it has to be so short makes it hard to know what to say. But it is a good deal to bring so many young men under good influences, and I believe that many attend the meetings there on Sundays and at other times.

Well, so much for my work, which I enjoy very much, tho it was and still is a great disappointment that I could not return to Miyazaki.

Perhaps you have heard, for I have been so long in writing to you, that I am going to join the ranks of the missionaries in the home land. I do this not without a feeling of deep regret, for I love the people and the work, and the missionaries very much. But the condition of my health during the past year, of my head even more than my heart, which seems to be in a fairly normal condition now, makes me more reconciled to leaving Japan, for I feel that the length of my stay would be very uncertain anyway. But the more I am with the school girls, the more I realize what a wrench it will be to leave them. It is ~~not~~ a case of not loving "Rome less but Caesar more". I expect to go home in July to marry Rev. William Pierce Lovett, now of the Rochester Theological Seminary, but who will then, we hope, be settled in a parish, but whether east or west we know not.

I think you have had some correspondence with Mr. Lovett last year and I hope you may meet each other some day in the not far distant future. Tho for the sake of his work, I shall probably join his church, I

need hardly assure you that I shall always be a Congregationalist at heart, nd shall never cease to love and pray for the American Board and all its nterests. Mr. Lovett is almost a Congregationalist which is a comfort to e.

I hope you are returning not too tired from your long trip, but n the burden of the accumulated work, please do not feel obliged to write me, tho always enjoy your letters.

With kind regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

Cora McCandlish -

Miss Daniels sends her love, and is inspired by her good example, I sure mine too. "But Secretary" is very dear to us.

JUL 21 1902 13

JUL 28 1902

25 Kawaguchi Cho
Osaka, June 26. '02

My dear Dr. Barton

Thank you very much for your most kind letter of March 14th. I cannot answer it now as I would like – after I am home, I shall write again.

I have heard through Miss Wingate that my resignation may being considered by the P.C. but as yet I have heard nothing official from Boston, nor I believe has Dr. Learned. On the strength of Miss Wingate's letter Dr. Learned has authorized the purchase

of my steamer ticket which
I suppose is all right.
I'm not sure whether I said
anything to either you
or Miss Wingate as to
my destination. I should
have done so. I consid-
er Chicago my home and
wish to return there.
If you will please in-
duce Mr. Fear to that effect
in the purchase of my ticket
I shall be most grateful.
I expect to spend August
in Calif. and then go straight
thro', tho if I go via Omaha
I shall probably stop there
on the way.
You will be interested
to know that Mr. Lovett
is located in Bay City,
Mich. and will be most

hich comfortably settled in the
work before I get there
ed late in the fall.
As I sail on the Coptic
July 11. the parting from the
dear friends, Foreign and
d Japanese is painfully near.
S. The English classes in the
school close this week
and then I have a few
days to finish packing and
go to Mission Meeting.
Thanking you for your
many kindnesses, I shall
thank you again, in person
some day, I hope, I am
Very cordially yours,
Cora McCandlish.

Care C. H. McCandlish
508 Montgomery St.
San Francisco — or
C.S.S. & P.S.
175 Wabash Ave.
Chicago — after Sept. 1st.

Rec'd APR 8 1903

14

Niigata, Japan, Mar. 16-1903.

J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Ans'd APR 17 1903

Dear Dr. Barton, -

It is hardly necessary to tell you that it is a long time since I last wrote you, - but such is the case! Things are moving along continually here, and I find myself so more with them that it is hard to get out of the ordinary line of travel and do such a virtuous thing as write a letter.

You will know, I presume, from the "News" of the general condition of affairs here in Echigo, and that last December I resigned my position as Pastor of this Niigata Church which I had held for two years. It was a gratification to know that during that time there had been no backward step but a constant improvement in all lines of church work, and the church came to a point where they discussed seriously the problem of independence and self-support at their Annual Meeting in Dec. Tho the proposition to assume this position was defeated at that meeting by one vote was a little disappointing, yet it indicated clearly that the day was not far distant when they would stand alone. I refused their invitation to continue with them one year more, and recommended to them Mr. Teraoka, one of our evangelistic in the field (Niitsu), who I felt would help them by his energy to attain their object as soon as anyone that could at this time get hold of. It was with great reluctance that he finally consented to serve them, and then only for one year, (or until they should become independent during that time), and that too not as their

evangelist, but still as Nitsu evangelist acting as temporary supply. Under these conditions he came, still supported as usual by the Station funds.

His selection proved to be no mistake, as he threw himself heartily and sympathetically into the work, with the result that before February was half gone self-support had become a fact, the church pledging funds for all its expenses including 40 Yen per month as salary for its pastor. With this they unanimously called Mr. T. to the pastorate and under the changed conditions he severed his connection with the Station and assumed full relationship with the church, - his salary beginning from Feb. 1st.

On March 1st (Sunday) a special service was held, - this Declaration of Independence Day, - which was a most joyful occasion participated in by the three local churches, the Station, and some outside friends, the chief address being given by Mr. Yoneyama of Nagaoka. A very pleasant letter was presented by the Church to the Station (as representative of the Board), extending thanks for the past years of sympathy and aid, to which I, as your representative, responded in a short address.

Another interesting move in the right direction has been made at Nakajo. In view of the shortness of funds this year, it seemed quite impossible to carry on our work at the present scale, and Mr. Higuchi felt moved upon to resign his place and thus leave funds for touring and other necessary work in other directions, his idea being to leave that field in charge of Mr. Kuwabe of Shibata, who could thus visit Nakajo once or twice during each month.

When it became known that Mr. Higuchi had resigned, and for that reason, his non-Christian friends had a meeting and pledged among themselves about 120 Yen per year which they would continue for a term of years if this would be a means of keeping him in the city. This was a most remarkable tribute to the moral value to the community of a man of that thoroughly evangelistic type which Mr. H. represents. It also opened the eyes of the Christian part of the community, not only in Nakajo, but throughout all Echigo, to the intrinsic worth of Mr. H. himself. After coming down here for consultation, he withdrew his resignation, and has entered upon a new career of usefulness at Nakajo.

Since the New year came in I have had more time for country touring which has been necessarily somewhat neglected the past two years, — tho I have still managed to do more or less at it. This, together with the local Y. M. C. A. work which I am trying to build up, has taken my best strength, and I hope to see some good results in both directions. I have opened a night school for English, with an attendance of about 30 now, & prospects of a good increase next month. A regular entrance fee and tuition are charged, somewhat higher than those of other night schools of the city, so as to avoid the criticism of competition. This tends to keep the numbers down, but gives us a good class of young men, who are in one way and another brought under direct Christian influence each week. Mr. Curtis is also giving some help to this work. I have secured a building site in the heart of the city, and hope some day to see here a well-housed Association.

Mr. Curtis is spending this year largely upon language study, consequently the country touring falls wholly upon me for the present, tho we plan to divide the field this fall, when he will take up that work which Mr. Pedley dropped over two years ago.

Among my recent tours was one to the north, when I attended the Annual Meeting of the very flourishing Young Mens Club at Kaji, and spoke to over 100 people of that village. The following evening, with Mr. Mamabe I preached to a company of about 100 gathered in the private house of a Christian family at the village of Sasaki, near Shibata. The five members of this household are all Christians, and there are several earnest seekers now in the village. The next day at Shibata a meeting for young men was held in the afternoon which resulted in the formation of a Y. M. C. A., to be a branch of our Niigata organization. About twenty young men were present all of whom are either Christians or honest inquirers who have practically decided for Christ. One of these, the son of an Army Captain himself also a Christian, was baptized that same (Sunday) evening when the church gathered to observe the Lord's Supper. At the preaching service following about sixty were present. Mr. Mamabe is very much encouraged in his work, as he well may be.

I have also recently been through the field at the East, the Niitsu field vacated by Mr. Teraoka, as well as through through the south, along the river towns as far as Nagaoka. In several of these villages along the river are little compa of Christians, and I have been able to organize regular

classes for Bible study among them, and try to be with each group once a month.

The withdrawal of Mr. Teraoka has thrown that whole field upon me for the present, including Kameda, Niitsu, Gosen and Muramatsu. I do not see how we can, in our present financial condition, call a new man for there this year, and I shall try to carry it on as best I may till fall, when I hope Mr. Curtiz may be able to take it.

The members of the Station are all in good health, and all busy. Mr. Curtiz, while studying chiefly, is doing some outside work in the city, having a successful singing class at the Church each Sunday p.m., an English Bible Class at home once a week attended mostly by school teachers, and is helping Miss Brown in her work at Shima Kogisho where Mr. Nagasaka's absence is keenly felt, he having gone to Doshisha for further study.

Mrs. Curtiz has taken on the Kings' Daughters which Mrs. Newell had last year, and is doing excellently with the girls. She has also several English classes, and some organ pupils. We think she is undertaking rather too much, but she seems perfectly well, tho looking somewhat frail. Their little boy Stuart is strong & rugged, and a great comfort to them.

Miss Brown has gotten well into her line of work again, and has a well organized and successful Woman's Meeting.

Mrs. Newell has her hands full of family care, in the children's education, but finds time also for several classes for English and singing each week, and has several pupils both in organ and piano music, while her Mothers' Meeting has grown to be an interesting

feature of our Station work. It has a limited membership of twenty-five, and includes the wife of the Governor and several of the highest officials. They meet twice a month, once for a "mother's talk" and once for a cooking class, but each of these meetings is preceded by a half-hour of Bible study, in which they all show much interest.

Of course we greatly miss Miss Swartz in many ways, and still hope she may sometime return to us again.

Our children are making good progress in their school work, but their education is still a problem with us, and we are thinking seriously of asking permission for Mrs. Newell to take them home next spring to get them into some good schools. With no children in the Station for them make companions of, and not being able to attend the Japanese schools, they are living a rather abnormal life which nothing will correct, I believe, but getting among those of their own age and similar pursuits. We have thought of putting them into the Home at Oberlin, which besides being an excellent place, is near enough our own home (Cleveland) to enable them to see our own people occasionally. I do not know just what is the best way to get them home, as I myself do not yet care to return, and yet Mrs. Newell is such a very poor sailor that she could be of positive no help to the children on the voyage. We have wondered whether it would be permissable to have the ordinary grant for their first class passage made, with the privilege of using it in any way that seemed best. In that case we might take second class passage, and I could accompany them as far as San Francisco, returning in the same manner after getting

them started for home by rail. This is only an idea along the line of possibilities, but I would like your pronouncement upon it sometime if you will kindly give it.

We are just now enjoying a visit from a Cincinnati lady, Miss Florence Wilson, who is here in Japan in the employ of a newspaper syndicate hunting up history, folk-lore, &c. I "discovered" her at Nagaoka last summer, and it has proved a very delightful discovery, as we have had her in our family several times since then. She is now just recovering from an attack of diphtheria, & asked to come here to rest for a while, - a thing which we were very glad to have her do. Her uncle is "Col." Wilson of Cincinnati, a prominent Methodist layman (and millionaire) who, I said by a recent paper, has just given a large tract of land in the suburbs of that city for a Home for retired Meth. ministers. She has been living at Nagaoka in the home of a Japanese lady she knew in America, and who is of one of the best families of that city. This lady, Mrs. Suguimoto, has also just been visiting us for several days, and only returned home this afternoon. She came down at Mrs. Newell's invitation to address her mother's meeting, but spoke also at Miss Bronie Woman's meeting, and also before an English Club here. Being a graduate of the Aoyama Girls' School (Meth.), and having spent several years abroad, she speaks English very well, and is very much a lady

We are anticipating another visit from Dr. Scudder about the 10th of next month, tho his stay will be short as he plans to sail for Hawaii on the 28th of that month. He has been getting lots of material for his new work there.

Mr. Kimura Seimatsu has been engaging in Evangelistic work at Osaka in connection with the Exposition which opened the 1st of this month. A card from him yesterday said he had just completed ten days of work during which 12000 persons had been in attendance at the preaching place, of whom 220 had signed cards as inquirers. I have just been able, thro correspondence with Prof. Atwell of Chicago Institute, to get him to guarantee Kimura's support for this year. They want him put under a Committee, and I am now in correspondence with Mr. Kozaki and others for making up this Com. and laying out his future work. He seems to be growing in power and effectiveness, and has, most fortunately, a lovely wife who is a true helpmeet in every sense.

I am sorry to see the receipts of the Board not coming up to what we had all hoped for during this year. I trust and pray that better things are in store.

Hoping that this may find you well, I remain with most sincere regards, in which Mrs. Atwell also joins me, as well as all the others of the Station,

Yours very cordially —

Horatio B. Atwell

P.S. - I start for the country again day after tomorrow, working up the river, and spending the Sunday at Nagaoka, where there are several baptisms. -

Rev. Horatio B. Newell 15.

Matsuyama, Japan, April 14-04.

REC'D MAY 18 1904

Dear Dr. Barton, — This is an unusual place for a letter heading from me. (But as far as that is concerned, all places are perhaps equally unusual!) It looks, however, as tho this might become chronic, and my epistles hereafter always bear the above heading. For you have heard doubtless, before this reaches you, of the action of the recent Mission meeting by which our seventeen years' residence in Niigata counted for nothing in the eyes of the Mission, & we were uprooted there to be transplanted to this southern island, in place of the Gulicks who were uprooted here to be transplanted in Kyoto. And all this turmoil because of the sin of our brother!

ARCHIVES JUL 28 1904

Well, I could shed tears over it all, but I am not going to. When the matter first came up at the Mi. Meet. time, I said we were members first of the American Board, then of the Japan Mission, & lastly of Niigata Station. Our own preference was to be left alone in the only station we had known, & the only one we loved; but if, in view of all the facts, the Mission deemed it best for us to go elsewhere, we could but acquiesce, tho it would come as the greatest trial of our life so far. The case was thoroughly considered,

the vote for our removal was practically unanimous & there was nothing left for us but to either selfishly refuse to abide by the general judgment, or yield with the best possible grace.

However, it is not necessary to make you a part of the little tragedy. Suffice it to say that we have accepted the judgment of the Mission, & are now making plans for removing here this fall.

At the Sulicks' invitation, Mrs. Newell & I have taken a run over here from Kobe to take a look at the prospective home, - meet some of the people, see the house, & talk over the work & field before taking it over.

I make my favorable consideration of the proposition to come here, conditional upon the satisfactory settlement of one or two matters, the particulars of which you will hear in due time from the proper sources. So until we know how the affairs are settled, it will not be possible for us to begin any definite move towards packing up our things, but the probability is that we shall come here in Sept., or possibly October.

The two main things that I want to see settled are, 1st the status of the land upon

which this house stands; and 2nd, the status of the house itself.

The land, while morally belonging to the Board, is technically the property of this Girls' School. I want the School to give the Board a clear title to it, & have it go into the hands of the Shadan. Unless the trustees are willing to do this, I am unwilling to remove her from Niigata. I hope however that the proposed plan may carry, & any tangle avoided.

When the trustees accept the proposition we have just made them (if they do), and it is forwarded to the Prudential Com. for their approval (and I sincerely hope they may approve it), I wish it might be possible to get a cable reply, as we shall be able to make no definite plans till that reply comes, and our position will be a very uncomfortable one. I would rather pay for the cable answer myself than not have it come.

The house matter is not such a serious one, but it a bit troublesome; for, as you know, the house was built by the W. B. of the Pacific, at the time Miss Gunnison was here with Miss Judson, & since that time tho the house has been occupied repeatedly by an A. B. family, Miss J. has always considered herself the rightful proprietor, and the occupants as her guests (or tenants perhaps), she claiming the use of certain parts of the house. If the tenants happened to be a small family, like the Stanfords, there was no inconvenience in such an arrangement; but when it comes to a family like Dr. Schlicks or my own, when every room is in use, & another one or two could well be utilized, it is quite another matter. I hope this house matter may be satisfactorily settled, either by our Board taking it over as a part of its property; or else arranging for the two ladies to occupy the house, and making an appropriation for a family house

The proposal we have to make looks to the former plan, as both the simpler, and at present the most desirable. I hope this may meet the approval of your Com.

I cannot tell you how deeply I regret having to leave Echigo. My whole heart rebels against the thought. But in view of the whole needs of the Mission, together with the fact that the severe winters are producing a sort of chronic bronchitis that interferes with my preaching work, I have decided to submit and say nothing, trying to think that the call of the Mission is also the call of the Lord.

The family are all well, and Miss Ward, who came out last summer to help in the children's school work is proving a very efficient helper, both in school & out; for she has taken hold of the Y.M.C.A. work with enthusiasm, and is making good progress in the language. She may yet become a full-fledged missionary!

With most sincere regards, I remain,

Yours very truly — Horatio B. Newell

Matsuyama, Japan, Nov.4th.,'04.

Rec'd DEC 1 1904
Ans'd DEC 29 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,-

You have perhaps noticed my letter in the "Mission News" of Oct.22nd.,giving my first impressions of our new field;and so may know that we are here and at work. I am sorry,however,that I have so long neglected sending you word directly of our arrival,and of our situation. Nor have I ever acknowledged your good letter of July 28th., received while I was at Karuizawa. When the little boy hurt himself, and his father was too busy to comfort him,he confided to his sympathetic mother that he thot that "Papa might at least have said 'Oh!'". I was very grateful for the sympathetic"Oh" of your letter,even tho it did not help to keep us in Niigata,-where our hearts still are.

We were very glad that the Board could take on this Matsuyama property,as it has straightened out what promised to be a rather serious complication. After coming here one of my first duties was to arrange for the transfer of these houses and lands to the "Shadan",and everything has now been safely landed in their hands. With this now the property of the Board,the next step was to put the house into shape for the accommodation of a family. It was built for a "ladies house",and was not well adapted for family use. This work is now under way,and we hope to get into our new quarters by the end of this month. In the mean time we have taken possession of Miss Parmelee's house,and she is boarding with us. I expect we are not the only ones who will rejoice when this house building is an accomplished fact! But she has been kindness and patience itself through it all,and we are extremely grateful to her.

There are several problems before us here,one of them being the local Girls' School. You know the history of this probably better than I do, and of the efforts which have been put into it from the time of Miss Dunnison down to the present. It has had its ups and downs,but has so far been able to maintain itself as an "independent" school,-though always having the moral support,and doubtless more or less of private

financial support from the missionaries who have resided here. It has laterly come into competition,however,with the local Government Higher Girls' School;and inasmuch as all are taxed for the support of this, many who were formerly contributors to the private school have now withdrawn their contributions,and the school is facing a very serious situation. It has been running behind for a long time,and being in debt,it mortgaged all its property (including the "Mission" property),and when just on the brink of disaster the action of the Board authorizing the Mission to purchase this property saved them for the time being. But the same conditions still prevail,and unless there is some means soon at hand from some source,there seems nothing before the school but "Nirvana". What the trustees wish is for the Mission to take on the school as a part of its work,-in which case they will deed the whole property to the Shadan. But I doubt if there is sufficient sympathy in the Mission to even make the request to the Board. And in view of the recent financial statement from the Board it is pretty evident that the matter would not be given consideration. On the other hand there is not a sufficiently large Christian constituency in this region to support it as a private, Christian school; nor do any of us feel that we can undertake to raise the money necessary for its proper support,either from our own pockets (which have big holes in them),or from our friends' pockets.

I have thot that possibly the school might be made a sort of annex to Kobe College,-a feeder,perhaps,and that Kobe might,by slightly increasing her annual estimates,allow enough here to keep this school running,and that both schools might be benefitted by the arrangement. I spoke recently to Miss Searle about this plan,and she seemed to think somewhat favorably of it as a plan,but was doubtful if they would be able to get more than they were at present receiving. This school is run on practically Kobe College plans,the teachers all being graduates of that institution. It is really a nice little plant,with good grounds and buildings,and it does seem too bad to have it die out entirely. I should be very glad to see some plan proposed by which it can be saved.

Recently I attended the An.Meet. of our Kumi-ai churches at Kyoto, and was much impressed with the evident spirit of fraternity,and the "getting together" of some elements that have heretofore been rather pulling away from each other. The holding of the meeting at the Doshisha was an excellent thing,as it tended no doubt to strengthen the bond between that institution and the churches,which has for some years much needed strengthening. I believe that with this meeting opens a new chapter in the history of the Doshisha,in which its fortunes will be more closely linked with those of the Kumi-ai churches than ever before.

On my way back from Kyoto I stopped off at Marugame,and in company with Mr.Aono the local evangelist and Mr.Tsuyumu pastor of the Imaharu church,spent four days in that vicinity. We had nightly preaching meetings at Marugame,which were well attended and orderly,and at which several inquirers appeared;and spent the days in visiting the military hospitals of that city and the neighboring city of Zentsuji. This latter place is the headquarters of the 11th.Army Division,and is at present one great bustling military camp. In addition to the large permanent hospital there are here four large temporary ones erected for the accommodation of the sick and wounded soldiers. In these,and the one hospital at Marugame,are quartered at present nearly 6000 soldiers who are either permanently or temporarily laid off from active service. We visited all these places,going as the representatives of the Shikoku Association of the Kumi-ai Churches,and spoke in each of the more than 100 wards visited, distributing several thousands of tracts and Scripture portions,these latter having placed at our disposal by the Bible House agent at Kobe. We were most cordially received everywhere,and I hope we were able to be of some little comfort to the suffering ones. But such sights as we saw brought home most impressively the utter cruelty of war,and made more earnest our prayers that peace may soon come,and all war everywhere cease.

I am glad to report that we are all well here in the Station. Mrs. Dewell joins me in sincere regards to you. Please also give my best regards to your new associate,whom I once knew as "Cornie"!

Yours very truly,

Horatio B. Newell

Karuizawa, Japan, Sept. 9 - '05.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.,

Rec'd OCT 2 1905
Ans'd NOV 6 1905

Dear Dr. Barton, — You have heard, or will hear soon, of the application of Miss Elizabeth Ward for membership in our Mission, in accordance with the unanimous invitation extended to her at our last Annual Meeting. I wish to write just a word of recommendation in view of, and to accompany this application.

Miss Ward, as you may remember, came to us two years ago to act as teacher for our children. During these two years she has performed her duties faithfully and well, and to our satisfaction, and has greatly endeared herself to all of our family, not only, but to all the members of the Mission who have come in contact with her. The invitation from the Mission was a completely spontaneous and enthusiastic act, and would have come a year ago had we given any sign of yielding to the numerous requests that came to us from individual members of the Mission to relieve her of her engagement with us and allow her to take up active missionary work.

The establishment in Tokyo of the School for Foreign Children has opened educational facilities for our children such as were not available at the time we invited Miss Ward to come to us, and has made it possible for us

to allow her to take this step which she has come now to really desire. By sending our two older children to the Tokyo school, Mrs. Newell will be able to care for the remaining two, and thus release Miss Ward from her engagement, which was for three years.

In her life with us, she has stood the climate of Niigata and Matsuyama equally well, and seems to be in nearly perfect physical condition, so that Dr. Learned stated that he thought no medical examination would be necessary. (Both last summer and this summer she has made the ascent of Mt. Asama, which comparatively few ladies here undertake).

In Niigata and in Matsuyama she has taken hold of active missionary work, and has always gained a strong hold upon the affections of her Bible class and Music class pupils, showing a real aptitude for that kind of work, and a real love for these people.

She is an accomplished musician, and her singing is always a feature in any company where she chances to be, - whether in church or Kogisho, Station or Mission Meeting, Russian or Japanese hospital, or such Cantata work as was taken up here at Kanazawa last year and this, where she naturally and easily took a leading place.

While never having had the advantages of the higher Schools, like Hady, Smith, &c., she is well educated; and both the Kyoto and Osaka Schools are anxious to have her come to them. She would do good work in any school.

But her chief desire now is to get a better foundation in the language before tying herself down to routine work. In this I think she is wise; and this corresponds also with what the best thought of the Mission considers wise. So rather than accept the invitation from either of these schools (Baikwa and Dōshisha) she prefers to take this first year at the Tokyo Language School, - and I sincerely hope this may be made possible for her. She has already made considerable progress on the language; and a year now of solid work will double her usefulness for the following years.

Born and brought up a Baptist, it was no easy thing for her to decide to come to us, when the Baptist Mission here was extending an equally cordial invitation to her. But she made her independent decision between the two, and I think we ought to do the best we can by her.

What the Mission would desire, as indicated in the recent application to the Com. ad Interim, and in the comments of that Com., is that her appointment should date from Sept. 1st, her salary to begin from that date. This would enable her to remain independently at Tokyo engaged in her studies from that date (she is just now preparing to go to Tokyo), and she would be just that much advanced, and just so much nearer the goal of actual work in school or elsewhere, when the notification of her appointment

might come, provided her application was accepted by the Prudential Committee.

Had Miss Warren come out this Fall, she would have gone right to this Language School for at least a year's study, and probably two. It is the present policy of the Mission that every new member should have the advantage of at least a year's training in this School. Such being the case, it has not seemed unreasonable that we advise Miss Ward to go to Tokyo at once and enter this incoming class in the School, and there be prepared to take up work from next Fall wherever the Mission may locate her.

Mrs. Newell and I have consequently presumed on the Prudential Committee's taking a similar view of the matter, and have promised Miss Ward financial backing during that period between her application and her appointment, trusting that the latter may date from Sept. 1st. The sooner this language work is begun in earnest, the sooner, of course, can the real mission work be entered upon.

From whatever standpoint the matter is looked at, the Japanese language comes in always as one of the chief considerations, and the sooner one begins seriously on that, the better. Inasmuch as we have here an excellent applicant,

one who has proved herself acceptable to the whole Mission, and to the Japanese, one whose heart is in the work, and who is eager and enthusiastic in her desire to acquire this most difficult medium of communication with these people, one moreover who is here ready on the ground with her Travel expenses to the field already met, it does not seem an unreasonable request that we should ask her appointment to be dated from Sept. 1st.

The request which recently came before the Com. & Interim was as follows:

"I To ask the Prudential Committee to appoint Miss Ward to the Japan Mission, her appointment to date from Sept. 1st, 1905.

II. In expectation of such appointment, to authorize Miss Ward to enter the Tokyo Japanese Language School this Fall, in accordance with the recommendation of the Language Committee."

All the C. A. I. was in favor of I; but as to II, while hoping that it might be done, the feeling was that the Com. could take no responsibility - prior to the action of the Prudential Committee; and of course the Treasurer had no power to advance any money to Miss Ward prior to her appointment. So II was dropped so far as C. A. I. was concerned.

Inasmuch as Mrs. Newell and I have decided to back Miss Ward in her going to the Tokyo School, we would be glad to know as early as possible of the outcome of her application, and would like a cable notifying us of the outcome, – to be charged, of course, to my personal account; the code to be as follows:

1. If the application is rejected, cable the word "Reject".
2. " is received, and appointment to date from Sept. 1st, the word "Agree".
3. " is received, but appointment to date from sometime later than Sept. 1st, the word "Appoint".

I presume it will be the simplest way to have this cable sent to Dr. Learned, & forwarded to me from him.

In thus anticipating the action of the Prudential Com., and agreeing to support Miss Ward in her School as tho she was already under appointment, I know we run some risk of censure, as well as a risk of debt should the unexpected happen. But I feel so fully persuaded that it is the right course to pursue, that I am willing to accept the risk even tho we may eventually go down under it.

I trust that ere long we may be able to learn of the favorable outcome of this application, which will give pleasure not only to us, but to the whole Mission.

Our year at Matsuyama was on the whole a pleasant one, tho I must confess that I am not even yet able to feel any great enthusiasm over the place and the work. The year was largely a time of gathering up and splicing the broken threads preparatory to weaving. I was sufficiently busy all thro the year (I averaged 3½ sermons & addresses per week through the year), but the work was of such a miscellaneous character I was often reminded of Prof. Boardman's commentary on the old saw, "Variety is the spice of life". He said, "I tell you, gentlemen, monotony is the spice of life!" How often I wished for a little monotony! However, I presume that the work will go easier this year because of the foundation thus laid. I hope so.

One serious problem that is up now is that of the Girls' School. Shall tackle that soon, and hope to make a settlement of it, somewhat along the line of the plan suggested by Dr. Gulick, & quoted by you in your letter to Dr. Learned of June 21st. I believe that the trustees will be willing to enter into some such an arrangement.

What we very much desire now is to get Mr. Nagasaka and wife to come to Matsuyama, he to become pastor of that church, and she to work in the Girls' School. Correspondence with them has shown that they are willing to come if the finances can be arranged satisfactorily.

If the School could receive annually the $400 from the Woman's Board which you there mentioned, I believe we could secure the services of Mrs. Nagasaka (our quondam Miss Brown, you know), as well as of her husband, — than which nothing better could happen to the School. I sincerely hope this project may carry. This shall be the first piece of work I turn my attention to after my return.

We have anticipated much help in the School when Miss Keith should come to the Station; but as it looks now Mr. Warren may be compelled to remain in Tokyo till the end of December, for a course of treatment for his throat. In that case, he & his wife will avail themselves of the opportunity of the Language School. This matter is still undecided, but things are working rapidly in that direction, and I feel sure we shall have to postpone for a while the pleasure of welcoming them to our Station.

We hope soon to see Miss Judson back to her work.

The war seemed to have opened up wide doors of opportunity for our work. Would it not be strange if the peace treaty were the means of closing the doors! And yet that seems to be among the possibilities for the present at least. For never since this Meiji

Era began has there been such a sullen aspect come over Japan as has greeted the announcement of peace. Not a face or a voice or a gesture to indicate rejoicing over the fact that the terrible war is over. On the contrary, nothing but ill suppressed indignation at the "treachery" of their representatives in Portsmouth.

Tokyo under martial law, the police practically powerless and the city in the hands of the Imperial Guards, a half-dozen district police-stations and practically all the police-boxes of the city burned, eight Christian churches and many private dwellings burned, the pro-government newspaper office (Kokumin Shimbun) totally wrecked by the mob, — Such is the answer a certain section of the public is giving to peace treaty. When it will all end is yet uncertain. It may be a mere temporary huff, or it may be a deep-seated reaction. But for the present foreigners, especially Americans, are advised to keep out of Tokyo, as the resentment is strong against our country because of Pres. Roosevelt's action in securing this "ignoble" peace. Whether the active demonstrations will be confined to Tokyo, or may spread thro the country is not yet clear, tho there are uneasy indications in Nagoya, Osaka, other large centres.

It is a great pity that these long months of most exemplary conduct should now be marred by this unseemly display. And yet, if that character is there it had better come out & broken, otherwise some might think the Japanese angle after all!

We have had a rather rainy, cool summer, here and everywhere in Japan. — We are all, as a family, much improved by our vacation. Both Mrs. Newell and I had an experience in the hospital at Kobe the early part of the summer, but are now quite well, — as are also all the children. Miss Cozad does not get strong as rapidly as I would like to see her, but thinks she will be all right for her work this fall.

Trusting that you may have a most successful annual meeting out on the Pacific coast wishing you might all adjourn after the meeting to these shores for a visit, I remain,

Most sincerely yours —

Horatio B. Newell

From the Minutes of the May Meeting. 1905.

21. To ask the W.B.M. to grant $500. for the Matsuyama Girls' School, this request being conditioned upon the Board's sending, as we urge it to do, a lady to teach in the school, and its doing so with the expectation that in the future there will continue to be supplied a teacher and similar financial aid.

Note. The Japanese managers of the Matsuyama Girls' School are willing to turn it over to us if we will take the responsibility of carrying it on. The school has a goodly number of pupils and a first-rate opportunity to do a good work, but we must have both some money for it and a lady to teach in it if we are to undertake it.

Rec'd FEB 20 1906
/8,

Matsuyama, Japan, Jan.20th.,'06.

Ans'd FEB 20 1906

Dr. James L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of Nov.8th. was duly received,and I was glad to hear that you and the Prudential Committee were so sympathetic in the matter of Miss Ward's appointment as a member of our Mission. You speak of referring the matter to the W.B.M.I. "with the recommendation that they adopt her,and that her salary begin in September.This latter proposition seems to me to be most reasonable. After her appointment I will cable,in order to remove all anxiety there." That was on Nov. 8th. Since that time no further word has come,and naturally both Miss Ward and we are feeling that there is a hitch somewhere,and wondering what it may be and mean. When she met the ladies of the Deputation in Tokyo recently,they seemed to know nothing particularly about the matter, or at least to feel no special responsibility in the matter,so that Miss Ward begins to wonder if her application has been taken seriously,and if she is really wanted in our Board. I do not know as I can blame her particularly for thinking so;for whatever the cause of the delay I cannot but feel that it has been unnecessarily long,and that Miss Ward is being kept on the anxious seat longer than is good for mutual relations. It does seem as tho it were a simple matter to answer yes or no to such an application,and at least release her from her present equivocal position, and allow her to make application to another Board if we do not want her,- i.e.,if the Board does not want her; for the Mission has expressed itself unanimously in favor of retaining her if possible. I hope the matter may be settled definitely one way or the other very soon. Had she made application to the Baptist Board in Sept. instead of to ours,I am sure she would have been under full appointment long ere this,and her appointment dated from Sept.;for the Baptists were ready and anxious to receive her in that way. It was only because she had made many friends in our

Mission,and was urgently invited by our ladies to join us,together with the fact that she had broadened out somewhat on the idea of baptism,and particularly of close communion,that she gave us the preference. And now to be subjected to this long delay is anything but pleasant to her,as you might readily judge. I hope something may be done soon.

Our work here opens up auspiciously this new year,and there is no prospect of stagnation for some time to come. Miss Judson is back and enthusiastically into her work again;and now we have just had the pleasure of welcoming the Warrens to the Station. They came on the 11th.,and are yet in the midst of "settling" operations,tho pretty well through. They will be valuable additions to our force,and will be well prepared to take the full responsibility of the Station when we leave here next Spring,as we hope to be able to do. (I wonder if we shall ever see Matsuyama again;or if,on our return from furlough we shall be sent to some other Station,as the Warrens will be so thoroughly settled here by then!)

This Girls' School matter is yet unsettled,but the chances are now altogether against its continued existence. Miss Judson having made her successful appeal to the W.B. for aid in her own individual work,has taken away the possibility of getting further aid from that source I suppose,as this aid Miss Judson receives enables her to build up what is practically a rival to the present Girls'School,and will eventually result in its death. For,while starting as a Night School for the poor,this subsidy has caused her to enlarge the scope of her work by adding a day school for girls,which,while run on a somewhat cheaper grade,can eventually have but one result so far as the Girls'School is concerned;for this city is not large enough to support two Christian girls'schools. I am sorry that the voice of the individual had more weight than the voice of the Mission in allotting money for work to Matsuyama;for Miss Judson got for her private enterprise practically what the Mission asked for for an already established institution here ("Acts" for 1905,p.3.). That institution commanded the sympathy of the Mission,whereas this new

enterprise,in its recently developed phase of rivalry(subsidized) to already established work,cannot yet be said to have the sympathy of one station. Not that the work is not good in itself,and likely to be a boon to many in the coming years,but it is not far removed from that duplicating of machinery which we deprecate among rival denominations in the smaller towns. The matter is still under consideration,but I do not see but the fate of the School is sealed,-and I am sorry for it.

We are glad that the ladies of the Deputation are here,and word has just come that they will probably visit Matsuyama on Feb.3rd. It may be that they can help us solve this much-vexed School problem,tho I fear that things have gone too far now to make a satisfactory solution possible. However,it will be well for them to see things as they are.

We all rejoice that the Kumiai churches have taken such an advance step,and have nothing but the best of wishes for them. In my own field there will be no change on this account,as there are no organized churches here for them to take over. Had we only had a little more time we could have put at least two places in a position to be taken on by them;but I judge they are getting already quite as much as they can comfortably carry. I would like to have seen Uwajima and Marugame included in their list,however. Both these places have made good gains the past year.

We had a good time at Xmas vacation,when our two children came home from the Tokyo school,together with Miss Ward. Miss Cozad also spent the vacation with us. It hardly seemed like Xmas,however,with no snow,with the plum trees in bloom in our yard,and with ripe oranges hanging from our trees! Quite a contrast with what we have known in Echigo! But the season was celebrated with great enthusiasm,there being six distinct celebrations here at our various churches,schools,&c.,-at five of which I had to give a speech! I was glad when the week was over.

The Russian guests are still with us,but are gradually disappearing. The 3000 have been reduced to about 300,and these will probably all go this week.It has been a long and trying time of waiting for them. We have made many very pleasant friends among them,and our Tues.p.m. "Russian Tea" has been a very enjoyable social feature which we shall miss.For ever since Oct.31st.we have opened our house on that p.m. to all comers,and have sometimes had as many as 40 present at a time,-mostly English-speaking.

With sincerest regards,in which Mrs.Newell also unites,I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Horatio B. Newell

Kyoto, Mar. 27 - 1906.

REC'D APR 20 1906
ANS'D APR 25 1906

Dr. Barton, - Thanks very much for yours of 21st re Miss Ward, also for your action in her behalf, and the telegram. We are still waiting the letter to indicate just what that "accepted" includes; but whatever it may be, it is all right. I had no intention of scolding when I wrote, but things had hung fire so long that Miss Ward was getting a bit discouraged over the prospect, and I was anxious to do what I could to help her out, and especially put her in a position, mentally, where she would do her best work in the language study to which she has been devoting herself. She is doing well at that, and while not specially liking the idea of giving up before her full year is completed, has expressed herself as perfectly willing to go to the Osaka school (Baikwa) at any time the Mission think best. With the serious loss that school has suffered in the death of Miss Egashira, she may be asked up there soon.

I think I can see the point of view the W.B.M. took in re the Matsuyama Girls' School vs Miss Judson's school; and I thank you for the explanation. That whole discussion is now, as you know by this time,

thing of the past, and the two enterprises have happily been united, and are going on nicely now. I am sure Mr. Warren has written you about this; and I had intended doing so also, but I have been so much pressed in other directions that I have neglected this. I have been "in the saddle" for the past two months, and the days I have been at home have been very few, — and this sort of travel that Shikoku provides is not such as is conducive to correspondence by the way! But I have had some very interesting trips, speaking to audiences varying from 10 to 300, and speaking sometimes to five audiences during a single day. This I did on two different days lately. Everywhere there is a feeling of hope that is most encouraging, and everything is on the up grade.

The prospects for the Girls' School work are excellent, and I trust that the $200 extra which has been asked by the C.A.J. for this from the W.B.M. may be granted, tho I appreciate how many calls there are in all directions and how hard it is to fill them. Miss Judson is entering with much enthusiasm on her work there, and is bound to make a success of it. She ought to be supported there just as far as possible, I feel.

You will probably receive by this same mail the request for furlough for myself and family. I am sorry to ask it at this time, as we had hoped to serve out our full term of 10 years, which will not be up till next year. But things have moved in a way beyond our control lately, and we feel compelled to ask this. It is largely on account of our children, who ought to get home and into proper schools as soon as possible now. Two of them have been in the Tokyo School until recently; but with the Principal, Mrs. Haworth, broken down in health & compelled to leave, not only has the school suffered a great loss, but as our children were living at her home they are thus thrown out, and it is very difficult to find a satisfactory place for them again. After due consideration of the matter, and consultation with Dr. Greene (for I went to Tokyo lately for that purpose) it seemed best to take the children home and face at once the problem which must come to every missionary on the field with children. By going now, we can in all probability get them leveled up so as to fully enter their classes in the Fall.

Permission was asked for Mrs. Newell, myself and our four children to come home. But as we have talked the matter over since our first request went in to C.A.B.F. it has seemed as tho it might better be for Mrs. Newell and the children, and for me to remain for another year, and at least complete my full term.

I think as far as health is concerned I shall be able to do this; and moreover this is a very critical time in our Shikoku work. For we have just lost the pastor of Matsuyama Church, Mr. Tomita, who has gone to Osaka; and are about to lose Mr. Aono of Marugame. No suitable candidates yet appear, and until they do, the bulk of the work is thrown upon me. If not qualities, at least circumstances conspire to make me somewhat necessary here this year.

On the other hand, I dislike to allow Mrs. Newell to take the children home alone. She has been sorely ill the past year, and as a consequence has been doing a great deal of work, – rather more than she ought to have attempted. She is already showing the effects of it; and now to have this extra household work & teaching come upon her which the coming home of the two children necessitates, and in addition the

work of packing up & getting ready for going home, I fear that it may be somewhat disastrous. If I could go with the family as far as Honolulu, it would be a great help and relief; for it would not only allow her a full rest after the trying time of getting away (and she is a very bad sailor anyway), but would also enable me to do all the customs house business necessary, as we could plan to accept the Sanders' invitation to stop off for me at Kaanapali, and take all our baggage ashore. Incidentally, also, the trip there and back would do much to brace me up for what I should plan to be a hard year's work.

I have put in this request to C. A. B., but you may not get their decision till after you have considered & decided on the other. I wish, however, that this latter might be the final plan adopted, - viz., for Mrs. Newell and children to go home this spring, and I to accompany them to Hawaii, returning from there for another year's work before taking my furlough. Dr. Learned favors this, but I have not yet had chance to talk with the others. I feel sure however that they will favor it when once brought to their notice in this way.

Came here today to attend Bd. Trustee meeting.

Most sincerely yours — Horatio B. Newell

Honolulu, H. T., July 18-1906

Rec'd AUG 2 1906
Ans'd AUG 7 1906

Dear Dr. Barton, -

In accordance with the vote of the Prudential Committee, first cabled and later reported by letter, Mrs. Newell and the four children made their preparations to return to the United States soon after our last Mission Meeting.

A number of reasons made it seem best for me to postpone my coming for another year. But in view of the fact that Mrs. Newell is not a good sailor, and that such a journey was a good deal of an undertaking for her, I decided (with the consent of C. A. I.) to take a part of the trip with her to help her get accustomed to the journey, to attend to the getting of all our goods through the customs (not a pleasant task for any lady), and to be with my family as long as possible before the final break. Also I believed that such a trip would do much to brace me up for my coming year's work, - which will probably be rather "strenuous".

Consequently we are all here together, having sailed from Kobe June 13th, and Yokohama, 16th, by the "Mongolia", arriving here the 25th, after a very pleasant voyage.

After a little visit with the Sanders, who met us at the boat and who have shown us every courtesy since we came here, we rented a little cottage down by the shore,

and set up housekeeping in a most primitive style. It is more of a camping experience than anything else but we have something to eat three times a day, and a bath tub bounded on the south by S. America and Australia, and in which we take a dip several times a day. Three of the children have learned to swim since coming here, and all are getting a color on them that is a credit to the Islands, - tho they may be looked upon with suspicion when they land at San Francisco!

Our present plan is for Mrs. Jewell to take the "Manchuria" from here on the 27th, and get to Cleveland as soon as possible, probably about Aug. 4th, while I take any convenient steamer for Japan after that.

Our stay here has been very pleasant, and I believe profitable to us all. It is certainly a most delightful climate, and the daily trade winds temper the heat to such an extent that one seldom thinks of it.

We have seen much of the Scudders and the two Gulick families, and find them well and busy. Have also seen considerable of the Christian work in this city, tho not yet any on the plantations. I have spoken in five of the Japanese churches and chapels (including Y. M. C. A.), and once at the Central Church, while I still have several engagements and invitations ahead. The most of the work seems to be prospering, tho this being vacation time the attendance is somewhat up to the best average.

Now in regard to our expenses here, I suppose I ought to write directly to Treasurer Wiggin, and I will do so briefly; but I would like also to consult with you in regard to it. Of course on this trip I expect to pay all my own expenses. But for the family I do not know just what is the proper arrangement to make. I suppose that during the time of actual travel no allowance is made beyond that actually needed for travel purposes. But in case of a break in the travel like this, what allowance is made? I suppose there is a regular fixed allowance for the family after they get to their destination, and the time when that allowance begins or ends is practically immaterial. Simply what has been used here by the family this past month would have been used in Cleveland had they come right through without stopping here.

However, I suppose ours is not at all an exceptional case, as there are frequently families stopping over on their way from their fields. Simply I was not informed beforehand what the allowance would be, and am consequently not able to make a minute adjustment of the finances.

If Mrs. Newell could be informed early on her return home to Cleveland (56 Mayfield Road) what allowance she could reckon upon during her stay here from June 25th to July 27th, she would then know how to make out her account to the Board. And I suppose that Mrs. Newell will be entitled to receive from the Treasurer the ordinary allowance for herself and the children for the time spent here.

AUG 1 1906

We have just received word here in some way, rather a rumor than anything else) of the death of Dr. Judson Smith. This has not been fully confirmed so far as I know; but knowing that he was in poor health, there seems to be a belief that this is a fact. If so, I wish to express my sympathy with you and all at the Rooms at this which must be a genuine bereavement. This is the last of the three Secretaries who was in office when I received my appointment, and it was Dr. Smith who came up to Springfield (Mass.) to attend my ordination and to preach the sermon. I trust a worthy successor may soon appear, — as he has doubtless been long in preparation.

I recently had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ellis, of the Philadelphia Press, and Mrs. Ellis, who spent one day here in the city, on their way to the Orient by the "Siberia". I went with them to the Bishop Museum.

Well, a vacation is pleasant, but I shall be glad to get back to routine work once more. Dr. Boardman at the Seminary once remarked, "Some say that variety is the spice of life; but I say that monotony is the spice of life"! In which sage remark I believe there is much truth.

Mrs. Newell joins with me in most sincere regards.

Very cordially yours — H. B. Newell

Rec'd APR 26 1907.

(Not for publication in the "Herald"!)

Matsuyama, Japan, April 1st., '07.

My dear Bell,-

Now that you have doubtless given up all hope of ever hear-a word from me, I am going to take advantage of the day and send you a line. This is my April Fool to you!

I was awfully sorry to hear last year that you and Mrs. Bell felt compelled to resign from the Mission. But however great our disappointment at not being able to see you back here, I know it was as nothing in comparison with yours at not being able to come; so the first feeling of selfishness was soon swallowed up in sympathy for you both. And we were the more readily reconciled to losing you when we found that we were not going to lose you. For in your position in the Board Rooms we still claim you as "ours", and feel sure that if there is any grafting going on there we shall get our full share.

But if we missed you as a friend and companion and fellow-worker, I cannot help feeling that the general work here is going to miss you more in the years to come. For our work here needs, and will continue to need, the balancing influence that just such a man as you could have given it; and it is impossible to contemplate the future loss that must result to our work without deepening feelings of regret that you were compelled to withdraw from direct and personal contact with it. But probably the Lord knew best, and in His own way indicated that your broad sympathies were to be extended more widely, and not to be confined to one narrower sphere. We try to feel that way, anyway.

Well, as you know, I sent my family home last year, and went with them as far as Hawaii, where we spent a glorious summer together. They then went on to Cleveland, O., and the children have been enjoying the new experiences of American life and schools and winter sports. Sleighing and skating seem to have struck them heavy! The boys have caught on to the

latter pretty well,but Harriet says she "tumbles down more times than she gets up". Poor thing! I shall expect to find her still "down".

I came back to Japan Aug.15,and to Matsuyama Sept.1st.,and being thus alone,and somewhat of a free lance,I have been travelling over my field a good deal during the year. A reference to my note book a day or two ago,as I was looking up some statistics,showed that during the thirty weeks now since my return I had preached 102 times,and baptized 47 adults. As we have no pastor at either of our Kumiai churches in this city now, I have been acting as pastor of one of them,and doing what I could in aid of the other. We are just now awaiting the coming of one of the young men who graduates from the Doshisha this summer,and who is the pastor-elect of the Matsuyama Church.

We had a delightful visit with Dr.Barton in January,and I was fortunate enough to have several days with him,going up to Kobe to meet him. I expect to see him also at Shanghai this month at the time of the Missionary Conference there,which I am planning to attend.

After returning from Shanghai I plan to do my packing,make my last farewells (oh,those Japanese aisatsu!),attend Mission Meeting,and take the Kongkong Maru from Yokohama May 29th. This will bring me home about the first of July,and enable me to assist my wife in the celebration of her eighteenth wedding-anniversary,July 3rd. My address there will probably be the same as hers,-No.56 Mayfield Road; and I shall be very glad to hear from you any time you may be inclined to show that you have forgiven all my sins of busata.

If I mistake not,you have a colleague somewhere in the Rooms by the name of Patton. If you ever happen to run across him,please tell him what a good correspondent I am,and that sometime I may write him a letter of congratulation on his appointment to the Amirican Board. Anyway,give him my best regards,and tell him I love him still.

With most sincere regards to Mrs.Bell and yourself,and very best wishes for continued and improving health and strength for the service, I remain,

Most cordially yours,

Horatio B. Newell

OCT 22 1907

Oberlin, O., Sept. 17-'07. 287 W. College St. 22.

SEP 19 1907

Dear Patton, -

After a pleasant summer in Cleveland we have now settled down in this quiet college town and got the four children started in the schools.

I am in receipt of your several communications, of Aug. 13 and Sept. 5, and will endeavor to conform to the suggestions, - tho it was rather cruel of you to cut in so on the lecturer's prerogatives as you did in your last suggestions!

I will endeavor to get three copies of my photo (pompadour style!) to you soon, and also MS of my address by 23rd inst.

As for the "lecture on Japan" you ask for, I would like to know what slides there are to make a choice from, and how much time I am to be allowed. If there is a catalog of the slides, might I see it? And might I see the "written lectures which we provide with these sets"? If these are in print, will you kindly have a copy sent me.

Suppose you have had a busy summer, but hope you got chance to enjoy something of a vacation.

Anticipating seeing you soon, hoping we may have time for something of a visit, I remain,

Most sincerely yours -

Horatio B. Newell

OCT 22 1907

73 Oberlin, O., Oct. 19-'07. (287 W. College St.)

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Your favor of 17th is at hand, re a room at Clifton Springs Sanitarium for Mrs. Newell.

The time is not yet definitely set, but she will probably want the room the latter part of next week, — possibly as early as Thurs., 24th.

Will you therefore kindly see that the room is engaged, and let me know also what are the terms and conditions for using the room.

Trusting that you had a safe return from Cleveland, and are not too tired from the heavy draft of that long meeting at Cleveland, I remain,

Yours very sincerely —

H. B. Newell

Oberlin, O., Feb. 26 —

RECEIVED 24
C. H PATTON
FEB 28 1908
Ans. Mch 13 "

Dear Patton, —

Yours of is at hand, together with the printed report of the '83 Committee on Reunion. I shall be very glad to lead the class prayer-meeting as you suggest.

You have been to Amherst recently, perhaps, and know just how things are situated. Could you make any suggestions as to how I could spend Commencement week there with my family most economically? I have already sent to Orr, some time since, application for rooms sufficient for our six, but that if there was chance to get in some-where near by, at less expense than would be necessary in the rooms engaged, I would be glad to do that. Any suggestions in that line will be very welcome.

As you have heard from Dr. Hitchcock, I am expecting to be in his field (Chicago) for a time, beginning with next month. Shall probably be absent from here about a month.

I heard some time ago that Dr. Barton was expecting to be here in Oberlin sometime during this month. Neither Dr. Tenney nor Dr. Bradshaw could give me any information, however, and I wonder if there was anything in it. I should be very glad to see him, & to have a little talk with him about the Board's true purpose in regard to the Japan Mission.

May I ask you to give me a frank statement on that point? Does the Board mean to continue the Mission, and properly sustain it with reinforcements when necessary? Or, is the intention to allow the Mission to run its natural course to complete inanition? Is the refusal of the Board, in recent years, to send out any men (or families) as missionaries, based on purely financial reasons? or is there back of the refusal, the above intention? And is the recent cut-down in Japan, from the usual $12000 appropriation to $9500, made simply from financial inability? or is there back of this retrenchment the idea of eventual abandonment?

My furlough year is rapidly approaching

its end, and naturally I am looking forward to returning to my work in due time. And there is no place or work to which I would more joyfully go, – tomorrow if necessary.

But in view of the recent trend of the Board's affairs and attitude towards the work in Japan, I feel that I ought to know, and to know soon, just what is the future prospect of the Japan Mission.

If that $9500, appropriated for this year, is to be set as the limit for the next few years, as $12000 has been the limit for the past years, it looks to me very much like an invitation to some of us to stay at home. For there is no use in expecting the present force in the Mission to do efficient service on that basis, – less than the salary of some individual pastors here.

The fact that the Japanese churches (Kumiai) have taken much of our former work off our hands is no reason for cutting down the Mission work. In fact that move put the Mission into position to do some of the best work it has ever accomplished if it could be properly backed. For our hands were freed to go out into unoccupied places (of which there are still several!), with the good probability of being able to duplicate in a few years what has taken nearly forty years of great effort to accomplish.

Of course I do not know all the ins and outs of situation within the Board, and consequently do not wish to be understood as criticizing their action, — at least, not yet! But I am anxious to know just what is back of it all; for it is something which I feel vitally concerns me, and I am looking to you for a straight answer.

Yours most sincerely —

Horatio B. Newell

Oberlin, O.

Feb. 26-1908.

APR 25 1908

Oberlin, O., Apr. 23-'08.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

On my return from Chicago yesterday I found your letter of the 18th, and was very glad to hear from you, and to learn something more of your thought in regard to the Japan Mission.

Let me say in regard to my letter to Dr. Patton, that I did not intend to write him in his official capacity (tho he seems to have taken it that way), but only as to one with whom I was intimate, and who might give me privately what information I was seeking. However, I am very glad to get your pronouncement upon the situation, and am well satisfied with it. I am very glad also to hear of the extra $1000 which has been added to our fund for general work.

I think that I appreciate fully the difficulties before the Board, in being responsible for raising the large sum they are pledged to, in these times when money is still so tight. I have no heart for criticism, but only for sympathy for you all, - and sympathy also for those other Missions that must suffer from the necessary retrenchments.

Now, in regard to our plans for the future, there are several things to consult about (Sodan!) either now or a little later. I stand ready to return this fall (say September), and shall plan to do so. But I fear Mrs. Newell will have to remain with the children for another year. They certainly need one of us, - and I'm not conceited enough to think that I am the one! In such a case, what sort of application is it necessary to make? and to whom?

We have found Oberlin a most satisfactory place for keeping the children in school, and have arranged to take the Dickinson College, back of the Tank House, from September, - the one Dr. Van-Allen now occupies. In regard to the rupi allowance, I will write later.

I have recently made quite a trip thru the west, on an itinerary prepared by Dr. Hitchcock, from Chicago to Omaha and back. Was out from Mar. 4th to Apr. 7th, and had a very nice series of meetings in which I attempted to pump in some up-to-date information in regard to poor, misunderstood Japan. Since then I have spent a little time in Chicago, on my own account, visiting friends, and looking into a number of the churches and institutions of Christian work.

This trip thru the country, and this visit to Chicago, have made me understand better the tremendous problems our Christian workers are up against here. And what a splendid lot of workers they are that are tackling the problems! And – the City-work, what a variety of work, – from the Moody Institute with its methods, to the Hull House with its methods!

Well, we plan to stay here till after the school examinations are over, then go East. I want to attend my Amherst class 25th anniversary; then take the family to Plymouth for a while, to visit my sister there; and later go to Bethel, Me., where is a bunch of relatives who insist on our coming there, – and for whose insistence we are glad!

I trust that you and all yours are well, and that I may be able to see you at some time when we are in Boston visiting.

Very sincerely yours –

H. B. Newell

SEP 14 1908

Bethel, Me., July 20 - '08.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JUL 21 1908
Ans.

Mr. C. H. Patton,
14 Beacon St., Boston,

Dear Patton, -

I got back from Brooklyn, N.S. last Tuesday (7th), after a pleasant trip, and a good time with the workers assembled there in Annual Meeting. There was a splendid spirit displayed by all throughout the whole series of meetings, and I was glad to be able to be present, to get some of the good spirit, and to give something which they apparently considered of value.

I found a good deal of interest in missions, and Miss Bell of Africa is evidently doing much to encourage it. Of the workers, at least one is willing and anxious to take up foreign work if the way opens to him, and I think it might be well to investigate him a little. I refer to Rev. Astor R. Schrag, now pastor of Tabernacle Ch., Yarmouth. He is married, and has one child. I did not meet his wife, but he seemed a bright and leading spirit among the men at Brooklyn. His University- and Seminary courses were all taken in Canada, and he is "regular" in everything. He may, later on, correspond with you about this.

SEP 14 1908

The recent reports from Japan, of our Mission Meeting, show that the Warrens, who were with us at Matsuyama, have been removed to Tottori. This leaves me the only man in the Station, the other members being the two ladies Miss Parmelee and Miss Judson. As I had expected to be with the Warrens for this coming year, the change in plans there has brot up to me a reconsideration of our plans here, — as to whether we can arrange well to leave the children, and let Mrs. Newell go back with me this Fall. Even if this cannot be done, she will doubtless plan to come out earlier next year. In any case it would help us some in our plans if we could have our outfit grant put at our disposal now, so that we might arrange for buying the larger things we are to need before I go back this Fall.

If there is no objection to this, will you kindly see that we have permission to procure our outfit this Fall.

Trusting that you and yours are well, and that you may get a time for recreation this summer,

Yours very sincerely —

H. B. Newell

SEP 14 1908

Oberlin, O., Sept. 11 - 1908.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Your kind note of the 3rd, enclosing an equally kind "To-whom-it-may-concern" document, was duly received, and I was very glad to get both, - the former, because it shows the sympathetic heart and the forgiving spirit toward one who has left undone those things which he ought to have done in correspondence, etc., and has erred and strayed in many ways; the latter, because it gives a sort of sense of security against the possibility of getting "lost strayed or stolen" in the future. I thank you for both.

Yes, my furlough, which seemed so long as it looked at it from the other end, seems very short as I see it now. But it has been a good one, and full of blessings more than can be numbered. It has been a delightful year with my family, and my parents and friends, and a host of relatives — down to the twenty third tribulation. (What relation would, for instance, to the man whose grandfather was first cousin to the grandmother of the woman who married my third cousin? That was an actual claim presented recently!)

It has been good to be here in Oberlin this year, and I am sure we made no mistake in bringing the children here for their preparatory work at least, - wherever they may go eventually. That is for them to choose. It has been an inspiration to come into contact with Pres. King, Dean Bosworth, and other professors & pastors here.

My summer outing, with my family, in New England was inexpressible valuable and delightful, - Springfield Mass, my boyhood home, where I was later ordained in my father's church in 1887; Amherst, with its rich associations around College and Fraternity, and this year enhanced doubly so by the splendid spirit our '83 men showed in celebrating their Quarter Century (for particulars ask Patton and Bridgman!); then Boston and Plymouth & Providence, and Portland and last of all Bethel, where we spent over a month on the old family farm on the banks of the Androscoggin. And between the lines here is a record of sea bathing, steamed clams, fishing, a climb up Mt. Washington, and a nose well burnt in the hay field. Also a little excursion into the maratime regions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to attend the annual meet. of our churches there, held at Brooklyn, N.S.

I might make out a very grand-sounding itinerary for my summer, – Brooklyn to Liverpool (by land!), Paris, Berlin, Norway, Sweden, Bethel. Then Montreal, the Thousand Isles, Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo (spoke in Dr. Fitch's church June 14), and home.

I plan to go to Cleveland on next Wed. (16th) for a farewell our Euclid Ave. Ch. has kindly asked me to, leave there on the morning of the 17th, and sail from San Francisco the 25th, per "Tenyo Maru"

So far as I know I am in as good health and vigor as I was when I first went out in '87, and am anticipating a good term of service. Sorry, of course that I have to go alone, but glad to do this much for the children's sake. And in this Mrs. Newell and I are one.

I appreciate the difficulties there may be yet before us in Japan, but I am not ashamed of the gospel; I believe it is still the power of God, and just what Japan needs today as much as she ever did. I do not shrink from going back, but rather rejoice at the privilege.

I was sorry not to see you when we were in Boston. Am sure you had a good time in Scotland.

I am anxious to get hold of the printed records of that Edinburgh meeting, and read more of the addresses. I trust that this finds you well, and that the coming Annual Meeting at Brooklyn may be a great success.

Mrs. Stowell and the children are all in good health, and join me in most cordial regards.

Yours very sincerely —

Horatio B. Stowell

Oct. 11 - 1908. - One day from Yokohama. 28.

NOV 3 1908

Mr. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Bell, — Your very cordial letter of farewell of Sept. 17th (all my friends have seemed very cordial when it came to farewell letters) was duly received at San Francisco, duly read, and duly appreciated.

Thanks for congratulations from Dr. Barton and yourself upon that small load of new initials that I got tacked on behind. Not a very weighty or valuable load perhaps (one "d" stands for "penny" in English money I believe); but whatever it is, it has the virtue of having been neither bought nor stolen, — sort of thrown in onto the back seat when no one was looking. — I'll keep you in mind about the L.L.D.

Well, it was pretty tough to break away this time, leaving the family and the aged parents, with all the certainties and uncertainties of the future before me. But that is all in the day's work, and it was the best solution we could make of that always serious problem. I trust you may be able to look in on the family at Oberlin sometime during the year.

We are just nearing the end of a most delightful trip, and I am very glad to have taken this boat. For we have on board, as the nucleus of the list of 130 passengers, a deputation of men representing the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast & Hawaii.

There are about 30 of these men (most of them with their wives), representing ten cities, who go by the invitation of the corresponding Chambers in Japan. The invite runs: "The Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe, desiring to give expression to their feelings of friendship and goodwill towards America and Americans and wishing also to quicken the sentiments of mutual attachment and good neighborhood which unite the peoples of the two lands, have resolved to extend a cordial invitation to a number of the representative citizens of the Pacific Coast of the United States, to come to Japan during the coming Chrysanthemum Season".

It has been a great pleasure to meet these men and come into close contact with them, as I have been privileged to do. They are not of the anti-Japanese stripe that the newspapers would have us believe are the sole inhabitants of the Coast, but are a serious minded, open-hearted, hard working lot of representative men, who have been filling up on the very best information they could get in regard to Japan, & trying to get into such sympathetic attitude as to be able to both get & give the most good. Naturally they jumped upon Dr. Dittmar and me, and have done their best to squeeze the lemons dry!

Dr. Dr. F. spoke on Japan the first Sunday out, & later gave an address in the parlor, - both well attended. Unfortunately (for the party and for me) he & Mrs. Dr Forest got off at Honolulu to remain over to the next steamer.

I did my best to take up the parable, and have not only spoken to them several times, but have twice, by their invite, stood a two-hour bombardment of questions on Japan, and been made an honorary member of one of their committees that has been holding daily sessions.

In their "Resolution of Thanks" which they issued yesterday, they Resolve, "That the thanks of the Commission are due and are hereby tendered to our friends who have so kindly contributed to our enjoyment during the days and evenings of our voyage, and especially to Rev. Dr. J. H. DeForest and Rev. Dr. H. B. Newell for addresses; to Mr. and Mrs. C. Koike [Mr. K. is Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco.] for painstaking efforts to initiate us into the etiquette of Japan; to Prof. R. D. Fulton [of Ohio Wesleyan Univ.] for so handsomely entertaining us with his elocutionary talent; to Rev. J. C. Worley and his wife for stereopticon exhibitions and lectures; and to the Captain and officers who have cooperated to make our evenings enjoyable".

Well, we are due to arrive in Yokohama tomorrow morning, & shall be glad to get back to work again. Preached in Japanese this morning on the lower deck, & find that I can still do it, - in fact I prefer it to your harsh & difficult English!

Am anxious to get news from the Board meeting. Hope you are having a good meeting, & that there may be a good financial showing yet.

Very sincerely yours — H. B. Newell

MAY 26 1909

Matsuyama,Japan,April 26th,1909.

Rev.J. L. Barton,D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I have a communication from you under date of Jan.21, in which you delicately hint,"We have not heard a great deal from you in the last few months". That was well and diplomatically put,surely,and should have brought a quicker response,-as it doubtless would have done from a less hardened victim. However,even I acknowledge my delinquencies, and my neglect is ever before me. And to this day I am unable to explain how it is that all these months have passed without my sending you some word to indicate that I arrived safely on my field last Oct.,and have been right here ever since doing what I could to hold some things down and lift some things up. And the year has been a perpetual see-saw of that kind,-but mostly sawing wood all the time.

At one end of this city is the Komachi Church,and the Factory Girls' Home in which Miss Parmelee is especially interested; at the other end is the Girls'School,and the Night School in which Miss Judson has special interests. And I live in between,and have had to keep a hand on both,even when my feet were often wandering out thru the country districts.

For Miss Parmelee has been sick most of the year,and all the consultations in re the Home have come my way; while Miss Judson was confined to the house most of the winter,and I have taken all her work in the Night School during that time,with constant interests in the Girls' School,-tho she was able to continue most of her classes in the latter by having the girls come to her house,which is close by. I am glad to be able to say that both the ladies are better now,Miss J.quite completely recovered from her bronchial trouble,and Miss P.up and around again,but not yet going out doors,tho hoping to do so in a few days.

I find it is quite different living and working alone from what it

is to have one's family around; but fortunately I have had enough work given me during the year to prevent my spending much time thinking of my own personal situation. It has been a good year,and I have been very happy in my work,and perfectly well and strong for it,-for which I am exceedingly thankful. I have not missed a minute from my work.

That work has been both in the city and in the country. Soon after reaching here I made one trip thru the field,to get things in hand once more,and was glad to see everything going on so well. You will soon see the Annual Report,if you care to look into the particulars which are presented there. At all our churches but one substantial gains have been made during the year,and I have had the pleasure of receiving 40 members into our Mission churches (out of 65 received during the year beginning May '08),as well as 21 into the Matsuyama Church,-which is independent. The largest single gain is at Marugame,where 22 have been received.

Here in the city I have given three nights each week to the Night School (13 of the young men there have been baptized this year);have had four Bible classes,with an aggregate enrollment of 65;have had preaching somewhere nearly every Sunday since my return,-supplying for a part of the time at the Presb.Ch.,while they were without a pastor. I see by referring to my note book that in the 28 weeks since my return I have given 66 sermons and addresses. Then since this Spring I have been going to the Barracks' Club House every Friday evening for an English conversation class with the Officers,from 10 to 15 always present. I do not know how much actual good this is going to do,but the fact that they were willing to invite me,knowing who I was and what I stood for,seemed such an advance in their general attitude,that I did not feel like refusing them. They have heretofore been so shy about having anything to do with Christianity,that this voluntary invitation seemed to mean either that they did not consider me a Christian,or that their attitude was really changing. I preferred to accept the latter interpretation,and went,hoping that it might be a"leading"to something better by and by. And as they

are seeming very friendly,and coming to call frequently,I am hoping to get a Bible class started here at my house for them one of these days,- after they become tame enough to eat out of my hand.

All our work is moving in the right direction,and there is no part of it that is not interesting. The Girls'School has,under Miss Judson's efficient management,come right up to a good place in the community,and is now drawing a good number of graduates from the Gov't Girls'School to the Graduate Course in our School. There are now 98 pupils,as against 86 a year ago,and the spirit in the school was never better. In the Night School,there are 140 pupils,as against 115 last year;and 60 of these are in the High School (Chu-gakko)course. The Factory Girls'Home is now building an addition to accommodate 14 girls in addition to the 34 at present in residence. Both the Night School and the Factory Girls' Home were among the benevolent institutions that were "recognized" by the Gov't Home Dep't on Feb.11th,the former receiving 250,and the latter 200 Yen as a special gift. Of course we have known all along that these were model institutions of their kind,but never suspected that the Gov't was going to show such good sense as to so fully agree with us.

We are just now making plans for the special evangelistic services ("Shuchu-dendo") that are to be held here soon,beginning May 12th and lasting about one week. Miyagawa of Osaka and several other prominent workers will come,and we are expecting a great blessing for the city. Immediately following that will come our Shikoku Association Meeting (Bukwai),and I am hoping that Rowland may be here then,as he is to make a tour that month of this Island. And from the 29th is Mission Meeting.

I am expecting Mrs.Newell back here about the end of Aug.,and shall be not at all unhappy to see her coming. Whitman will come with her.

With best regards to yourself,and to your associates in the Office, especially to Patton and Bell,and hoping this finds you all well in spite of this very strenuous year you have been living,I remain

Yours most sincerely,

Horatio B. Newell

Mrs. H. B. Newell

30.

Rec'd FEB 23 1909

Oberlin, O. Feb. 20. '09

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Congregational House.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

I wish to communicate with you in reference to my return to Japan. I think now that I can make my plans to leave here about the middle or latter part of July next. I expect to leave one daughter at Lake Erie College, in Painesville, Ohio, and one son and a daughter here in Oberlin, and take the youngest, a boy just eleven years old, back to Japan.

It has occurred to me that because of the Exposition in Seattle, we might be able to secure reduced rates to Seattle. I much prefer to sail from San Francisco, because of the southern route and the larger steamers from that port. I am a very poor sailor, but if the steamer is large and steady and the weather such that I can be out on deck, I get along much more comfortably. The expense from Seattle

and that is not well for him, I am sure. Just now he is taking his dinners at the home of a Methodist family and gets his own breakfasts and suppers.

If there are others going to Japan or China about that time, I should be glad to make some arrangement to have company.

Dr. Emily D. Smith may be going about that time, and we are in correspondence regarding it. I think Pres. King will be going a little earlier.

Yours very cordially,

Jennie Cozad Newell.

Mrs. H. B. Newell.
120 E. College St.

to San Francisco ought not to be very much, I think.

In regard to a physicians certificate, – is it considered necessary? I am in better health this year than for many years, and when in Battle Creek last spring for a few weeks of rest with my eldest daughter who was not well, I was very thoroughly examined and no special trouble of any kind was found. Under these circumstances, is not my own statement sufficient?

If desired I can furnish the medical certificate from Battle Creek.

With whom shall I confer in regard to my tickets and general arrangements?

Does Treasurer Wiggin make such plans?

Perhaps I should say that my little boy is also very well.

My husband writes very encouragingly of the work, but he is in the home alone, and I feel that I ought to go to him at as early a date as is possible. Most of the time he has taken his meals at a Japanese hotel

Mrs. H. B. Newell

Oberlin - O. Feb. 20-1909.

Rec'd FEB 23 1909

Dear Dr. Barton, —

24 I wanted to add a note regarding my sister's daughter Miss Rosamond Bates of Cleveland. She graduated from Vassar College last June — is a student volunteer, and this ~~th~~ year has been working in connection with the Y. W. C. A. of Cleveland. I think she has written to Dr. Patton about her desire for appointment. She may not have written to him yet, but I think she intends doing so very soon. She has been a member of the Euclid Ave. Cong'l. Church of Cleveland for many years. Dr. Caspar W. Hiatt is now the pastor and is well acquainted with Rosamond. I think her first desire is to go to Japan and I do hope the way will open for her to do so.

In our own station at Matsuyama another lady is imperatively needed

in connection with the Girls' School. Privately I will say that it will not be long before Miss Parmelee will be obliged to return to this country, and I fear will not be able again to resume work in Japan. Her health is in a very precarious state. I should not wish this information to go further unless you have the knowledge from other sources. But I think that very soon our station will be very sadly in need of another lady worker and I do so wish that my niece might be favorably considered. She is a very bright student, a girl of charming personality, of beautiful Christian faith and character, and perfectly well. She has in these short months made a very warm place for herself in the Y. W. C. A. work. The way may not be open for her to go in the near future even if the Board felt able to send her, for her father is not entirely in sympathy with her desire, but I think she would like nothing better than to be able to go with me this next summer.

If she has already written to you or

to Dr. Patton. I shall be very glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Kindly consider this information as private until the right time comes for action.

My husband writes of a very delightful visit from Dr. & Mrs. Coffen, the son of our Board's president. I am so glad they could see the work of our Mission.

Wishing you the greatest success in all your labors, I remain,

Most cordially,

Jennie Cozad Newell.

Mrs. H. P. Newell

Oberlin - O. Feb. 20 - 1909.

Rec'd MAR 13 1909

15

92

Oberlin. O. Mar. 11. 1/09.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, —
Congregational House.
14 Beacon St.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell, —

I received your letter of March 3, with report of the Prudential Committee authorizing my return to Japan, and asking for a statement from my physician regarding the state of my health.

I now have a statement from the physician whom we have employed while here and I enclose it.

Don't you think that if I could step into your august presence when the Prudential Committee were assembled that my very presence would be statement enough?

I cannot say truthfully that I am always as well as I look, but I think

on the whole that I enjoy as good health as people average and certainly I am able to rejoin my husband and do my best to transform his lonely bachelor quarters into a home. I never was so pulled in opposite directions in my life — I so long to go back to Japan and yet I can not see how I can leave the children here in this country.

I am profoundly grateful to be able to take one child back with me. For months I have been counting on receiving a visit from Mrs. Cary. But a letter came yesterday, saying that her physician positively forbids any visiting for some time to come, and she feels that she must get on to Massachusetts and be with Alice as soon as possible and so I fear we shall not have the pleasure of seeing her here. We are all so disappointed not to see her. I hear good news from Japan from my husband, but my sister mourns that Julia Hocking has chosen a man instead of the Bible School.

Miss Hocking is such a beautiful character and seemed so admirably fitted for just that place, that it truly seems hard to give her up. Every one writes that my sister has borne it beautifully and has not said one word of regret or reproach, but she feels it deeply in her heart. And now we are all hoping that our niece, Miss Rosamond Bates, may be sent out for that work. Miss Bates had written Dr. Patton about going to Japan before we knew of Miss Hocking's engagement. My niece is a very beautiful girl and a strong character — a very bright student, a graduate of Vassar College last June, and it seems to us that she is splendidly equipped for just that work. The only drawback in the minds of some would be her age — she is 22, but is really very mature, and I think it need not be any objection in her case, when it might in many of that age. She longs to go and would like nothing better than to go with me this summer. She is very attractive, and makes friends everywhere, and is very efficient, and it seems to me would make a strong worker in any field. If you have an opportunity speak a good word for her to go to Kobe.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of the Natal Mission have just left Oberlin, and are to see you soon I understand. They were – and are, I should say, very delightful people and I wish I had seen more of them. We are all so busy here that we don't see as much of friends as we would like.

What do you hear of the W. L. Curtiss? Are they going to be able to return to Japan in the near future? I really know nothing of them.

I am wondering if Mrs. Bell's health is better than it used to be. Please remember me warmly to her.

Yours most cordially,

Jennie Cozad Newell.

(Mrs. H. B. Newell,)
120 E. College St.

Mrs. H. B. Newell

Oberlin, O.

Nov. 11-1909.

Rev. C. Burnell Olds,

Rec'd JAN 16 1903 33

Ans'd JAN 17 1903

Buffalo Center Iowa.

Jan. 12, 1903

Rev. James L. Barton D. D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Mrs. Olds and myself were greatly rejoiced, I can assure you, on receiving the good news Saturday of our appointment to the Japan Mission. It has been too long the desire of our hearts to feel otherwise, and yet at the same time it has humbled us and brought strongly to our consciousness a sense of our unworthiness to enter upon such a grand work. It will require much preparation of mind

our heart in the days and months that are immediately before us to fit us for the responsibilities that may be placed upon us so soon.

We shall also need much advice and counsel from those who have had experience, and especially from you regarding a host of details incident to our preparation and going. In your letter you say nothing about the time for going. Do you leave it for us to make suggestion? If so I think we can say we are ready to leave here at a very few weeks notice and begins definite preparations for the voyage. I take it for granted that it is the expectation of the

Board that we shall go out this spring so as to reach our destinat before the hot weather begins. To accomplish this we shall need your advice as to the time required. Is it the wish of the Board that we should go to Boston before sail ing? Mrs. Olds tells me it is custo ary for outgoing missionaries to buy furniture in Boston rather than in San Francisco. Is it an advantage to do so? Mrs. Clark wishes very much to have a conferen with us in Oberlin before going, as we do with her. Also Mrs. Olds has a very strong desire to see her sister in Worcester and her brother in Hartford, besides many other relatives and friends

Board that we shall go out this spring so as to reach our destination before the hot weather begins. To accomplish this we shall need your advice as to the time required. Is it the wish of the Board that we should go to Boston before sailing? Mrs. Olds tells me it is customary for outgoing missionaries to buy furniture in Boston rather than in San Francisco. Is it an advantage to do so? Mrs. Clark wishes very much to have a conference with us in Oberlin before going, as we do with her. Also Mrs. Olds has a very strong desire to see her sister in Worcester and her brother in Hartford, besides many other relatives and friends

in the East. However, in all our plans we want to conform to your judgment as to the best course to pursue. You will inform us also regarding outfit, traveling expenses salary, and anything else that we may need to know.

We have said nothing to the church as yet regarding the appointment thinking to wait until we had heard again from you so that we could tell them when we must leave.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Rev. C. Burnell Olds,

34. Rec'd JAN 24 1903

Ans'd JAN 27 1903

Buffalo Center Ia.
Jan. 21, 1903

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your good letter was read by us with great interest and satisfaction. We are rejoicing especially that we are wanted to leave for our new work as soon, and that the plan calls for us to visit Boston before going. We are also very much pleased that we are to be supported by the Worcester church and thus have the interest and prayers of a particular church to follow us. Now let me ask a few questions.

Dr. Davis advises that it may be an advantage to buy furniture, etc. of Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago and have the goods sent to Kobe by M. M. & Co., since he is under the impression that the freight would be less in that way than if sent from Boston. What is your opinion? What allowance does the Board make for freight, either on household goods, etc. sent from here or from elsewhere? When does the Board assume traveling expenses, when we leave here or when we leave Chicago? Is your first letter advising us of our appointment sufficient as credentials for Mrs. Olds that she may receive Western Passenger Association's time card for half rates? I trust you will pardon me for asking such questions.

Have you any literature on the Japan field in general, and Miyazaki in particular, that you can recommend us to read before going out? We have a number of standard works on Japan, tho' none of recent date, and also the last Japan Mission's general report. I am most anxious to find something on the southern island if we are quite sure to be stationed there.

Regarding your suggestion as to the outfit money, we think it would be a great convenience to have fifty dollars at once.

We are now planning to leave here about March first and hope to be ready to sail late in April or early in May.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Rev. C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd FEB 16 1903

Ans'd FEB 16 1903

Buffalo Center, Ia.
Feb. 12, 1903

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are planning to leave here Tuesday, the 24th. inst; go to Chicago, via Grinnell, and then to Oberlin, Oil City, Hartford, Worcester and Boston, as follows:

Buffalo Center - Feb. 24
Chicago — Feb. 25 - Mar 3 (725 Fullerton Ave)
Oberlin - Mar. 4 - 9
Oil City - Mar. 9 - 11
Hartford - Mar. 12 - 16 (Hosmer Hall)
Worcester - Mar. 16 - 17
Boston - Mar. 17 - 21
Worcester Mar. 21 - Mar 25.

Subject to change.

I have had letters from Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Hicks regarding our visit in Worcester and since I have heard nothing from them by way of objection to the dates suggested I presume they will look for us at that time.

I made use of the credentials you sent for Mrs. Olds and have already received the half-fare permit.

We have decided to purchase the most of our outfit in Boston, though we shall want to buy considerable clothing in Chicago. Will you be so kind as to send us about $75. more so that we may have it before we leave B.C.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

THE ANDERSON
MASON CITY, IOWA.
T. A. ALEXANDER, PROPRIETOR.

Rec'd FEB 28 1903

Mason City, Ia. Feb. 25 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are on the way at last, having left B.C. at noon yesterday. We go next to Grinnell and thence to Chicago as planned. You have our address from point to point.

I enclose the memoranda as desired. We must buy some clothing in Chicago though will want to get other clothing in Boston.

Have sent the vouchers to Mr Higgin as requested.

Yours sincerely,
C. Burnell Olds

Rev. C. Burnell Olds,

ASS'D MAR 12 1903

87.

Oberlin Ohio.

Mar. 10, 1903

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The funeral of Prof. Chamberlain which is to be held here to-day has necessitated a slight change in our plans so that we shall reach Boston not until Monday or Tuesday Mar. 23-24. The previous week we shall plan to spend in Worcester, as I have advised Mr. Van Horn. We shall be in Hartford March 14th to 16th. or 17th.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Rev. C. Burnell Olds, 38

Rec'd MAR 19 1903

Ans'd MAR 20 1903

7. Highland St. Worcester, Mass.
Mar. 19, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton:-

We arrived in Worcester last evening and met the people of the Old South Church at the prayer meeting. The fellowship is delightful. We shall be here over Sunday until Wednesday morning when we shall start for Boston.

Have you a map of Japan at the Rooms that you can send us to use Sunday evening? It would help us a great deal and we could bring it back with us.

We are considering very strongly the wisdom of changing our plans for sailing since we have heard so much of the discomforts of

the Peking. I am sorry that the China is not to sail as scheduled. Would it be wise to change to the Nippon Maru two weeks later. It would be hotter in Japan at that time, but would not the greater comfort of the passage more than offset that. It would also give us more time in this country which would make it much easier for us.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

April 30 Peking
May 16 Nippon Maru

Rev. C. Burnell Olds,

REC'D MAR 23 1903

39.

7 Highland St. Worcester.
Mar. 21, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter and the map of Japan have just come this morning. In regard to coming to Boston Tuesday I do not know what to say. I do not remember whether I mentioned the reception given by the church Tuesday evening in my last letter or not. Of course we must be here for that. If, however, you think best for us to come under these circumstances and get back for the evening we will do so.

As to our steamer passage I did not suppose you would arrange for it

definitely before we should see you. It is doubtless the best arrangement to make however. We are quite anxious to have a deck stateroom and trust it can be secured.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

P.S. We shall doubtless be in Boston for a week beginning Wednesday, so if you should wish us to meet the Prudential Committee at any time during that period we should be glad to do so.

Rev. C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd APR 9 1903

40

Ans'd APR 11 1903

Brooklyn N.Y.
Apr. 8, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We plan to leave New York this evening for Chicago. We shall be in the following places at the times indicated:

Elgin, Ill. 806 Highland Ave. Apr. 10-13
Clinton Wis. Apr. 13-24
Elgin Ill 806 Highland Ave. Apr. 24-30
Ontario Cal. R.F.D. c/o O.C. Olds May 9-12
San Francisco May 13-16.

I am sorry not to be able to write more this morning. We are both well.

Yours sincerely,
C. Burnell Olds

Clinton Wis. April 16, 1903

41

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In reply to yours of April 11th. permit me to say that in talking the matter of photographs over with you I understood that if we had them in your hands the last of April or the first of May it would be early enough. We wished very much to have our pictures taken in Dundee because we are sure of getting the very best results with the photographer there. We shall not be able to get to Dundee, however till April 27th, and possibly the 28th. By having the order rushed I think we can get the pictures to you by May 1st. even then. But if you must have them earlier please write at once and we shall do what we can in Beloit. Address me at 1018 Chapin St. Beloit, Wis.

Yours with sincerest regards from us both,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rev. C. Burnell Fields

REC'D MAY 1 1903

42

Ans'd MAY 1 1903

806 Highland Ave. Elgin, Ills
April 29, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are progressing
ely with our visiting and are at
st about ready to leave for the
est. Tuesday, May 5th, we hope
start from Chicago.

I have been speaking several
ies lately and succeeded in
using some enthusiasm for mis-
ons in Japan.

We had our pictures taken yes-

terday, and the results are very good we think. As the photographer promised faithfully to mail you copies by Saturday at the latest, they will be sure to reach you Monday, which I trust will not be too late.

We are expecting to spend a few days with my brother Otis at Ontario (R. F. D.) Cal. while enroute for San Francisco.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Ans'd JUL 17 1903 45.

Kyoto, Japan, June 10, 1903

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am able at last to write a letter direct from Japan. It seems good to be at our journey's end after the months of travelling, and be at home where we can rest and get ready for the tussle with the language. Everything is new and strange to me, though Mrs. Olds takes to the country and the people like a duck to its native element. Fortunately, the weather is not uncomfortably hot yet so I trust, we shall not find it hard to become acclimated.

We had a very comfortable voyage, with no rough weather after the first day out. In Honolulu we spent a very pleasant day with the Gulicks and Scudders and received from them some valuable suggestions regarding work. Dr. Davis met us in Yokohama and with him we visited Enoshima and Kamakura, which were both of great interest. We reached Kobe Saturday evening and got thro' the the custom house without paying a cent. From there we came right on here the same evening, and the next day met most of the station at the morn-

In Yokohama we were met by Mr. Olds' father, Dr. Davis

ing service at which Mr. Lombard preached. It was also the communion service, and at Mr. L's. request I assisted at the table. It was a very warm, helpful service, deeply appreciated by us new comers.

Mr. Lombard left us this morning, and soon you will see him. It is a delightful circle into which we have come and we rejoice that we can be here during the first months of our missionary life. We shall begin work on the language almost immediately, tho' we are advised to take it very moderately for the first few weeks, which advice we shall take.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

44

Rec'd JUL 20 1903

Kyoto, Japan, June 29, '03

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I enclose a copy of the letter I have been writing to the Worcester church, which will give as good an idea of things, as they impress me, as a more personal letter could do.

It gives us both great joy to be here in this land, with such associates as we have found, and with the prospect of usefulness sometime in the future as it is held out before us.

Yours most sincerely,
C. Burnell Olds.

Hyde, Jaffrey, June 29, '03.

Rev. G. T. Boston, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Boston:

I have been waiting at Jaffrey hoping that I might receive a copy of the letter which Dr. Gunsaulus addressed to the Newspapers at Pittsburg, so that I could give you the exact facts, but as I have not been able to do so, I will simply say that I feel in the highest degree grateful to you for your action in this matter, and as I have found, on my return home, that the entire community is unanimous in its indignation at the treatment of Dr. Gunsaulus, I feel that you may be interested in knowing that the action taken by the Trustees has been most pleasing to all.

Yours very truly,
C. Burnett Gill.

REC'D JUL 20 1903

Kyoto, Japan, June 29, '03

ANS'D AUG 7 1903

My Dear Home Friends:-

You have been thinking, doubtless, that it is high time you received some word from your missionary representatives. I agree with you. Three weeks in the country is quite long enough for us to have gained some impressions at least of the wonderful land of opportunity into which we have come. But I must begin by telling you something of our journey hither.

Everything has favored us, everything has been delightful from the day we left Worcester till we reached our desired haven. The visiting and the sight-seeing, the travelling across the continent, the embarkation and the voyage, and last of all, the royal welcome we found awaiting us here — all has been enjoyable beyond expectation. We were glad to come into touch with the Old South Church again thro' our glimpse of the Smiths in Claremont Cal. and Mr. + Mrs. Brown in Honolulu. The latter are doubtless with you even now and will have conveyed our greetings ere this reaches you. They are doing a noble work in Honolulu and God has blessed them richly. Of our voyage across the Pacific on the beautiful Nippon Maru I need hardly speak, except to say that only one day did old Neptune become too frolicsome for our equanimity; all the rest of the time we were as happy as though we had been on shore.

In Yokohama we were met by Mrs. Olds' father, Dr. Dai-

and from there on we were welcomed by old friends and new all along the line. Oh!, how the workers here appreciate the coming of new recruits. The field is so large and the laborers are so few and the prayers are so constant for new helpers that when one comes they all give heartfelt thanks.

At Kobe we disembarked, were passed through the custom house ~~without~~ bag + baggage without a moments' delay or a cent's charge and were soon traveling, as fast as steam and Japanese railways could carry us, to Kyoto - the recognized center of our Board's work in Japan, the stronghold of Buddhism, and the ancient capital of the empire. Here, in Mrs. Olds' old home, we have found a refuge, and until fall, when we shall doubtless go on to Miyazaki, this will be our home. In a few days now we go to Kobe for the annual meeting of the mission, and on returning, we shall go for the summer to beautiful Mount Hiei-san only a few miles distant. Here, when not otherwise enjoying the wilderness of beauty, which will lie about us everywhere, you may think of us as digging away at the language with all our might, trying to conquer some of the intricacies of one of the most awful systems for conveying thought ever invented.

What do I think of Japan after three weeks in it? In the first place it is beautiful. For picturesque ~~scen~~ natural groupings of mountains and valleys, rivers + lakes, and trees and flowers, there is no country like it the world over.

In the second place, it is progressive, even beyond expectation. Railways, the telegraph, the telephone, trolley-systems, public schools, sanitation, electric lighting, manufacturing of all kinds — these and scores of other acquisitions are not yet perfected perhaps, but in them all Japan is forging to the very front. Imagine what it must be to live in a country where the mail is delivered twice a day when one lives sixty miles from the railroad, and six times a day when one lives in the city, or where accident to life or limb is almost unknown on the railroads even tho speed is sacrificed to safety. What if people do pass each other on the left instead of on the right, and carpenters draw their planes and saws toward them instead of from them and on entering a house they remove their shoes instead of their hats. That does not prove that Japan is any more topsy-turvy or left-handed than we are. America has something to learn from the East, as well as the East from the west.

Thirdly, Japan is a land of deep shadows, though the lights are broadening. Idolatry and superstition are still everywhere in evidence; impure living & vice of all kinds you cannot but see. The western civilization has introduced its curses and the results are disheartening. Beer-drinking and cigarette smoking, from their prevalence, are Japan's worst enemies and they are sapping the life blood of this nation. But encouragement lies in the evidence of the spread of true ideas & ideals. Just now a great temperance reform is going on. Societies are being formed and hundreds are taking the abstinence pledge. There is also evidence of everywhere revival and a new spirit of inquiry into Christian truth. In connection with the Exposition in Osaka Christian preaching services have been

conducted since the first opening with marked success. During a period of twelve days when our missionaries had charge of the meetings 24,128 people heard the gospel preached and of this number 1739 gave in their names as wishing to know more of Christianity. Last Sunday there were received into the Doshisha church here on confession of their faith twenty-six students. Yesterday 17 were taken into the Yokohama church. Also yesterday a church was organized near here in a country place with 11 members. Yesterday afternoon I attended a evangelistic service in which tho' the sermon was not at all convincing or impressive, 12 responded when the appeal was made, and seemed to be hopefully converted. And so the gospel leaven is working everywhere.

Once more, I have been impressed by the character of the missionaries who are carrying on this blessed work. They are uniformly men and women of consecration and earnest purpose. As for ability, it would be hard to find anywhere men or women of greater refinement, scholarly attainment or native endowment than some of our missionaries here have proved themselves to be. It is a privilege indeed to be banded together with such champions of the Kingdom in such a work as they are doing."

Yours with heartiest greetings to all from us both,

C. Burnell Olds

OCT 17 1903
AUG 20 1903
Rec'd NOV 13 1903
46905

Hiizan, Kyoto fu, Japan.
July 30, 1903

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We are comfortably located on Hiizan this summer with Dr. Davis' family. We are working hard at the language with the help of our teacher, Watanabe san, and are making good progress. We plan to go to our Miyazaki field about the last of September.

I enclose a couple of pictures, the one of the Hawaiian missionaries, taken in Mr. Gulick's yard and the other of Dr. Davis in the famous stone-lantern street at Nara. We have not had very great success with our pictures as yet, but hope to have better ones and of greater missionary interest, in the near future.

Will you kindly forward the enclosed letter.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd OCT 17 1903

Rec'd NOV 13 1903

Hiezan, Kyoto Fu, Aug 19, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of July 20th. was much appreciated. I can report that Mrs. Olds and myself are both well and are greatly enjoying the study of the language. I have just returned from a business trip to Kobe which included considerable running about on various errands, and as I went alone and did most of my business without an interpreter, I feel justified in thinking that I am making some progress in the comprehension of the language.

I am happy to report that all of our goods have arrived at last and, apparently, everything is in good condition. All passed the cus-

toms officials, duty free, with the exception of the pianos. We shall have them shipped to Mizyazaki about the middle of next month, and shall follow ourselves soon after.

I am impressed with the extreme courtesy and amiability of the Japanese, and with their wisdom in all things except toward God. I have not been permitted, as yet, to have part in the work myself, directly, tho' I esteem it a great privilege to be among these consecrated people here on the mountain this summer who are thinking and praying and working for the Japanese, in their own stations not only, but for those right about us here.

Here on Kiriisan one sees so much of idolatrous superstition and heathen mummery in connection with the many temples on the mountain that he is constantly led to wonder at the strange inconsistency of this people - wise above all other heathen nations in the things of this world and yet so piteously foolish in the things of the other world.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd NOV 17 1903

48 Ans'd DEC 18 1903

Mizgyhia, Oct. 17, 03

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your good letter of Aug. 8th was delayed in reaching us. I was glad my letter could be of service. We have now reached our field, having arrived Oct. 9th, and are getting settled nicely. We have the promise of excellent teachers and should be able to accomplish much in the next few months in the study of the language and hope.

I venture to enclose a copy of a letter to home friends, which I also sent to Worcester.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

Miyazaki, Hyuga, Japan.
Oct. 16, '03

My Dear Home Friends:-

Home at last! What a charm the word contains. After eight months of wandering, ~~and~~ four of which have been spent in the land of our adoption, to feel once more that one has a place in the world of homes is very gratifying. Home in Miyazaki, for a full week now we have had that felicity. I want to introduce you to it. But before doing so it has occurred to me that you would be interested in our journey hither, two days away into the Inaka or interior. I shall have to tell you the whole story so that when you come to see us you will know the way.

We start from Kyoto. After a quick run of three miles in our "Pullman" jinrikishas we are at the station. Tickets are bought, baggage is put aboard and at 9:15 A. M. we are off on the little shrieking, crawling train for Kobe two hours away. Here we spend half a day purchasing a few last remembrances of civilization which will be needed ~~I trust~~ doubtless, before we again see a foreign store nine months hence. Our boat leaves at seven in the evening. We must go ~~down~~ early enough to stop at the shipping agent's "go-down" where we buy our tickets and see our baggage started off. There is a lot of it, enough to make two coolies groan as they spill it down on their long two-wheeled cart to the landing. Here sampans are awaiting us. Strange little craft they are, something between a row boat and a gondola, propelled by a single oar at the stern, which vibrates noiselessly back and forth in the water like a fish's tail. We and our baggage fill one of them to the brim. Now we are off, gliding in and out among the numerous grotesque-looking ~~craft~~ of all shapes and sizes, from all parts of the world, all the more curious for the thick gloom that enshrouds them.

Here is our steamboat, a trim little vessel of less than a thousand tons, which plies between Kobe and Kagoshima, touching at intermediate points. Here we have the luxury of state rooms. Mrs. Elds and myself occupy one, Mr. Clark a second while there is one left for our one Japanese fellow-passenger. The evening is perfect; the moon is full, the sea is calm, the air is balmy - so that an evening on deck with light hearts and merry songs is delightfully spent. We had a comfortable night, tho' at times the heaving of the vessel threatened an answering upheaval within, and when breakfast was announced we were ready for it or thought we were. But alas! the purely Japanese concoctions with chop sticks, were beyond the power of tender feet like us, under such circumstances, to take with equanimity, and we were glad to resort to the dainties and the good bread and butter of our lunch basket, which our friends in Kyoto had thoughtfully provided. Japanese food is all right in its place but a small boat on a big ocean is not the best place in the world to cultivate an appetite for it. Hence I will pass over the other meals of the day in silence. But all the discomforts of a voyage tho' the Inland Sea are far overbalanced by the beauty of the scenery. Truly, there is nothing like it the world over. As your boat goes threading its way along among islands great and small, with only narrow, tortuous passages between, you might well fancy yourself among the Thousand Islands, save that here they are seen expanded to colossal proportions. Then again you are on the open sea, with the skyline broken by verdure-clad mountains on the one side, while on the other perhaps, there is only the broad expanse of blue. But everywhere is the witchery of ever-changing color. What rich greens are here, flecked with browns which only intensify the greenness; what delicate, bright blues are over beyond, while above all is the mountain-crown of violet. If you ever travel in Japan don't think you have seen it till you have gone the length of the Inland Sea and beheld its bordering mountains and trees and numerous hamlets, wondered at its array of sea faring craft and reveled in its color harmonies

But we are going too slowly. It was ten o'clock at night when we steamed into the perfect little harbor of Hososhima. It is completely land-locked and was then well-filled with fishing junks etc. Here we disembark. Without noise or confusion we are all unloaded into ~~the~~ one of the ubiquitous sampans again and in a few minutes are ashore and off for our hotel only a stone's throw away. You must see us now in our first Japanese hotel. The guest-rooms are upstairs and must be approached ~~by~~ thro' the stable-like apartment where the baggage etc. is stored, by means of a primitive stair way. We leave our shoes at the foot of the stairs and mount aloft. Here we find three rooms separated only by sliding paper doors, each room of which ~~rooms~~ is sufficient for parlor, dining-room & bed room all in one. These quarters are different from most, in that on two sides there are only glass and paper windows to shut us out from the world. The floor is covered, as those of all Japanese houses are, with heavy matting which makes a good, warm soft cushion for us to squat down upon in lieu of chairs. Forsaut luxuries, as chairs, you must leave behind when you go from your own ~~home~~ into a Japanese house. Don't expect to find any furniture in a Japanese house; if you do you will be disappointed. Just think what it would mean to introduce ~~as~~ simple a thing as a chair into the home of a Japanese ~~house~~. If he had to sit on chairs instead of on the floor he would need a table to eat on in place of the little individual floor table which now is brought in to each person ~~—~~ from the kitchen with his meal upon it. If he had chairs & tables he would be unable to use his dining room as either a sleeping room or a sitting room for want of space. He must then add two rooms, and those large ones, to this one small room which suffices for him now. This would necessitate permanent beds & bedsteads also in place of the big comfortables which are now brought out from a closet & spread on the floor for him to ~~lie~~ lie on, while ~~beds~~ another comfortable of the same sort, dream of, on top of them makes up his sleeping arrangements. It is bed enough. Now would the reform stop there. The chair & the bed would require the desk & the study table, the stove, the lounge, the cupboard and a hundred other things which the Japanese on the floor would not think of needing. In short see what a revolution in living would result from getting the Japanese off of the floor on to a chair.

It was late when we got to bed that night. Several men had to have "so-dansh" with Mr. Clark and Japanese "so-dansh" are noted more for their length than for their interest to foreigners. The first deep salaams, to which we must respond at the right point, are quite entertaining, but then you simply wait for the end.

It was early too when we arose, too, the next morning, and as for the soundness of the sleep during the interval, not much need be said. When the breakfast is out of the way we must pack up and be off early, on our long day's basha journey. Do you know what a basha is? It is a kind of primitive stage-coach with seating capacity for about four small people which is generally filled with six large ones wedged in tight, and drawn by one lean and lank animal that they call a horse. We have forty-five miles of that kind of traveling before us today, so we had better be off early. We go more comfortably this time than commonly for we pay (7) fares and get all our baggage aboard, fast with us + fast in another basha. The fare is not exorbitant even then — as the regular rate is only a fraction over a cent a mile. Our driver does not ride as a rule. He has to run beside his horse, to encourage the forcastens, I suppose. The country is beautiful all the way. I will not stop to describe it. Our route lies along the coast most of the way + the views from certain points are superb. After ten miles are past we change bashas, and are ferried across a wide river near its outlet into the sea. After about forty minutes of palaver + ~~repeat~~ reloading we are on our way again — this time for a 7½ mile jaunt before we change again. Thus we go on for the rest of the day, making five different stages in all. Once we are ferried across a river in a boat, bag + baggage, horse + basha and all. In several places en route we stop and are greeted by a local evangelist or other Christian brother who knows Mr. Clark. About eight miles out from Miyazaki we are met by a couple of Japanese girls who have walked all the way from Miyazaki to welcome us. Farther on we meet others + so on all along the way we are greeted by the brethren who have looked forward to the coming of the new missionaries and now wish to extend their welcome. The last few miles are long, weary ones. It seemed at one time that our steed would succumb + we must

walk the rest of the way. But at last we are there and we are welcome we receive from Miss Gulick.

So this is home, a large roomy house facing the south with piazzas running the whole length both below and above. a beautiful garden below consisting of real grass in a well kept lawn with here + there blooming roses + delicious palms, figs, persimmons loaded with ripening fruit + orange trees with green fruit. There is much that is new + beautiful. We are getting acquainted slowly, you must not expect more than an introduction so soon. We are about a mile + a half from the sea. We haven't been down yet; we have been too busy settling but we are going down, now. You go down to your beach in Cal. + perhaps we can signal across. There is at least no land in the way between us.

Our furniture came a couple of days after we arrived + we have been revelling since in unpacking boxes + getting their contents arranged in different parts of the house. Everything came in good condition with the exception of a few scratches + slight breaks in the furniture. The piano is a beauty — perfectly satisfactory to its proud owner.

There have been some happenings since we came but I will barely mention a few. One was a good shaking earthquake that woke us up one night and cracked the walls a little and scared us a little more. Another was a welcome this morning here from the Y.M.C.A. boys — a very unique + interesting affair worthy of further mention later. Numerous callers + curiosity seekers have added spice to the monotony(?) of the days.

But enough for now. Next time I will put in a little more of the missionary flavor. It would all be tasteless without that, and there is much to tell.

Yours with sincerest regards from us both.

C. Burnell Olds.

Mrs Geo. W. Olds

REC'D APR 20 1904

Rec P.M.

Boston, April — not before — The American Board has received from the Rev. C. Burnell Olds, of Kyoto, Japan, Mar. 21st. under date of ~~an~~ a report on the significance of the war, which is based on a

REC'D APR 20 1904

My Dear Friends at Home:-

Thus far I have written very little regarding the war. The reason is, not that I have not been interested in its progress--far from that, the war has been a subject of keenest interest not only to me but to every foreigner residing in Japan. Rather I have not written because I have been aware that every item of news has come to you in substantially the same form, at least, if not with the same local coloring, as it has come to us. Then, also, during these first few weeks I have hardly known what to write. There has been a great deal of uncertainty, even regarding the daily progress of events and it has been difficult, for me at least, with my limited knowledge of the country, to form a correct estimate of this war that has brought up with it such mighty interests. Nor do I at this time feel competent to add any wisdom. It is my purpose in this letter simply to give some idea of the effects that this war is having and is likely to have upon the inner life of the Japanese, as viewed by a large part of the missionary body. Opportunity was had for gaining this view from listening to the discussion of the ~~subject~~, "The War as related to Missionary Endeavor", by from sixty to seventy-five missionaries, from all denominations, at the Osaka Conference. ~~last Tuesday.~~ says Mr. Olds

It seems to be the opinion of all that this war which has been so long threatened and so greatly feared, is fraught with vast significance. It is a struggle, not between nations merely, but between civilizations, and the whole world will share in its defeats or victories. It is a fight between the ideals of the East and those of the West, between the amenities of modern times and the intolerable burdens of barbaric mediaevalism, between democracy and despotism, between right and might, between liberty for all Asia and ultimate serfdom. None the less is the issue clearly marked that the representatives in the conflict are, on the one side, but slightly Christianized Paganism and on the other, as wholly paganized Christianity. That nation is most truly Christian that is most dominated by Christian principles of action, whether in internal or in international relations. Judged by this standard Russia, ~~with her infamous record of centuries of inhuman oppression, torture and uninterrupted injustice, using advancing knowledge but to render the burdens of her subjects the more intolerable,~~ must sink very low in the scale when viewed by the white light of Christ's teachings. Japan, on the other hand, though she is but the youngest of the world-powers, and is far from acknowledging herself as a vassal of Christ, has yet so far consented to the superiority of Christian ethics and espoused them for herself as to merit the opinion that is coming to be held regarding her that she has already far exceeded her antagonist as a champion of essentially Christian principles. When we consider, therefore, not only the nature of the combatants but the interests that are involved, whatever the issue may be, we may well be justified in considering this one of the most important wars of modern times.

Japan is alive to the significance of the struggle she has entered upon though on the surface there is apparent a spirit of braggadocio and light-heartedness that serves to conceal her deeper feeling and purpose. No doubt there are many who have not counted the cost of suffering and bloodshed, yet who is there that can justly accuse her of precipitating an unnecessary war or of entering into it with undue haste? She had to fight sooner or later. Her future permanency as a nation was at stake and with such an enemy hounding her on not a moment too soon did she strike. What the issue will be we are unable to say, for the reserves of such a mighty power as Russia backed by a tenacity of purpose that will stop at nothing short of insuperable obstacles, the world has yet

to learn of, but this we know that the intense patriotism and esprit-de-corps of the Japanese army will carry her through this war to the bitter end. And woe betide her if she does not fight it through for otherwise she wil yet, in future years, have to rekon with the undying lust and hate of the great middleman of the world. It is our fight and Europe's and China's as well as Japan's own and we can well be thankful that Japan appreciates the meaning of what she is doing.

It is particularly apparent at this time that Japan is to have a large place in safe-guarding the destinies of China and Korea. Those countries will be the first to fall a prey to the rapacity of Russia, and other unscrupulous Western power in case Russia succeeds in her present schemes. But in that event, it seems quite certain that Japan herself will lose her national integrity in a not distant future. But these things are sufficiently well known, perhaps, so that to write of them is almost unnecessary. omit

It is important for people in America to realize the cost of this war to Japan. In a country where ~~we~~ the average wages for the common laborer are only 25cents a day it means something for the nation to sustain a contest of such enormous proportions month after month. And yet everyone seems redy to submit to the burden of it with the utmost cheerfulness. Businessmen are contributing most liberally out of their private fortunes; ~~the~~ society ladies are making fancy articles and offering them for sale in bazaars and devoting the proceeds to the war fund; girls who wish to help are given the opportunity to make envelopes at the rate of four sen a thousand, and ~~I understand that~~ if one is expert he can make a hundred an hour. But then, consider what it means in men. Every young man, when he reaches a certain age, is expect-to be called upon for three years of military service at a nominal wage, after which time he is put upon the reserve list, subject, at any time to be called out to serve three years longer without pay*, and he must go and leave his family without any means of support during the period of his service, while if occasion requires, he may be called out for three years more. This makes a tremendous draft upon the domestic life of the entire nation. The inevitable war-prices ensue and even now they are beginning to be felt. The students, also are liable to be called out of school either for military service or to be bread-winners for the family. Our girl's schools are just as apt to suffer as the boys; if not even more so, since they will be needed first at home. Then too, the anxiety occasioned to the families left behind is just as great as it would be in our own land in spite of the commonly held opinion that the Japanese are incapable of deep feeling. The anxiety for those who are absent in the fighting line will be just as great, the grief for those who fall will be just as poignant, though, unlike most of us perhaps, they wil make every effort to conceal thier feelings that they may not obtrude their grief upon others. There is just as much need of sympathy on the part of the missionary, for those who fight and for those who suffer, and there will be just as grateful a response from those who are thus approached in a loyally Christian way as though they were our own countrymen. Indeed it seems to be the opinion that this time of war is to be the missionary's opportunity and the true genius of Christianity can be displayed at this time as at no other through a genuine expression of sympathy.

And not only thro' expression of sympathy is our opportunity to come but thro' constructive humanitarian and evangelistic work as well. re many philanthropic agencies at work among the Japanese them- such as the Red Cross Society and kindred organizations like

*writing the above I have learned that the reserves receive 5 sen (2½ cents) a day

the ~~Division Reserves~~ Armed Patriotic Society, to which money may be advantageously contributed. But little is done in a directly religious way, or will be done except as the Christian forces realize their opportunity and work with united effort. We all know what the Christian Commission did for our soldiers in the Civil War and the Y.M.C.A. in the SPanish war. Here the problem is less simple because of the greater difficulty of access to the soldiers. One religious worker is allowed to each division of the army, the appointment of whom is left to the commanding officer, and as the greater number of such officers are hostile to Christianity, it results ~~that~~ in almost every case, that a Buddhist is appointed to the position. Thus, much of the effort for direct Christian work such as was planned by the Y.M.C.A. is thwarted. Still, much can be done in an indirect way, through the distribution of Christian literature and Bibles, where that is possible, as it is possible in a great many instances, the large and generous use of good reading matter that can be ~~so~~ judiciously chosen as to contain much of the essential kernel of Christian truth, the furnishing of stationery, the provision of various forms of morally healthy ~~forms~~ amusements, and in a thousand and one ways men can provide for the comfort of the soldiers and make themselves indispensable. Such work as that would, in the long run, prove tremendously effective for ~~the~~ Christianity. It would show to the Japanese, in a way that has not been possible before during the history of Christian work in Japan, that Christianity means nothing less than genuine helpfulness. If such a program as this be faithfully and wisely carried out during the progress of the war, the impetus that would be given to the Christian cause is incalculable.

But for the accomplishment of this work the Japanese Christians are not adequate. There must be a united effort between the Japanese and all the missionary agencies at work in Japan. Nor is even this sufficient. We must have joined with it the co-operative sympathy and wisdom and money of the great Christan institutions of America and England such as the Tract and Bible Societies, the Temperance Societies, Y.M.C.A. etc. In short it is a task for the combined effort of Christendom to display to Japan and to the whole East the meaning and power of Christianity, at this important juncture in the history of the Eastern world.

We heard a short time ago that certain American business men had just given to Japan the sum of $7,000,000 to help on in the war. How this money will be used we do not know but it is certain that a great deal of the money that comes in such a way is spent for flags, pyrotechnic displays and generally fruitless "banzai" celebrations. While if that amount of money, or a tithe of it, could be expended through some channel of organized Christian effort to improve the condition of the Japanese soldier, it would accomplish a hundred times more than such ill-cosidered bursts of generosity could do.

We do well to consider the importance of such effort now because of the vast responsibility that rests upon the Japanese during these next few years of acting as China's teacher. The question is asked at this time: What of China? It is apropos. The Youth of Japan who are now fighting China's battles are, increasingly, to be China's teachers. AND what they shall teach will depend not a little on our use of the present crisis. This is Christianity's golden opportunity, and with it is linked China's destiny.

These ideas are, doubtless, not new to you but I present them as simply of the war.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

51
1904 NOCH 199
Rec'd JUN 7 1904

Miyazaki, Japan, May 13, 1904

Ans'd JUL 28 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I send you herewith a copy of a letter I am sending to friends in America and to our church, giving some account of my first touring experiences. The practice in Japanese which that trip afforded was helpful, while the insight obtained into Japanese life and character was of even greater value.

In language study I am making a fair degree of progress, having already taken a part of my first year's examinations. The study not only holds its interest for me but even increases as I advance.

We are feeling encouraged now in our church work by reason of the return of the pastor who has been so long absent from his post. He takes hold as though he meant to accomplish something and I hope he will.

Yours most sincerely,
C. Burnell Olds.

Miyazaki, May 13, 04

52.

Miyazaki, Japan, May 11th. 1904.

Dear Friennds at Home:-

Home again in Miyazaki after a long sojourn in Kyoto, helping as we were able to bring back to health and strength again the one who came so near to the gates of death. It was a noble fight that was made both by thesick one himself and by all those who ministered to him, and yet we are sure that it was only God alone that saved him and brought him back to what we may hope will be years more of usefulness in this land. In two weeks now the family will be on the sea bound for America and I hope you will many of you see them soon and perhaps in time hear Dr.Davis speak on the work here. However, for the present and for months to come his sole business must be to rest. Mrs.Olds has remained in Kyoto to see the family off, while I came on home to the work that demanded me even more than did they who were to leave so soon.

It is good to be here again and see all the friends who have come to occupy so large a place in our lives. All were well when I reached here, with the exception of our devoted old Bible-seller, Motoki San, who, for some time has been suffering greatly from cancer. But at last his suffering is over, for only last night the end came and he has gone to his reward. His was a sweet and noble life, simple and genuine, and for the greater part of his more than threescore years and ten he has been seeking to bring others to the Christ he loved. It would be impossible to estimate in how many hearts he has sown the fruitful seed but certainly the number is great. His influence has extended even beyond this island and he had come to be known as an earnest Christ-like soul in many a home. Patiently he has borne his suffering but now he is beyond the reach of pain.

We are rejoicing here in Miyazaki in the return of our pastor, who for two yeras has been studying in Tokyo. The church is in good condition, several more having presented themselves for baptism in addition to the thirteen who were received into the church a few months ago. The Sunday School is flourishing, there being nearly two hundred enrolled; the Junior and Senior Endeavor Societies are more than holding their own, while a new adjunct has recently been added in the organization of an old people's Endeavor society which promises well.

But now I want to tell you about my first experience in touring, which, though not very extended, will give you some idea of what, in later years, will doubtless form a large part of my work. I visited but one place, Miyakonojo, about 32 miles distant from Miyazaki, but as it is one of the most interior places and one of considerable importance also, because of its size, and also from the fact that it is an important Buddhistic center, it is quite typical of our Hyuga field, though the work is by no means as strong as it is in many other places.

The road to Miyakonojo is a somewhat mountainous one thus affording some rare bits of scenery as we followed the mountain stream for a number of miles. Our "basha", an omnibus sort of vehicle drawn by one horse was by no means an uncomfortable conveyance even though when filled

its six passengers have to occupy about as small compass as is to be expected of men under ordinary circumstances. After people have been riding together all day in that kind of style they necessarily get pretty close together and it affords an excellent opportunity for doing evangelistic work. In our party this time are three of us, Mr. Clark, our fellow-missionary, Shiraishi San, our helper and myself. The conversation was largely in Japanese and I got what I could of it. It was an ideal situation in which to become soaked with the language and I enjoyed it greatly. We changed bashas two or three times on the journey and at each place where we changed and at several others they had the inevitable tea and cakes in readiness. We reached our journey's end about five o'clock and we were soon ensconced upon the floor in our hotel rooms. One misses the chairs in Japanese hotels more than anything else. The floors are not hard for they are always covered with soft, clean matting an inch and a half thick, called "tatami", but after one has had to sit on the floor with his feet curled up under him everywhere he goes for a few days, he is ready to say out of the fullness of his heart, blessed is the man who invented chairs. Soon after we were settled, supper was served. It was the regulation Japanese meal. Before each guest was placed a little square table about six inches high, on which, as usual, were four dishes and a pair of chopsticks. The dishes contained respectively, rice, fish in some form or other, soup and a kind of stew in which was a variety of vegetables, etc. Tea also was served throughout the meal together with some kind of little cakes. In the middle of the floor the waiter sat herself down with her large wooden bucket of rice, from which she served her guests from time to time as their bowls needed replenishing. The various dishes were quite savory and one can accustom himself to them so that he may come to like them very much, which state, however, I have not yet reached, I am sorry to say.

After supper we repaired to the house of the local evangelist for the evening service, there being no church building in the place. Here a little company of about thirty people soon gathered and after all were duly presented to each other and all the multitudinous bowing was over the meeting began. The service did not differ much from our own; there was the singing of the same hymns, the same Bible-reading and prayer and then sermons by both Mr. Clark and Shiraishi San. To read and sing the hymns in the Japanese "kana" is not the easiest thing in the world to do for one who is not well accustomed to it, so I was not a little disturbed when Mr. Clark and I were called upon to sing a duet wholly without warning beforehand, but I put on a bold front and we sang our hymn through quite as if we were in the habit of doing that sort of thing regularly. Thereafter we were called upon to sing at every meeting.

The next day being Sunday, another service was held in the morning and still another again in the evening, and also one on Monday evening.

It was only a three days campaign and that was quite sufficient to accomplish the end in view, namely to encourage and stimulate the little band of Christians that are working with their pastor, to consult and advise with them regarding their problems and thus to keep them in touch with the great body of Christians in the world. During the day the time was occupied with calling and visiting among the different people of the parish and thus getting more fully into the life of the people. The reception given us was always very cordial and it was evident that we were welcome.

Tuesday Mr. Hiraichi and I returned to Miyazaki while Mr. Clark, with an evangelist from another place who joined us at Miyakonojo, went on to do the same kind of work in other places. This work is hard and results accomplished are not always apparent but it is work that pays and in the long run it will count for much. We have half a dozen such centers in our Hyuga field, while connected with each of them are places where such kind of work can be effectively done and which we are visiting periodically. Just now interest in the war is everywhere intense and it can be made the basis of a number of effective Christian talks.

While you in America are turning your thought toward Japan during these days of international conflict I trust you will not forget to pray for the continued prosperity of the Christian work that is being done. Never was there a time of greater opportunity and privilege than now.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

53.
Rec'd DEC 5 1904
Ans'd DEC 29 1904

Miyazaki, Japan, Nov. 3rd. 1904.

My Dear Home Friends:-

To-day is the Emperor's birthday and therefore the great national holiday. From every house throughout the land flags are floating in the breeze, while from every school building can be heard sometime today the weird yet majestic strains of the "Kimi ga yo", the national hymn of the land. One is impressed by the calmness and sobriety with which such a day is celebrated. There is little of the noisy effervescence and ofttimes rioting and drunkenness such as is so apt to characterize our own national anniversary. Rather it is a true rally of patriotism. For the school children the day is set off from other days by some special exercise, but whatever be the nature of this, at the appointed hour all are expected to be in their places for a little while, for instruction in and expression of their duty as patriots.

To-day it was our privilege to attend the special gymnastic exhibition and drill given at the Higher Girls' School in honor of the day. These exercises consisted of various drills, marches, dances and games, including a tennis tournament. All was done with great skill and precision of movement that gave evidence of careful and thorough training ~~and~~ as well as the native ability of the students in these directions. The movements and marchings in the dances were intricate and difficult yet there were almost no mistakes made and the effect of so many moving together in perfect time to the accompaniment of the piano was quite as pleasing as any similar exercise in America could have been. The one thing, however, that was of special interest was the splendid team-work that was displayed in all that was done in these exercises this afternoon. Six months ago I witnessed a similar athletic meet at the Boys' Middle School and I observed and was impressed by the same thing there. I believe I wrote of it at the time. Everything that was done in all the various exercises, whoever did them, was not done for the glory of the individual but for the advantage and glory of the team with which he was connected. Indeed everything seemed to have been arranged so that the individual would have no opportunity to attract attention to himself, quite the reverse of the idea that is in vogue and dominates American athletics where the star plays are what make athletics interesting and the professional player is the logical result of the method. I speak of this feature of team-work in connection with the former exercise because I noticed the same thing here to-day. Indeed I am inclined to ~~ki~~ believe that this idea is one of the underlying ideas in all Japa-

anese athletics. It is remarkable how all their games and exercises, both native and introduced, have been adjusted to this idea. The dances (which, by the way, are never, like their foreign counterparts, used in the promiscuous way that they are in western countries) are intended for all to display their grace of movement; in the flag-running game,-of purely Japanese origin I believe, and a capital game it is,-class is pitted against class, and while every participant is given the opportunity to do his level best yet it is the class that receives the glory and not the splendid runner; in the various modifications of basket-ball, such as "center-ball" and "captain-ball" it is the team of eight or twelve or twenty for whose success every player strains every nerve. The same idea is worked out even in tennis, the last place where one would look for it. Yet at the school this afternoon we saw a couple of dozen girls play a whole tournament through in half an hour with as much enjoyment apparently, as though they had arranged to have each player play through his full three sets. The team-play was arranged by allowing two of the reds to play with two of the whites a single game, the winners keeping their places until they were beaten. To obtain perfect fairness the winners changed sides at the end of each game and the two who were serving served alternately in successive plays. And so on through all the games and exercises of the afternoon. In all the 24 numbers or more there was not a single exercise where an individual's play was made prominent enough to attract attention to the player.

This sort of thing is not calculated to develop professional athletes but it does develop a whole school and a whole nation of physically well-developed men and women, for it compels every student to take an active part in athletics, and even in their public exhibitions everyone in the school, as a matter of course, takes his part in the games and exercises of the day. Furthermore, I am inclined to think that this idea of team-work developed in the schools, is no unimportant factor in explaining the nation's esprit de corps and signal success in team-work on the battle-field. Surely the idea of devotion to and sacrifice for the common cause has nowhere been so well attained as here in Japan and I fancy I have an inkling of how it is brought about.

The longer I am in Japan the more am I impressed by the nation's many excellences and the remarkable capabilities of the people, in many respects exceeding what we can boast of. And yet far from feeling as did the superficial observer at the St. Louis Exposition recently, who, after admiring the wonderful results of Japanese handiwork, exclaimed, "I don't propose to give money for missions to a people who can embroider like that"--rather I would express my feeling by saying, "Men and women who can produce such things as that are of all people in the world the ones who ought to have the gospel, that is, if the power of Christ's life means anything in the development of character or if Christian discipleship is to be interpreted as meaning anything less than service. I am glad it is my privilege to work among a people who have the ability to understand and apply great ideals and can be mastered by great ideals.

Yours sincerely, C. Burnell Olds

54.
REC'D JAN 13 1905
REC'D DEC. 5 1904

Miyazaki, Nov. 4, '04

ANSW'D DEC 28 1904

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Work here this fall is going forward encouragingly though we miss Mr. Clark a great deal. I feel hardly prepared as yet to assume such responsibilities as I am sometimes called upon to take in connection with the field, and yet I am doing my best at it. Our efficient Japanese helper has decided to remove to Tokyo in order to give his children better educational advantages and he is just on the point of leaving us. This would cripple our work seriously were it not for the promise of help in a similar capacity from Mr. Noguchi, the pastor of the Miyazaki church, who for the next few months will divide his time between the church and the general field. He has had experience in this work through former association with Mr. Clark and so is in a position to give us valuable help. A couple of weeks ago he threatened

to leave Miyazaki for a larger work, apparently, to which he had been called from Tokyo. But considerable pressure having been brought to bear upon him by the church, it has induced him to remain.

Other changes will doubtless have to be made in the outstations this next spring or before, and this will occasion a number of problems.

Our main work, of language study, goes forward with some substantial progress. We have a new teacher this year, a young lady of considerable pedagogical ability and training, and with her help we are able to do rather more than last year.

I enclose a few pictures which are unfortunately far from satisfactory, ~~as~~ yet the best I have at present. Also I send a copy of a general letter I am sending to others in America.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

Miyazaki, Nov. 4. '04

Rec'd JAN 13 1905

55.

Miyazaki' Japan, Dec.18th.1904.

My Dear Home Friends:-

It is my purpose in this letter to try and give you some of the impressions that have come to me in my first experiences in touring. But first I want to tell you just a little about the communion service that was held in the church here a week ago Sunday. The service itself was not different from our communion services at home except that everything was extremely simple, we furnishing the the bread and wine and utensils from our own house with the exception of the individual cups. People came from great distances to attend the service, one man and his wife walking five miles and another man, the only Christian in his village, walking ten miles. There were two young men to receive baptism. One of them a teacher in the girls' higher school and a man of some influence. His wife was an earnest Christian when she married him and since that time, I have learned, she has prayed for her husband's conversion every day. So earnest was she indeed, that one day last year she spent three days in the church in fasting and prayer, explaining her absence from home by a letter which she left saying she had gone for a visit to her relatives in a neighboring town, seemingly oblivious to the fact that there was any incongruity between such commendable zeal and the undisguised falsehood to attain her end. Still such interest and devotion could not fail to touch the husband's heart and to bring him out into the Christian life."

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~~But~~ Tho' I wasn't able to shine as a speaker I held my own in the singing, doing all there was done ~~of the~~ in that line, except the little that one of my companions was able to help. In each place I sang an English hymn which, tho' it doubtless was not very edifying, yet was certainly entertaining. The hotels that one finds in such places are by no means uncomfortable when one becomes accustomed to them, though the everlasting sitting upon the floor with your legs doubled under you, the sleeping on the floor with but a thick comfortable under you and a thicker uncomfortable over you, the eating from the floor the unfailing bowl of rice with its accessories with wooden chopsticks--these things with the invariable bowings and scrapings on all occasions and the careful observance of the multitudinous polite forms, become after a few nights exceedingly irksome and you long for the comforts of home. But the ~~ne~~ next time you venture forth on your evangelistic tour, after several weeks interval, you are surprised to find yourself entering into everything with the greatest of zest and actually enjoying things so much that you are almost sorry when the week comes to a close and you must return home. At least such was my experience. I took as much foreign food with me the second time as the first but I was surprised to find that whereas the previous time I had leaned upon my lunch-box, this time everything that was served tasted so good that I did not care for common foreign food and but for the appetites of my companions I should have had to bring the greater part of my wife's good lunches home with me. I learned also how to reverse the "comfortables" and the "uncomfortables

so that but forthe enforced lateness of the hour for retiring and the enforced earliness of the hour of waking up(since everything starts with a whoop and a halloo long before daylight in a Japanese hotel) I should have managed to get on with my sleeping habits very ~~comfortably.~~ well

~~To some new to~~ our audiences in ~~the various places; in~~ the three places we visited on our first trip there was but one professing Christian and yet there are a number of earnest seekers, and the presence of the large number of others at the meetings showed that they were interested. In the places visited on the last trip the field showed indications of more diligent cultivation and the number of Christians and seekers was greater and the audiences were much larger, generally filling all the available space in the hotels where the meetings were held and overflowing into the streets. There were in one place as many as two hundred people ~~and ever who came~~ present and listened most intently to the preaching of the pure gospel. In all the places there were a great many children, attracted doubtless by the novelty of seeing and hearing foreigners. But they got something with the rest, and as a result all could not fail to go away from the meeting with a better understanding of the meaning of Christianity which will insure a more willing and careful hearing next time. Such work surely pays, especially at this time when Japan's interest in world movements, and the sympathy of the Christian nations in this war time gives us such a mighty leverage for the spread of Christianity."

Yours sincerely,
C. Burnell Olds.

Miyazaki, Dec. 12. 04

RECEIVED MAR 2 1905
ANS'D MAR 2 1905

Miyazaki, Japan.
Feb. 1st. 1905.

My Dear Home Friends:-

I think you will all be interested to hear some account of an evangelistic tour I have been taking recently with Mr. Newell, one of the older men of our mission and a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee. Let me state at the outset that it is customary for one or more of the members of this committee to make a tour each year through all of the fields connected with our various Stations, for the purpose of giving counsel and help to the resident missionary workers as well as to give cheer to the native evangelists by the meetings held in their respective churches. This year such a visit was especially desirable owing to the absence of Mr. Clark, which has prevented much touring being done in our province, and also because there were some particularly difficult problems for us to deal with which demanded the wisdom of some one who knew much more of the way of things here in Japan than we were able to know.

Mr. Newell came to Miyazaki the 14th. of Jan. and made his first visit to the home church here, spending the Sabbath with us and giving us two fine sermons on that day. From here he struck out alone Monday morning into the sothwestern part of our field where he visited three different places and returned here Friday night. The church had arranged for a social gathering in his honor for that evening and that gave him an opportunity to meet some of our people.

The next day--Saturday--he and I set out together for a week's tour in the northern part of the province. It was raining when we started and it rained a good deal of the time while we were gone but we thought little of it and had a good time in spite of the weather. It was something of an experiment to make this kind of an excursion at this season of the year when it was generally quite cold enough to make fires seem a necessity and yet with no fires provided except the little "hibachi" fires which are little more than an aggravation. But it proved to be very comfortable, as much so, I think, as it would be any time of year. I took with me this time quite a little foreign food not being quite sure that I had become like a native in point of tastes, but as it turned out I need have had no fears, for everything tasted so good that I scarcely cared to open my lunch after the first trial, and I brought most of the food home. In sleeping too, I got along very comfortably. In fact the only thing that was hard was the constant sitting upon my heels but I became accustomed even to that so that I could endure it.

Our first stop was at Takanabe, a good-sized town about twenty miles to the north of us. Here we spent Sunday and had meetings morning and evening, the first very slimly attended, the second somewhat better.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

[illegible] 1929.

My Dear Home Friends:-

I think you will all be interested to hear a good account of an everlastingly hard I have been taking recently with Mr. Newell, one of the elder men of our mission and a member of the Look and Evangelistic committee. Let me state at the outset that it is absolutely for one or more of the members of this committee to make your way through all of the fields connected with our regular stations, for the purpose of giving counsel and help to the resident missionary workers as well as to give cheer to the native evangelists by the meetings held in their respective districts. This year, that visit was especially desirable owing to the absence of Mr. Clark, which we regretted much. Nothing from in my previous letter, I think, there were some particularly difficult problems for us to deal with which demanded the wisdom of some one who knew much more of the ways of things here in India than we were able to know.

Mr. Newell came to Hyderabad on the 14th. of Jan. and made his first visit to the home church here, spending the week with us and giving us two fine sermons on Sunday. From here he struck out alone heading for and arriving into the southeastern part of our field where he visited three different places and returned here Friday night. The church had arranged for a social gathering in his honor for that evening and had given him an opportunity to meet some of our people.

The next day--Saturday--he and I set out together for a week's tour in the northern part of the province. It was raining when we started and it rained a good deal of the time while we were gone but we thought little of it and had a good time in spite of the weather. It was something of an experiment to make this kind of an excursion at this season of the year when it was generally quite cold enough to make fires necessary and yet with no fires provided except the little kitchen fires which are little more than an aggravation. But it proved to be very comfortable, as much so, I think, as it would be any time of year. I took with me this time quite a little foreign food not being quite sure that I had become like a native in point of tastes but as it turned out I need have had no fears for everything tasted so good that I scarcely cared to open my lunch after the first trial and I brought home a good deal of the food home. In sleeping too I got along very comfortably. In fact the only thing that was hard was the constant sitting upon my heels but I became accustomed even to that so that I could endure it.

Our first stop was at Ramanbe, a good-sized town about twenty miles to the north of us. Here we spent Sunday and had meetings morning and evening, the first very slimly attended, the second somewhat better.

We could see at once that something was the matter there for while there was a good attendance at the Sunday School, at the regular church service, out of a membership of between sixty and seventy there were only ten women and one man present. We had known for some time that the people were very much dissatisfied with their pastor and that the work was not advancing, but heretofore we had been unable to locate the difficulty. At that time, however, and since, we have heard things about him that seem to make a change resulting in his early dismissal, quite urgent. He has been in other fields and in other Mission employ but he has never made a success of it and it is quite evident that the time has come to retire him on the ground of general incompetency and failure to measure up to the standard of character. His wife's influence is anything but helpful to the cause. We were convinced that there is some Christian life left in the town yet, for in the afternoon we visited at the house of one of the members where we found five men gathered for Bible Study.

The next morning, at the request of one of the officials of a large silk-reeling establishment, we called at the factory and after some time spent in friendly conversation with the manager, Mr. Newell was asked to address the opeartives. We were thereupon conducted through the establishment to see the various processes and were finally led into one of the largest rooms where there was a raised platform at one end. Here, having stopped the machinery, the manager assembled all the workmen, or rather, work-women, for they were all women, and while they stood there in front of the platform they listened earnestly while I sang a college song and then Mr. Newell gave them an earnest Christian talk which they seemed to appreciate.

Going on that noon from Takanabe we came next to Hososhima, a port town, where we have an important work under the efficient leadership of a man who, unfortunately for our work, is even now making his plans to go to America for study.. So our stay there was made an occasion for consultation with the church as to what should be done after he was gone. We hate to lose such a man, especially at this stage when he has developed such a strong interest in Christian instruction. For instance in addition to his work in Hososhima he has started a work in two adjacent towns distant respectively two and a half, and six miles and in those towns he has gathered around him about a dozen able men and women mostly teachers, and they are all earnestly seeking more light. They have recently all purchased nice Bibles which shows their genuine interest. These people were nearly all present at the meeting in the evening at Hosohima, staying until eleven o'clock and then walking home after that. The evangelist's house is the place of meeting there and small tho' it is, there must have been crowded in there that night upwards of a hundred and fifty people, including a host of children whom, however, Mr. Newell succeeded in entertaining.

The next day we went on some fifteen miles farther to Nobeoka where we were met by the pastor and told that the people were even then waiting for us at his house, which was the regular preaching place. We found, indeed, a houseful of people, largely students from the Middle School who were attracted chiefly by the English I suppose, for it had been announced that there would be speaking in English and our coming had been looked forward to for a long time. This gave me an opportunity, and at their request I spoke at considerable length in English, without an interpreter, tho' I doubt if they were able to understand very much of it. After Mr. Newell had given them something really worth while and the meeting had been dismissed, the students gathered around us and for half an hour or more they pestered us with their English attempts. I have not seen such zeal for English study anywhere in Japan as I saw there. As we had planned to spend two days there, the next night the same thing was repeated except that there was an even greater number present, filling every available corner to the number of two hundred people. While there I was earnestly requested again and again to come every month and help them. It would be a pleasure to do that sort of thing but as I have too much to do in other more important work than teaching English at present, I was obliged to refuse them. Sometime however, when I get a little more on my feet in the language I think I may be able to do a useful work there, for the boys seem very eager to learn Christian truth as ~~they are~~ well to learn English, and there are several Christians among them. Unfortunately the pastor seems more intent upon successes in educational lines than in the salvation of souls and eventually a change may have to be made there. One very interesting occasion on the afternoon of our leaving the place was ~~the~~ a baptismal service at which five students from three different schools were baptized and received into the church.

Finishing our work in Nobeoka, Mr. Newell at once took boat for his own home while I visited another place alone before returning home.

The experiences of that week with Mr. Newell were invaluable to me both because of the opportunity afforded for language practice and delightful fellowship and also for the chance it gave me to see and understand the conditions in the different places better than I had before.

I have spoken of some of the problems we have in our field; there are others. One of them is in connection with Miyakonojo which is the largest town in the province, tho' rather inaccessible, a Buddhist center and a school town. It is a difficult field; we have held it for many years and have not much to show for it. Our evangelist who is now ~~holding it~~ trying out is not making a success of it by any means, and yet it is too important a center for us to abandon ~~it~~.

Another problem, which is perhaps hardest of all to deal with, is how we are to do our great work with our small appropriations. Our work has been enlarging but our appropriations have not been increased, with the result that, with the most rigid economy, we were compelled to

The next day we went on some fifteen miles further to Tshwaka where we were met by the pastor and told that the people were all assembling for us at his house, which was the regular preaching place. Found, indeed, a housefull of people, largely students from the Normal School who were attracted chiefly by the English I spoke. Now I had been announced that there would be speaking in English and we had been looked forward to for a long time. This gave me a little difficulty and at their request I spoke at considerable length without an interpreter but I doubt if they were able to enjoy it very much of it. After Mr.Howell had given them encouraging words while and the meeting had been dismissed, the students produced oranges and for half an hour or more they pestered us with their English. I have not seen such zeal for English study since the days I saw there. As we had planned to spend two days there we had night the same thing over again. Not always that there was an number present, filling every available corner in the room and crowded people. While there I saw extremely respectable people and come every month and help them. It was really be a pleasure to do that sort of thing but as I have too much to do in other ways I left work than teaching English at present, I was obliged to refuse them. Sometime however, when I get a little more on my feet in this language I may be able to do a useful work there, for the boys seem very eager to learn Christian truth as they are to learn English and there are several Christians among them. Unfortunately the pastor seems more intent upon successes in educational lines than in the salvation of souls and eventually a change may have to be made there. One very interesting occasion on the afternoon of our leaving the place was the baptismal service at which five students from three different schools were baptized and received into the church.

Finishing our work in Mabeska, Mr.Howell at once took boat for his own home while I visited another place alone before returning home.

The experiences of that week with Mr.Howell were invaluable to me both because of the opportunity afforded for language practice and delightful fellowship and also for the chance it gave me to see and understand the conditions in the different places better than I had before.

I have spoken of some of the problems we have in our field; there are others. One of them is in connection with Miyakonjo which is the largest town in the province, the rather inaccessible, a Buddhist center and a school town. It is a difficult field; we have held it for many years and have not much to show for it. Our evangelist who is now holding it is not making a success of it by any means and yet it is too important a center for us to abandon it.

Another problem which is perhaps hardest of all to deal with, is how we are to do our great work with our small appropriations. Our work has been enlarging but our appropriations have not been increased, with the result that, with the most rigid economy, we were compelled to

spend last year $175.00 more than our appropriation, Which, happily, we were able to do this year through the timely help of some of our personal friends. These funds are, however all but exhausted and we have nothing extra to look forward to for the ensuing year. You would not think at home that the sum of $886.00 a year was a large sum to expend to support five pastors, each with large families, to meet the general expenses of their work, to pay the expense of touring among the churches, buy our tracts and keep a large reading room stocked with the best literature, and occasionally send an evangelist to an important meeting which he cannot afford to miss for the sake of his intellectual and spiritual life. It isn't a large sum is it? and yet that is all the money we are regularly entitled to. We have thought over it and prayed over it and it seems that there is no way out of it but to drop some place. We have thought that, over and over again, and yet when we have come to the point of deciding which one to drop first we could get no further. It seems impossible to give up any place. We can make changes in the personel of our workers but when it comes to abandoning a field entirely you don't know how hard it is because you haven't become interested in them as we have.

And then in addition to all this we are appealed to now as never before to relieve the distress of our evangelists, by increasing their salaries so that we cannot resist their appeals any longer. The war has very materially increased the cost of living and the families have all the time been growing not smaller but larger, and yet there has been no money to relieve their condition. Almost every week some word comes from one or another of them that is genuinely pathetic and that pulls at our heartstrings terribly. They are living from hand to mouth and there is no other way for them to live. When sickness comes or some other emergency arises they have absolutely nothing to fall back upon and there is nothing for them to do but to go into debt unless perhaps we are able to help them personally. And they are men of strong character and ability, who are kept in the work only because of their love for it and yet all the money we are able to give them (and this includes what the churches themselves give) is a maximum of fourteen dollars a month.

Now friends, can you tell us what we are to do in such circumstances? You must remember that this war time is a time of singular responsiveness and the gospel is listened to in a way that it never has been before and yet the Japanese Christans were never so straitened financially as they are at this time, so that it is no time to make any strong plea for self-support. We must depend more upon the Christians at home. Will they fail us?

I must apologize for the length of this letter and yet I couldn't state the case more briefly.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

spend last year $175.00 more than our appropriation, which, especially, we were able to do this year through the timely help of some of our Japanese friends. These funds are, however all but exhausted and we have nothing extra to look forward to for the ensuing year. For world not think at home that the sum of $850.00 a year was a large sum to expend for support five pastors each with large families, to meet the general expense of their work, to pay the expense of tracts, to open a school-house, buy our tracts and keep a large reading room stocked with the best literature and occasionally send an evangelist to an important meeting which he cannot attend to raise the sake of his little church and spiritual life. It isn't a large sum in it and yet that is all the money we are regularly entitled to. We have thought over it and prayed over it and it seems that there is no way out of it but to drop some place. We have thought that, over and over again and yet wherever we have come to the point of deciding much one to drop first we could not further. It seems impossible to give up any place. We can make shift to the personal of our workers but when it comes to churches, fields, merely you don't know how hard it is because you haven't become intimately as in them as we have.

Then in addition to all this we are appealed to now as never before to relieve the distress of our evangelists by increasing their salaries so that we cannot resist their appeals any longer. The war has very materially increased the cost of living and the families have the time growing smaller but larger and yet there has been no money to relieve their condition. Almost every mail we work some word comes from one or another of them that is seemingly pathetic and that pulls at our heartstrings terribly. They are living from hand to mouth and there is no other way for them to live. When sickness comes or some other emergency arises they have absolutely nothing to fall back upon and there is nothing for them to do but to go into debt unless perhaps we are able to help them personally. And they are men of strong character and stability, who are kept in the work only because of their love for it and all the money we are able to give them (and this includes what the churches themselves give) is a maximum of fourteen dollars a month.

Now friends, can you tell us what we are to do in such circumstances? We must remember that this war time is a time of singular responsibilities and the gospel is listened to in a way that it never has been before and yet the Japanese Christians were never so straitened financially as they are at this time so that it is no time to make any strong plea for self-support. We must depend more upon the Christians at home. Will they fail us?

I must apologize for the length of this letter and yet I couldn't state the case more briefly.

Yours most sincerely,

Nagazaki Feb 14/1905.

Rec'd JUL 25 1905 57

Osaka Japan, July 3rd, 1905

Ans'd AUG 7 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The above has been our address now since the middle of March, not through choice however but through necessity. We are rejoicing in the advent of the little one who has come to bless our home, so perfect in form and in health, but the cost of it all has been very great. Mrs. Olds had a more than usually severe time when the little one was born and as soon as she had regained sufficient health and strength to permit of it she was compelled to undergo a rather trying operation from which she is now slowly recovering. We hope she will be able to be up by the last of the week, and in another week more that we can get away from the enervating heat of the city to Karuizawa or elsewhere where the cooler air will restore her to perfect strength more rapidly.

I regret the necessity of being so long absent from my field especially since Mr. Clark is away. Miss Gulick has been a host in this emergency however, so that the work has not suffered greatly, I trust, in our absence.

I spent a week in Miyazaki directly after Mission meeting which enabled me to attend to some impor-

tant matters and to get in touch with the evangelists of our field in a very close way since it was the time of the annual meeting of pastors and churches of Kinshiu and most of them were entertained at our own house. Most of our evangelists are fine men and it is a pleasure to work with them.

The work seems to be going well in our province on the whole, though there have been some rather trying problems to deal with. One such has been occasioned by the unfortunate relationship between pastor and people in Tokunabe. That matter, however will soon be adjusted as the pastor himself stands ready to leave as soon as he can find another field of labor. This may result in a strong effort on the part of the people for independence, which will be a very desirable outcome.

The pastor of the Miyazaki church has now left to take up his work with Mr. Ebina in Tokyo as he has purposed for some time. He will be greatly missed though his successor whom the church has chosen is likely to add strength to the work. As this man is our Hososhima evangelist however, his going will leave that church vacant and we shall have to search for someone to take his place. The right man has not yet appeared and in the scarcity of available

Christian workers it may prove difficult to find the one needed for that place but we trust he will be found before the pastor has to leave in September.

I regret, as I have said, my absence from Miyazaki but these months here have given me an excellent opportunity for study. Practically all of my time that has not been given to the sick room has been devoted to language study. I have finished the second year's work and have made a good start on the third year's study. Next year I ought to be able to accomplish more that will be directly helpful to the Christian cause ~~than~~ heretofore.

I will have sent to you a copy of the Japan Mail containing my sermon preached at Arima.

Two boxes of goods ordered from Boston have come recently. Among other things therein contained was Mr. Hicks' Memorial of Horace Rose, my dear friend and college classmate. I have been reading the volume to Mrs. Olds and we have both enjoyed it intensely. We feel much indebted to Mr. Hicks for his labor in giving to the world this expression of appreciation of Mr. Rose's inspiring life.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

O. Burnell Ellis

Osaka-Japan- July 3-1905.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE KINGDOM.

[A Sermon preached before the Japan Mission of the American Board at Arima, May 28th, 1905, by the Rev. C. B. Olds, of Miyazaki.]

"And as ye go preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Matt. 10.7.

Among the many responsive chords that were sounded at the great gathering of the National Council at Desmoines last fall, none struck deeper to the hearts of those who were looking for greater things in the kingdom of God than that contained in the utterance of Chancellor Stevens of Kansas University, representing the Methodist Protestant Church and speaking apropos of the new plan of Church union. After dwelling upon the elements of strength in the two fellowships in question, the Congregationalist's loyalty to clearly conceived statements of truth and the Methodist's zeal in the propagation of his faith, the speaker exclaimed: "To your clearness of view we would add fervour of Christian experience. We have made a discovery that the world is to be saved by passion. What is better to-day than a marriage of sanity and passion."

If we estimate rightly the movement of present day thought we must be aware of a new temper of mind that is coming to pervade the Christian Church and looking in the direction of more effective service. Hostile and destructive criticism is giving place to positive affirmation; rationalistic and speculative philosophy is giving way to rational faith, and the restlessness of the past few decades is changing to a feeling of confidence, and assurance that we are on the eve of a great forward movement within the church. It is of this movement, its *raison dêtre* and its conditions of success, that I wish to speak this morning, and if I judge correctly the three words that best express the strength and the drift of the thought of the Church are the three words suggested in that last sentence of Pres. Stevens: Sanity, unity and passion. That is to say, if the statement of the kingdom's principles of faith is adequate and unassailable, if the forces employed in the kingdom's extension are united, and, thirdly, if the motive power developed is the divine passion of bringing men to God, then a general advance movement of the Church is not only to be considered possible but it is for us to stake our faith upon it.

In elucidation of my theme I wish now to direct your attention successively to what I think you will recognize as three dominant modes of expression of the life of the Church to-day.

1. First I will speak of the significance of the movement that is making for a more acceptable intellectual conception of Christian faith. That in other times the statement of our faith has not always been satisfactory to thinking men needs not to be argued. The formulated theology of the Church has, I mistrust, ever been too narrow to allow a scholar to give freest range to his thought within it, and the doubt and scepticism of sincere men has been its legitimate fruit. Now, however, it is my contention, that within the last few years, here has been an extraordinary movement toward a statement of the Christian faith and philosophy that is satisfactory, and as this has been brought about through a series of tests applied to Christianity such as no religion nor philosophy in any age was ever subjected to, I want to speak of a few of these in some detail.

First is the attempted impeachment of the character of Jesus Christ. We need not delay long on this point. Suffice it to say that though for 1900 years Christ has been assailed by malignant criticism from every quarter of the globe and that though evil men have exhausted their resources in the attempt to blacken the name of Christ, yet all these attacks have fallen on his character as harmlessly as the buffeting of the Jewish rabble on the crucifixion morning, and Jesus stands to-day as never before, for all the world, "the perfect paragon, the crystal Christ." Never was his sufficiency as a world-saviour, nor the validity of his claims as Son of God championed by such a multitude of great advocates as to-day. With ever increasing frequency Jew, Hindu and Buddhist, firmly as they may hold to their primitive faiths, are coming to lay their crowns at the feet of the great sage of history because they find in him the supreme manifestation of God.

Secondly, not only has Christianity's founder been put to the test, but its documentary sources also, in recent Biblical criticism. This has been a desperate contest, with mighty combatants engaged on either side. It has been a fight to the finish which was to issue in once for all undermining and shattering the foundations of Christian faith or else in placing Christianity upon a rock that the most desperate and vindictive assaults of time should not be able to affect. It is safe to say that the amount and character of the discriminating study that has been spent upon the Bible during the last generation has never been paralleled in the whole range of human investigation, and out of this conflict the Scriptures have emerged, not only unscathed as concerns their essential value but confirmed and buttressed till now they have the strength of Gibraltar. We have some times been led to fear lest the wounds that were being inflicted by thrusts of the German doctors might paralyze the Bible's power, but like St. Sebastian who, though his body was pierced full of arrows, yet stood undaunted because no vital part had been touched, so stands impregnable the rock of Holy Scripture, whose surface wounds, like those of Christ hanging on the tree, will but serve to attract men to its eternally living heart.

The wave of Higher Criticism has already culminated. The painful and barren years of readjustment to the resultant conceptions are passing and the Church is already beginning to feel the new power that has been imparted. Where ten years ago Biblical apologetics was the great subject of preaching, to-day it is the newly vitalized truth of the Bible that claims the attention. Whereas five years ago the young people were waiting for the verdict of the critics before venturing into the mazes of Bible study, now they are drinking deeply from the fountains of truth. Bearing out this statement, Secretary Ober of the Y.M.C.A. reports that the associations have nearly trebled their attendance at Bible classes during the last five years. It is too late to decry the Higher Criticism. Its power as an ally in world-wide evangelism has already been made sufficiently apparent to shut the mouths of gainsayers. Thanks to fearless scholarship we now have a Bible from which the whole world may draw its light and its salvation.

A third test that has also resulted in added strength to the cause is science's challenge to Christian philosophy. We are all aware of the mighty changes that have been produced in the world during the last half-century through the rapid development of science and the scientific method. This province of thought has precipitated a crisis upon the church also, which has produced consternation, loss of faith in a vast number and a temporary set back to the progress of the church. But out of it all tremendous advantage has accrued to the Christian cause in that without surrendering an iota of that truth for which she stands the church has so adjusted herself to the form of the world's thinking as to be able to speak now to a scientific age in its own language. And so if we make due allowance for the rash overstatements, which always come into prominence when a really live issue is involved, we need not fear what is termed the new theology. New theology is simply the expression of eternal truth in terms of of current thinking. Already the disquietude which the church has manifested during the readjustment, is giving place to a feeling of confidence that we are on firmer ground than ever before because of what has taken place. The spokesman of our own denomination, Washington Gladden, moderator of the council, declared in a speech a few weeks ago: "In my view science is swinging around to the position of religion's mighty ally and helper." Science too, on the other hand, is changing her front so that the great leaders of thought like Romanes and Wallace and Fiske and Lord Kelvin have begun to take the ground that the only philosophy upon which scientific investigation may successfully proceed is the Christian philosophy There is no longer a dividing wall between science and religion. They flow together. That was a grand conceit of Dr. Hartrauft of Hartford that theology is the queen of the sciences, inasmuch as theology, like no other, includes all the sciences, and when rightly ordered embraces within itself all human thinking as tributary to its own. The church is ready for a forward movement of unprecedented breadth because she is becoming catholic enough to consider as part and parcel of her own thinking all that pertains to the true life of men.

There remains now to speak of one more challenge and this perhaps greatest of all, the alleged claim of Christianity to possess an impelling motive for right character. Do the facts bear out the claim! It is obviously unnecessary before such an audience to adduce examples to prove that Christianity is working out its ideal in a thousand ways throughout the world, in spite of the fact that in certain directions the

devil's power is exhibited more conspicuously in Christian countries than anywhere else. Nor is it necessary for me to take the time to show that in proportion as individuals or nations have clearly conceived the Christian ideal and sought to attain it has its power in character been demonstrated. But I wish to point out the fact that there is in the world a something that is making for better character in individuals and nations, and also that society is slowly coming to the conclusion, that, whether directly or indirectly Christianity is at the bottom of it.

This is an age of social reforms, it is an age when nations are looking for a basis of comity among themselves, when the business world is being rent asunder by the popular demand for righteous dealing, when the ruling classes and the oppressed masses, Christian and non-Christian alike are cuying out with a mighty insistence that the law of Christ shall rule, as the only hope for an evil world. Even the secular press is keenly sensitive to the Christian ideal. Witness, for instance, the hue and cry raised recently by the entire associated press of America against the church for its Christian use of a millionaire's money that was suspected of taint. The evident seriousness with which the discussion was taken up is a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing.

However little it may appear that the Christian ideal has yet been wrought out in Christian character throughout the world it is at least true that the ethical sense of the world was never as alert, the conception of what the normal Christian life is was never as clear and the insistence upon adherence to absolute Christian righteousness on the part of the church member was never as uncompromising as it is to-day.

2. This bring me to my second main point—the movement of the church toward unity. All I wish to do here is to call your attention to a few of the important considerations involved in this movement I have spoken ot certain ideas that are dominant it the thinking of the time. Another such idea is that of the solidarity of human interests in view of the brotherhood of men. It is beginning to be felt as a truth of practical importance that the world is one; that what concerns one city or state or nation, concerns in varying degrees every other portion of the globe. This truth has been given special force by reason of the present war, and by a hundred other great world movements and events which are compelling men to recognize the great centripetal force that is drawing the world to a common centre. It is with peculiar power now, therefore, that the church is beginning to realize what the truth means in her own life.

The recognition of interrelationship has given rise to two tendencies, in the church as in the world generally—the one a tendency toward tolerance and the other toward organic unity. In the first place, the world says—our life is communal; yet, since in action and thought we are individuals we must expect and allow diversity. The church also is coming to the same conclusion and there is a growing disposition to permit every man to hold his own peculiar way so long as what he thinks and what he does is not absolutely prejudicial to the cause. The way is being cleared for effective unity by the tendency to discriminate between the essence and the accidents of faith and between the wrong and the inexpedient in action.

The second tendency, the tendency toward unity of organization, is the natural outcome of the other. We see how it is working in the great defensive alliances and conventions among the nations of the world, in the national labor organizations, in the vast combinations of capital under single management, in the centralization of educational facilities in a colossal university organization and in the countless brotherhoods, guilds, fraternities, unions, societies and federations all of which aim at and result in increased power. The combination idea has so thoroughly seized upon present day thought as to make it seem that organization is a pre-requisite of success for any great enterprise, and increasing so as the enterprise assumes greater magnitude. If unity of action is a pre-requisite of success, what then of the church whose purpose is grander and more far-reaching them any other enterprise on earth! The church must get closer together for service. As well may we expect Japan to win against her monster enemy by sending out a score or more of detached regiments, each fighting in a way that seems best to itself and mutually jealous of each other as to expect the church in a similar fashion to win against the hosts of Satan. That the church is realising this and is taking measures to bring her forces together is a closer union is one of the significant signs of the times.

Note a few of the evidences that this is so. We all know of the federation existing among the nonconformist churches of England and how for the sake of economy of effort the churches have distributed the fields among themselves, agreeing not only not to interfere in each other's work but in every way possible to aid each other. Similar to this, though of more recent origin, is a federation of churches in New York city; there is another also in Pittsburg and still others elsewhere. Indeed the federation idea has spread into every branch of the Christian church and its beneficent working can be seen in the multitude of local church alliances everywhere.

But even closer unions are observable, such as the recent amalgamation of the free Presbyterian churches of Scotland. Unfortunately the little hearts of the "wee frees" have not yet expanded to the thought but even they will ultimately yield to the inevitable. Our own denomination has recently taken a step which by some is considered one of the most significant in her entire history, namely, the effort she has been making to effect a corporate union with the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren church bodies. That the people are in hearty sympathy with the idea has been made apparent by the hosts of champions it has raised up throughout the churches. And not only is it so in America but in Australia and in Canada also a like movement has been going forward with equal seriousness. In the Presbyterian body also a like spirit is manifest and to a greater or less extent in the Methodist body and in the Christian body, a movement has even been inaugurated for uniting into one great whole a score or more of the leading denominations of America. Who can not see the possibilities in a movement like that.

These efforts may any one of them or all of them fail of immediate accomplishment, but the important thing for us to note is that the spirit of combination which is abroad in the world has entered the church, and though as yet we have proceeded but little beyond the stage of discussion this discussion will never end until all Christendom is effectively united for service.

The great interdenominational societies and conventions have done much to break down barriers of prejudice. Witness the infant Religious Education Association, which has gathered into itself the best of all sects from Methodism to Universalism, not for the purpose of discussing theoretical differences or shades of critical distinction, but to study with zeal and with open minds the conditions to be fulfilled in bringing in the kingdom of God, and so thoroughly has the idea appealed to the best that is in our church life that in the recent convocation in Boston it was necessary to provide for 15 simultaneous meetings in order to accommodate all who came together. Witness again the Ecumenical Councils which have wrought so effectively for harmony. Note the temper of mind of the young people of to-day, the church leaders of to-morrow, as exhibited in their allegiance to the Y.M.C.A., Christian Endeavour and the oldest Volunteer. Are not such united movements as these but precursors of something yet greater to come? As the last century was the century for the erection of denominational barriers, are there not signs already that this century is to be distinguished as the century for the dissolution of those barriers. The time will yet come when the walls of partition will melt away and all who name Christ's name will march forward shoulder to shoulder under one banner.

What special form the developing organization may finally assume it is useless for us to inquire. The spirit is the important thing. The spirit will embody itself in suitable form. We have no right to say that the Presbyterian idea or the Episcopal idea or the congregational idea or the Roman idea will win the day, as in the administration of nations it is coming to be recognized that there is no one ideal form of government, but that is best which is best adapted to the people to be governed, so in United Christendom that form of polity will prevail which is best calculated to serve the purpose of the whole, with local modifications ranging over the whole field of present day church goers. Each new people and race as it comes successively under the domination of the Christian idea will add its quota of thought and feeling and experience which will serve to modify the whole. Each ethnic religion, each school of thought of the world, which Christianity touches, in the future as in the past, is to impress itself upon Christian thought and action which, when absorbed, as it will be, shall add strength to the common whole. Isaiah saw in his vision Assyria and Egypt each a third with Israel in ex-

tending Jehovah's sway and that even mercenary Tyre was to affect the issue with blessing. Shall not then Japan and China and India be one with Europe and America in the campaign of Christ, while each adds her distinctive blessing to us all? Probably the most beautiful Madonna the world has ever seen is one that has just been produced by making a composite of all the great Madonnas of the world's history. So the perfected Church of the future will be strong and beautiful because it is to contain the qualities and strength of all in one perfectly blended whole; the likeness of whose features that it reflects to the world will be the face of Christ.

And now I come to speak in the third and last place of the power in the Church that breathes through these other modes of expression as the dynamic of the great forward movement in the Kingdom of God.

What is the motive power working in the church which can result in the world-wide triumph of the Kingdom? It is two-fold. On the one hand it is the Holy Spirit, or in other words, it is God's effective devotion of Himself for the victory of his cause. And on the other hand it is that which in the wisdom of God is just as essential, it is that which in man corresponds to the Holy Spirit in God, namely, the passionate absolute devotion of himself for the triumph of God's cause. Thus as the greatest power on earth, the passion of humanity, is bound in closest union with the greatest power in heaven, the passion of God, the consummation, is possible. The Holy Spirit is ever ready and his power is unquestioned. But until mankind, or a considerable portion of it, becomes suffused with the passion of God, the triumph of the kingdom will not eventuate nor will it move forward apace. Universal assent to scientifically stated truth drawn from a flawless Bible and grounded upon an unimpeachable and divine Christ is, after all, but dry bones if the flame of devotion to the truth does not set the heart on fire. All Christendom coördinated and organized to the utmost satisfaction of the military ideal, is but lifeless mechanism if the spirit of the living creature is not in the wheels. But when a world brotherhood of apostles standing upon a foundation of impregnable faith feel in their hearts the answering throb of God's passion for men a mighty onward movement of the kingdom will manifest itself.

As we think of the transformations that have been wrought in the church during the last few years this movement for intellectualized faith, for unity, and for tolerance, we may well stand in hesitation and fear rather than in gratulation. Hesitation lest perchance this trend toward a rationalized faith may end in rationalism, fear last the spirit of tolerance regarding non-essentials may work havoc through a growing indifference to the fundamentals, and lest through this excessive organization, the power of the church may dissipate itself in the multiplicity of wheels.

The movement does indeed augur ill to the church of God if a new and consuming passion does not kindle these elements of strength into power. Well does Dr. Dawson cry out, as he looks over the churches of two continents, "What ministers and churches need most to-day is the passion to get men into the presence of God." Not passion for the truth of God, observe, not passion for an organized church, but passion to bring God to men and men to God. What is needed in the pulpits is men able to swing the whole firmament of truth and with fearlessness and god-like passion convince the world that Christ is the only Saviour. What is needed in the pews is men who, for the love of God, are willing to cast differences aside, and consumed by a common crusader-like zeal will march forward in solid phalanx to win mankind for Christ.

Let us stop now and ask ourselves whether this passion is in the world to-day or not, for if it is not now evident, whatever we may hope for the future, we must abandon the thesis that we are on the eve of a new forward movement. What are the signs of the times? I ask you first to turn your thoughts to that little country that is drawing all eyes to itself. What does it mean that little backward Wales is being shaken from end to end by a power that cannot be described nor explained? There is no adequate human leader, there is no reason why, that science can give, to explain the new joy which is flooding the thousands of lives in that land, that is working out mighty transforming of character that is the astonishment of all the world—we cannot account for a movement like that which is sweeping scientist and scoffer, learned and unlearned alike, into the mighty current of revolutioned life. We can only pause and say a passion for God is there. Look at Liverpool, with its recent harvest of thousands of souls who are feeling a new and blessed future, or at London where the contagion for God is stirring society to its depths, and when we reflect that it is not with the persuasive words of man's wisdom always that the gospel is being preached in those cities, we stand in awe of the Godward passion. Look again at Australia, or at our own beloved land, and mark the score or more of great cities from Boston to Los Angeles, where the absorbing thought of the hour is revivalism. Says G. Gampbell Morgan, writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, "If the Church does but know her day America is on the eve of a great religious revival." And the Church is beginning to know her day. Mark the tone that pervades our congregational thought. At the National Council 6 months ago, evangelism was the one great subject of discussion. Our leading religious papers, which formely scoffed at revivals as belonging to an age that is past, are now subordinating everything else to this all-engrossing topic and are the most ardent heralds of the new awaking. The new theology and the Higher Criticism, as current phrases, have had their day and in their place evangelism is the one word on every lip. The secret of the success of the Religious Education-Association idea is that it is exhausting its energy in a new, sane passion for God. Ministers gather in retreats and with one mind implore the power of the Holy Spirit for evangelistic service. Home letters, whether from friends, or pastors, or Board secretaries all throb with the same note of expectancy and enthusiastic confidence. Annual religious conventions of whatever name and sort convey to the world that there is but one absorbing topic of interest before the Church. Ministers are being more and more actuated by one ambition to become evangelistic pastors, and passionless time servers are becoming Dawsons, or Morgans, or Roberts'—Chrysostoms, who are putting their eloquence and their blood into their preaching.

The religious motive is coming to the fore also in the secular world. Says Dr. A. S. Hoyt, "a genuinely religious spirit pervades our literature." Says Pres. Harris, "There is I think more practical religion in the colleges to-day than in any period of their history." Dr. Chapman bears witness to "the unparalleled interest of men in spiritual things." The daily press discusses religious subjects equally with other great concerns of humanity, forced to it by the times. Education is looking to religion for its sanction and its controlling impulse. Prof. Coulter is leading the American scientific world to feel an enthusiasm for Christ as the perfect norm of truth and life, while Sir Oliver Lodge is doing a similar

work for England. What does it all mean? What but that there is only one sovereign impelling motive of human progress, and that the world is just beginning to find out what it is—the God passion in men. Do I paint the picture in too glowing colors? Perhaps so. But I am concerned now in championing the optimistic and true vision, which we must behold if we are to do the Lord's work in this or any other land. Brethren, however disheartened we may be by our visions of sin and failure, I believe we stand facing a day of great opportunity. The age has reasoned out for itself a faith that is adequate; the church begins to feel the *esprit de corps* of an army organized for a victorious campaign and the fire of passion is being kindled. What is before us? Let us not make the mistake of thinking that the victory is already within our grasp, that the enemy will now fall back discomfited and impotent and that the forces of the Lord will ride in on the crest of the now rising wave to a haven of enduring peace. The end is not yet. The contest is yet age-long. The enemy also is just beginning to arouse itself to united action. The odds are tremendous. But it is enough for us to know that the newly furbished machinery of the church is adequate, that the forces are drawing together for a united advance and that the dynamic employed is the very power of God.

If these things are so, fellow-workers, what remains for us but to re-iterate those words of Henry Martyn, "Now let me burn out for God." We are factors in putting Japan into the swing of this great world-movement. We must then be men who keep ourselves abreast of truth and are its worthy champions; we must move forward shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart with each other, with our fellow missionary-workers of other Boards—with all that is best in this great nation, but most of all we must be men whose lips the seraphim have touched with live coals from off the altar and whose absorbing passion—whose very life it is, to get men into the presence of that "great, dear figure standing with out-stretched arms" to embrace the whole world.

Rec'd NOV 28 1905.

Ans'd DEC 16 1905

Miyazaki, Japan, Oct.21st.1905.

Dear Friends of the Old South Church:-

I thinks no one appreciates fully the joy of being at home until he has been absent from it as long as we have. And as we have been back here now nearly a month we know that the pleasure is no transient one. It is not the home merely that makes the place attractive to us either, but it is the people and the work, with its problems and responsibilities, its discouragements and its encouragements.

In Japan it is customary for people on returning home after an absence to bring back to each one of the home-friends some gift that is called a "miyage"! We were glad to be able to bring back to our people this fall our miyage in the shape of a big bouncing bundle of happiness and good cheer whom you have already accustomed yourselves to think of as your "little missionary". He has a bright look and a smile for everyone and the number of sight-seers, large enough at any time, is greatly increased this fall on account of the curiosity of these country people to see a real foreign baby. The foreigner's methods of training her baby seem very strange to a Japanese mother whose every effort is expended in keeping the baby still when he begins to cry, at whatever cost of principle, but as our baby seems to be a good illustration of our theories the little fellow furnishes an ever-ready text for the mother to enlarge upon when other mothers come to call and show their interest.

Apropos of this matter of dealing with crying babies a story is told of the wife of one of our Japanese evangelists who seems to have learned something of our <u>laissez faire</u> method, and, instead of picking the child up and feeding him when he began to fret a little, as other Japanese mothers are in the habit of doing, she simply left him to himself and went about her work. The neighbors hearing the baby crying and the mother apparently taking no heed of it, were at a loss to know how to account for it. What the mother was thinking of they could not guess until finally it dawned upon one of them that the mother wished to make a preacher of her boy and she was taking that way to develop his lungs. The solution was quite satisfactory and the mother was permitted to continue the developing process in peace.

We are beginning to hear from the "comfort-bags" which Mrs. Olds and Miss Gulick sent out early in the year. These, as you doubtless know, were little bags containing all sorts of little conveniences for army life and such as a soldier could carry with him easily. Thousands of these little bags were sent out to the army boys from all over Japan yet even so they seem not to have gone very far around as the soldier

to whose lot it fell to receive one of them counted himself fortunate indeed. The bags sent out by the missionaries always contained some Scripture portion and the little things seem to have fulfilled their mission for the letters received have been full of the deepest appreciation. It seems that some of the soldiers have somewhat failed to appreciate the spirit that prompted the givers, for in one case at least whether the recipient regarded the gift as a challenge or because he admired the handiwork of the fair one, the receipt of the bag was promptly followed by a proposal of marriage. As the name of the donor attached to the bag in this case was that of a little girl two or three years old who lives a few doors from us, he evidently found he had been led off on a false scent when he received a return letter.

We are looking forward eagerly now to the return of our fellow-worker, Mr.Clark, who has been absent from us now for over a year. He is in the country and will be with us within a week. We trust he will have some good words to tell us of you, for I understand he visited you when he was east. We are glad you could meet him. Our complement of workers in this field this year is going to be very strong for not only will Mr.Clark be back to add his strength to our own, which is somewhat greater than it was a year ago owing to our increasing facility in the use of the language, but also our Japanese assistants are unusually able workers. Two young men come to us for the first time this fall to assist us in our Japanese study and personal work and to help in the general evangelistic work throughout the province. My own helper is an especially consecrated and gifted young man who has had a little experience of life in America but has come back now with a soul burning to preach the gospel and with a spirit refined by suffering which he has passed through by reason of a severe accident he met with while in America.

The work in the province is to be further strengthened also by the coming of a new evangelist for one of our churches, taking the place left vacant by the transfer of their pastor to the pastorate of the Miyazaki church. This church in Hososhima is displaying an admirable spirit. They are a small struggling church of ony twenty-five members and yet they are seriously considering the project of building a church in the near future and they propose to raise half the money needed among thier own number though there is not a rich man among them. Perhaps I shall be making a special appeal to you a little later to help in this commendable work. There are other appeals for money I should like to make of you but will refrain at this time, except that I will say that every dollar you can send out here for special work will be judiciously expended and in a way that will bring large returns for the kingdom of God. The war is over now and the people are settling down contentedly in the pursuits of peace, but it will be long before the country will recover from the effects of the war and in this transition period help is needed as never before.

Yours most sincerely, C Burnell Olds

Rec'd NOV 28 1905

Ans'd DEC 16 1905

Miyazaki, Japan, Oct. 24th.1905.

Rev J.H.Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr.Barton:-

The general letter has just come informing us of the oard's inability to make additional grants for this coming years work and we are ery much disappointed indeed. There seems to be no other way than o give up a portion of our work and that is a by no means easy thing o do. We are all greatly distressed because of the Board's large debt or we feel it in a practical way. I hope the money needed can be raised n some way.

I am sending with this a copy of a letter I have been writing to the orcester church which may have some items of interest for you. As ndicated in this letter the year seems to be full of promise for this ield and we are hoping for large things. If we only had the funds ecessary to fully employ our force of workers in touring and general ork we should be quite happy.

Papers have come from Seattle reporting the Board meeting, for hich I suppose we are indebted to you. If so let me thank you for ending them.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Miyazaki, Japan, Jan. 2nd. 1906. 61.

Rec'd JAN 30 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

You have reason to charge me with negligence about writing. I am ready to acknowledge it and my only defence is that there has been little to write about. I am sending with this a copy of a letter I have been writing to the Worcester Church describing our Christmas doings which may have some interest for you.

During the last few days we have been enjoying a vis-it from Dr. Davis, and Merle and his wife. Fresh from America they brought with them a breath from home that has done us good. We are so much pleased to see Dr. Davis so well and we hope that he may have many more years of usefulness here in Japan. As for Merle Davis and his wife we are sorry that they are lost to our Mission but we believe they will have a large work in the field that has opened to them.

Mr. Clark's return to Miyazaki this fall has strengthened our work here and we are glad to note some encouraging signs of progress in the field. We are particularly favored in having able and consecrated men associated with us as helpers this year. There is one man in the field who is giving dissatisfaction and a change will have to be made immediately. Otherwise there is no friction that I know of. The change of administration takes three of our churches off our hands and leaves us two with pastors, and other places where the work can be pushed advantageously.

With New Years greetings I remain,

Yours sincerely'

C. Burnell Olds.

62.
Rec'd JAN 30 1906

Miyazaki, Japan, Jan. 2nd. 1906.

Dear Friends of the Old South Church:-

Believing you will be interested in some of the events of Holiday Week down here in Hyuga I am going to tell you a little about our Church and Sunday School celebration first. Heretofore the Church and Sunday School have always had their celebrations separately, the children's coming in the afternoon sometime before Christmas and the grown people's in the evening generally after Christmas. The result has been very unsatisfactory, neither meeting being at all interesting. This year, however, as a special favor, the Christmas exercises for the Sunday School were put into the hands of our teacher and Mrs. Olds and myself and we went to work and ~~had this~~ prepared a program, drilled with the children and had the entertainment appointed for evening. The church also finally decided to unite with the children and have one exercise altogether.

As we got to work with the children we soon discovered it was a difficult matter to bring forth results as we had been in the habit of doing in America. We were not only handicapped by our inability to use the language as we wished, and by years of bad order, or rather no order in the Sunday School. However, perseverance accomplished more than we had thought possible and I wish our friends could have seen the result. The meeting was appointed for six o'clock and long before that hour the children were there in full force. The church was beautifully decorated with festoons of cryptomeria ~~cryptomeria~~ boughs from which were suspended bright colored strips of paper on which were printed scripture verses, and surmounted here and there with candles which made a quite a festive scene.

The program began with a brief devotional exercise in which the pastor made a few remarks explaining the meaning of Christmas. As the church was crowded with people many of whom knew nothing of Christ and

The children's part of the exercise commenced with the singing of two or three Christmas carols by the school-girls who form part of our establishment. The first carol, especially prepared for the occasion, was sung behind the scenes and was followed by a solo from one of the girls who represented the Morning Star. After her four other girls came on to the platform and each sang in turn half a verse of another carol all singing together on the chorus. The hymns and tunes were our best Christmas songs and though sung in strange words I am sure you would all have enjoyed them. Then followed a scene in which three ~~prophets~~ boys representing three prophets gave some of the grand old words prophetic of the coming of the Messiah. After this there were three scenes connected with the birth of Jesus representing the scene of the shepherds, of the babe in the manger and of the coming of the wise men to worship. The representation was by means of scripture verses and the appropriate Christmas craols and there was no costuming or scenic representation to detract from the dignity of the events. The manger scene was brought to mind by the singing of Luther's Cradle Hymn by five little girls in a beautiful manner with a lullaby chorus. The songs for the other scenes were "As with gladness men of old," and "Once in royal David's city," which were sung with an energy that was overwhelming, by the whole school of about a hundred children.

After these scenes there was a little address made by a little boy on the meaning of Christmas and inviting all the people to come to Sunday School and learn about Jesus whom they studied about every Sunday. Then there was a dialogue by several girls representing a scene in which the wise men came to Jerusalem three years after the crucifixion, were entertained by Mary and Martha and learned all that had taken place and worshipped the king who had loved so much even unto death. A song by the smallest girls and the gift of a cross and crown by the school through one of its pupils as their appreciation of Jesus' love, and then the children's portion of the program was concluded by the

giving of cakes and presents, and the children were sent home.

The second portion of the program was more nearly like that of the typical Japanese social with its variety of Chinese poems sung in that never-to-be-forgotten strange voice and illustrated by tableaux representing some famous historic scene, with a variety of other comical speeches and songs, even to the singing of Johnny Schmoker by a boy of girls. But it is not my purpose to describe this part of the program. Suffice it to say that it was all interesting that all had a good time that all had a rare opportunity to hear something about Christ and hear it in a beautiful way, and that all got home at an early hour instead of being kept up till midnight as they usually are, listening to something that is tedious in the extreme. It was a grand success. Even the cavillers acknowledged it and they say they never want to go back to the old way.

Now I have exhausted my time and your patience in this letter and haven't written a word of some of the great movements that are going on about us. I need not write of the terrible famine in the north for you know more of that doubtless than I do. Suffice it to say that it is a terrible reality and those starving people need your sympathy and help. You will all be glad to learn that the movement toward greater independence among the Japanese churches has resulted in the consummation of the plan for the native Missionary Society to take over and support all the churches heretofore aided by the Mission. This does not limit us but rather frees our hands so that we can do a larger work even than before. And furthermore there is the best of harmony between the Japanese and foreigners, one evidence of which is a reconciliation of the factions in the body of Doshisha Trustees and a complete restoration of the confidence of the churches in that great institution. Let us thank God and take courage.

Sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

63.
Rec'd MAY 11 1906
Ans'd JUN 14 1906

Miyazaki, Japan, April 14th. 1906

Dear Friends of the Old South Church-:

As I sit down to write a few lines to you you are doubtless in the midst of the observance of the sacred memories of Passion Week. But little does Good Friday and Easter mean in this land yet in spite of all the advances in Christian knowledge that Japan has made. I trust therefore that you have been remembering us in prayer in a special way during these days, asking that the Easter joy may be made known to these people who need to know it so much, with greater power than ever before.

These last few months have been months of special rejoicing and of special sorrow as well, in this land. The rejoicing has been made manifest in the large number of festive celebrations in welcome of the soldiers who have returned from the war. Here the celebrations culminated some ten days ago in a three days carnival when the whole town went wild with carousings, or with more genuine expression of feeling. Quantities of sake were consumed and without effort to conceal the drinking and the consequent rioting. The arch of welcome, which has been such a conspicuous feature of the landscape everywhere during these last few months, was in this case made of sake casks. The sorrow has not come to the surface so much but it has been a deep undercurrent that has saddened the more thoughtful as their hearts have ached for their own soldier-boys who have not come back, or as they have reflected upon the great loss that every community in the nation has sustained in the sacrifice of its best blood. Only time can heal these wounds.

The terrible famine in the north has also had its sobering effect upon the nation. The thought of a million of their own countrymen slowly starving has called out the sympathy of all classes and a genuine desire to relieve the distress. Churches, schools, Sunday Schools, ladies' societies and patriotic societies as well as the governmental agencies have all been vying with each other to see which could raise the most money to relieve the situation. A few days ago the Miyazaki Ladies' Society held a public bazaar for the sale of articles which they had been making and contributing to the cause, ~~for months~~ for months back. This and other expressions of charitable feeling, have been very gratifying.

Two weeks ago I had a delightful three days' experience of touring through the province with Mr. Pedley of the Macbashi field as a companion. His purpose in coming was to see the field and to aid in presenting the gospel to the scattered congregations in our province. During the two weeks he was with us we used him to the utmost, keeping him speaking every night and travelling every day. Mr. Clark accompanied him on the greater part of the journey since he was able to contribute more in the way of speaking, etc. than I could, though the few days I had with him were a great treat. He is a man of rarely genial spirit and a very ready speaker, so that my gain from being with him was both inspirational and linguistic. While as for the people I am sure he gave them something that they can remember and something that served as real spiritual food.

What I saw in the three places I visited with Mr. Pedley was not altogether encouraging. In one place the Christians had not yet entirely recovered from the effect of the

church members some months before, though the outlook was brighter than I had feared I might find it. In another place I was surprised to find that a feeling of suspicion and fear had arisen among the people due to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the crucifixion of Christ. It seems that some among them had recently heard thhe story for the first time and not understanding the import of our Lord's death had con to imagine all sorts of things regarding the character of a man who should be put to death in a criminal way as Christ was. There has been a very large Sunday School there for some months and the trouble doubtless arose through some child's getting a wrong impression of things and reporting it to the parents, whereupon those parents and other parents becoming solicitous for the welfare of their children, withdrew them from the influence of the Sunday School. However; ground lost in that way can be recovered again in time and there is no cause for anxiety. In a third place conditions were rather less reassuring, as the church is dead and the whole atmosphere of the place is lifeless. There was originally a strong church here but the removal of the most influential members and other causes have contributed to make the Christians lose their grip somewhat. The relations with the previous pastor who left them last fall, were far from pleasant also, and in consequence, the church which had been receiving aid to the extent of somewhat half the salary of the pastor, decided to assume self-support and go alone. This would seem to be an advance step were it not for the fact that self-support in this case meant a reduction of expenses whereby they concluded that they must dispense with a regular pastor and depend upon the Miyazaki pastor and such help as the mission might be able to give in the way of occasional supplies. At first the new arrangement seemed to promise well, and considerable esprit de corps was developed, but it could not last and now the church is losing ground. They have learned however that they need a pastor and they are now taking active steps to find one, and we are hoping for better days.

Such things as these let you into the darker side of our life and work, and it is only right that the people of America should know more than they are likely to learn from newspapers and travelers of the deep darkness there is yet remaining in this land. Indeed the masses of the people have as yet been absolutely untouched by the influences of Christianity and if there was ever need of Christian missionaries in Japan it is now. Still I am not going to dwell on the darker aspects. There are incidents coming to our notice from time to time that make us feel that Christianity is getting a vital hold here in Japan. I will instance only a few things that have come to my personal notice. A few days ago I heard of a Christian family here in town in very humble circumstances, who nevertheless make a practice of taking out a handful of rice from each day's rations and devoting it to the help of the poor, thus by practical self-denial, showing that the Christian spirit is more than skin-deep. Another man in a remote corner of the province far from Christian influences and himself not yet a Christian, is so eager to help the cause on in which he believes so thoroughly that he makes his daily occupation a real missionary service. He makes his living by peddling the common necessities of daily life from door to door through the country. And as he goes he takes with him a large number of copies of one of our best Christian papers which he has subscribed for himself, and is using in this way, adding his words of explanation or of exhortation as occasion offers.

~~I s~~ I should like to write at length of the meetings we enjoyed last week with a couple of students from Kagoshima who came up as representives of the Y.M.C.A. there to give some words of cheer and counsel to our Y.M.C.A. here. But I have already written at too great length I fear. Suffice it to say that the boys came with an earnest purpose and their earnest spiritual, evangelistic addresses reminded me more of the deep spiritual life ~~our~~ and zeal of our own Y.M.C.A. students at home than any thing I have seen since I came to Japan, and it did me good.

Personally there is little of which you may care to hear. A recent visit from Dr.Davis brought us help and cheer. The little missionary of the station still continues to thrive though a recent fight with his first cold was somewhat hard on him. In little more than a mont h we go up to Mission meeting and at that time I hope to be able to take my last language examination, and then---well, then I hope to be a more satisfactory missionary.

We are always eager to get the Record with its frightage of news and we are always glad to hear of your progress in the work of the kingdom. We have watched with especial interest the progress of the haystack campaign among the churches and pray that its good results may not be only in the direction of temporary financial relief but that its chief value may rather be manifested in depth of consecration.

Sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

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their home with us.

Sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Ol

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Most sincerely yours, C. Burnell Olds

64. Rec'd MAY 11 1906

Ans'd JUN 14 1906

Miyazaki, Japan, April 16th.1906.

Rev.J.L.Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

I thank you for your letter of Feb.28th. with its suggestions and greetings. Our work is going on well on the whole and I find my interest growing rather than diminishing as I get where I can use the language a little more freely. For some time I have been able to conduct Bible classes with students who knew a little English, by leaning a little heavily on the English, but last week I started out with quite a large class of students who knew no English at all and the result was quite satisfactory. I have tried speaking somewhat also and though I see the needs for further study the more I speak yet I feel encouraged that I am at least getting on and it gives me no little satisfaction. I believe however that for one to do the best work out here he must master this language and I am resolved to pursue the study pretty vigorously for some years.

Thinking you may be interested in this letter I am sending to the Worcester church, I enclose a copy. I send also a photograph of the male evangelistic workers of our province and also a picture of some of the people in our establishment. Most of them are the school-girls who have their home with us.

Sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

65 Rec'd JUL 12 1906

Ans'd DEC 17 1906

Miyazaki, Japan, June 18th. 1906.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending herewith acopy of a letter I have been writing to the Worcester church which may be of some interest to you.

I regret very much that Dr. Van Horn has left the Old South for I felt that his missionary interest was especially keen but I hope and trust that his successor may prove to be as warm a friend and as valuable a helper.

I have watched with keen interest the progress of the Missionary Campaign and rejoice with you in its successes. My only regret is that the churches did not respond even more generously.

Is there any hope of our getting new single lady recruits for Japan in the near future? It seems as though we must have some one to take Miss Gulick's place here in Miyazaki when she leaves us as she is preparing to do not a great distance hence. I have no doubt that the other places that are asking for helpers are in just as sore straits as we are and yet it does not seem as if Mrs. Olds could keep on here as the only lady in the station after Miss Gulick goes. The distance from others is too great. This says nothing as to the needs of the work which are very great.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd JUL 12 1906

66

Miyazaki, Japan, June 16th. 1906.

Dear Friends in the Old South Church:-

My first word must be one of profound regret and of commiseration with you in the loss of our pastor Dr. Van Horn. By the largeness of his personality, by the geminenoss of his evangelistic purpose and by his fullest and heartiest sympathy with the great world-movements that make for the Christianization of the world he has endeared himself to us as a leader of conspicuous ability. But his work abides, and as he goes from you but to enter what he believes to be a door of even larger opportunity in the Kingdom of our Lord, we bid him Godspeed and gird ourselves anew for the work which we believe God will lead us into through the new pastor whom He may send.

Of our work and life in Hyuga there is little of general interest that occurs to me to write of this time. Of the general work however' and of the movements of thought in the country as a whole there is a great deal that might be written. Within the last few weeks our Annual Mission meeting has been held and that brought to the light conditions, and hoped to create impressions which had been forming for some time and which, however viewed, are of more than ordinary significance as interpreting the signs of the times.

One such impression gained was that there is coming about a pro-
ound impression not only among theJapanese themselves but among our
ssionaries and the missionaries of other boards, that the day of extra-
erritoriality in the propaganda of Christianity in Japan is past, and
hat henceforth, however Japan may have failed to come up to our west-
rn idea of what the normal expression of Christianity should be, Japan
s to be recognized as having an equal interest with ourselves in the
ropagation of the Christian faith and an equal voice in determining
he method of the accomplishment of this object. In other words, the
ime has come when Christianity must be loked upon as though it were
ndigenous which means that the time is coming if it has not already
ome when there will be no place left in Japan for the foreigner as
uch. This does not mean, either in our opinion or in that of the Jap-
nese, that the time for the eviction or the recall of the foreigner has
ome. That day may yet be far distant, but it does mean that we foreign-
rs are to have that event ever in mind and to so direct our efforts
hat the time may soon come when the foreign missionary, whether as
oneer, superintendent or counselor, can be dispensed with in this
nd.

This is the meaning of that request which the Kumiai churches
de of our Mission last fall that they be given the opportunity them-
lves to carry on the work of the large number of growing churches
ich the Mission had heretofore been responsible for, which resulted
t only in the request being willingly granted but in the assuming of
e entire responsibility for these thirty-two churches, financially
well as morally. This is the meaning of the discussion that occu-
ed so much of our time and thought at this meeting that is just past
lative to our giving to our Japanese brethren a place on the Board of
ustees of Kobe College, that institution which has been from the be-
nning the pet of our American Congregational churches because its
rinciples and policies were shaped and controlled entirely by their o
own representatives. It took some time to overcome the inertia of

thought but in the end the Mission was a unit in recognizing that the inevitable trend of things was in the direction not only of sharing responsibility at the present time but ultimately of passing every interest over to the care of the Japanese. I might cite other instances to show that the same kind of experience has more or less obtained in all the other foreign institutions that are working here. The Japanese church has reached its majority and the day of independence is coming. They are happy and wise who recognize and welcome the movement in that direction.

Another impression is gradually dawning upon our consciousness, namely, that with the new national dignity that has come with the successful issue of this war there has been awakened a new religious sense, which is evidenced first in the heightened activity and earnestness of the Christian church and secondly in the remarkable turning of the thought of the national leaders to religion as a basis for stable and real prosperity in this new era of peace. The Christian church here realizes its mission as never before and is launching out to fulfil it. It is a significant fact that in the very next year after the close of the war, in these hard times, some seven different churches of our own denomination are asking for aid to build new houses of worship or rebuild old ones. It is another fact of great importance that the churches are beginning to see the importance of seeking strength in union. At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in Tokyo recently the expediency of uniting all the denominations here in Japan into one corporate union, was earnestly discussed and a large and representative committee was appointed to consider and report on the matter at a later date. It seems as though the conditions for a union church are better here in Japan than in any other country on the globe and it has long been a dream of many Christians that Japan should make as her contribution to Christendom the groundwork of a united church.

As for the second point there is this to be said. For a generation past the world has looked on with amazement as ~~she~~ it has beheld Japan emerge from paganism and climb to the very topmost ranks of national prestige. But if we examine into this progress we shall see the force of the criticism of one of her own leaders when he says that it is Japan as a state that has advanced to her high position, but Japanese society has not thus advanced. As much as to say, for building up a splendid organization the copying of successful models is sufficient but for transforming a nation's life this is not sufficient. The present is undoubtedly an educational and military age and on her schools and her army Japan is depending for her strength. But the idea is now beginning to emerge in the minds of Japan's thinkers that these are not sufficient, that if Japan is to hold her own some religious basis must be found that will form an adequate groundwork for ethical teaching. What this religious basis shall be they are not prepared to say. There may be some among them who are ready to repeat the folly of Robespierre and deify Reason, but that that is not the idea ~~XXXXX XX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXX~~ of the most influential is clear. Recently a religious association has been formed which includes leaders from all the religions in Japan, whose purpose is to cultivate the religious sense and to find some religious basis upon which true prosperity can rest and which will serve for the entire nation. We cannot predict what this may come to but it is a straw that indicates the direction

of the current and it shows that Japanese thinkers regard the need of some kind of religious authority and motive to be imperious.

The whole situation is extremely interesting. The nation has seemed suddenly to have leaped from boyhood to manhood since this war closed and the period of reconstruction that is now on is the most interesting in the entire history of the country. This is a time not for the foreigner to make his own individual impression but for him to seek in every way to aid the native Christian agencies, to convince those who are leading in them of their great mission for their country at this time, and, in short, to make Christianity loom up large on the national horizon as the religion for Japan. It is no easy task of ours to be of real service at such a time as this and it will call out all our reserves of wisdom. We call upon you in America to have the problem clearly in mind and then pray accordingly.

To add just a personal note. Mrs. Olds is staying a few weeks in Kyoto where she could have some medical help, so I am holding the fort alone for a time, Mr. Clark and Miss Gulick also being away for a brief interval. I go to Karuizawa after a few weeks in order to avoid the excessive heat of the summer and there I expect to join my family, including the Davises of Kyoto and of Nagasaki. You may be interested to learn that at this mission meeting I passed my last examination in the required language course and hence now I am a free lance, ready to undertake the work that a missionary ought to do if not ready to perform it as it ought to be performed.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd MAR 4 1907.
Rec'd July 67.

Miyazaki Japan, Feb.1st.'07

My Dear Mr.Bell:-

I don't know whether there is anything in this letter that you will care for or not but I send it just to let you know that I am moving along a little in my ability to use the language, and I want to tell you that it is a tremendous satisfaction to be able to do so even a little. I am planning to devote the greater part of my time to study however, during the remainder of this year until mission meeting and then perhaps by next fall I may be able to swing things a little. I am more and more convinced of the necessity of getting this language down cold, as we used to say, if we are to do any large work in this country. The people are such confirmed language worshippers that there is no other way.

We have enjoyed our visit with the Bridgmans more than I can tell you and I believe it was a good thing all around. I am glad you were able to meet him and come to know him a little. I am sorry I was unable to meet Dr.Barton but I couldn't be away from my work longer even though I was in Kyoto just before he was there. Miss Gulick stayed over in Kyoto a little longer so as to meet him and tell him of our imperative need here in Miyazaki for a single lady. If that thing can in any possibility be done I wish you would use all your influence to bring it about. When Miss Gulick goes in the near future we shall be in a sorry condition if there is no one to take her place.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that you are in the office there in Boston, for you know how things are so well, and it is a great satisfaction also to get your letters from time to time and the good cheer from home.

Most sincerly yours,

C. Russell Old

Rec'd MAR 4 1907.
68.

Miyazaki, Japan, Feb. 1st.'07.

Dear Friends at Home:-

It is a pleasure to write about things in which you yourself have been able to play some part, and as in my missionary life thus far there have been comparatively few things in which I have been able to take a prominent part I am going to make the most of an experience that I have just had, even at the risk of unduly exalting the personal element and making too much of a small incident.

But first let me bear witness to the feeling of satisfaction and joy that I have had in the visit of our African sister and brother--the Bridgmans. For five weeks or more we have had them with us, either in our home here or in Kyoto, where we were able to be with them for at least a part of the time. Their presence with us has been a constant stimulus and help, not only because of what they were in themselves but for what they were able to report to us of the progress of the Kingdom in far off Africa and of the ways men are being reached. They are now just about to set sail again from these shores, bound once more for the land of their hearts' desires, having said good-bye to us in Miyazaki only last Monday morning.

It was the departure of these friends that formed the occasion of the experience I am about to relate. The pastor in Hososhima, our port town, has for some time past had it in his mind to organize a society in his village for the study of the habits and customs of other countries with a view to improving the habits of his own fellow-villagers. About a month ago he acquainted me with his plan and requested that I make the address at the first meeting, on the subject of Marriage Customs in America. Without thinking what it might involve I rashly consented to do so and agreed to be ready to go when I was wanted. Therefore having learned from the pastor that the meeting might be timed so as to permit of my taking it in in connection with my journey to see the friends off on the steamer, I started off, though I had been unable to give the subject a moment's thought beforehand on account of the pressure of other things. My thought was, that after seeing the friends off in the morning I should have time during the remainder of the day to prepare for the evening's talk. I was not without very serious misgivings, however, inasmuch as it was to be my first experience in giving anything like a formal address in Japanese. Still I thought that by taking my dictionary along and working diligently I might be able to prepare some kind of a talk for the little handful of Christian men and women that might come together at the pastor's house. Imagine my confusion then when I learned from the pastor later in the day that extensive advertizing of the meeting had been done, that they had engaged the school-house for the purpose and that the foremost citizens of the town were all coming, from the municipal offices, from the police station, from the post-office, doctors, teachers, lawyers--they were all coming. But I put on a brave face--there was nothing else to do under the circumstances and awaited the coming of the fateful hour. It came and with it the one who had been deputed to conduct me to the meeting. The room where the meeting was to be held was not large but it was filled, with about fifty or sixty men, half as many more children.

and a sprinkling of women, while there were a number of people standing in the hall. The meeting was opened by a twenty or twenty-five minute speech by the pastor in which he set forth the advantages of knowing the customs and habits of other peoples as a help in forming right habits for themselves, and also asking the people to bear with me and not expect too much of me in view of my brief residence in the country, etc. This said, he sent the children home and introduced me. So, nothing daunted, I launched forth. I went through the entire history of an average young man of high ideals, tracing the development of the circumstances and feelings that eventuated in marriage, making much of the various external marriage customs, but dwelling chiefly upon the attitude of mutual reverence and pure love which was the basis and explanation of successful marriage in our country. The people listened with apparent interest and so I kept on for an hour, doing the best I could though my barbarous Japanese must have been the occasion for many a smothered smile. However that may be they applauded me when I got through, though I suspect it was to show their feeling of gratitude that I was through. Then they requested the privilege of asking me some questions if I was willing. I expressed some doubt of my being able to understand their questions as well as to ~~understand~~ answer them, but agreed to do the best I could. With that the questions began pouring in, every manner of questions regards the relations of men and women, marriage customs, etc. I did the best I could to answer them but I was not at all sorry when they seemed to be satisfied after a half-hour of questions. Well, I passed through the ordeal better than I expected and I hope some good was done by the meeting. The next morning the pastor came to express his satisfaction and to ask that I promise to come again and continue either with that subject or some other that I might choose.

Before I leave Hososhima I want to tell you just a little about this pastor's work. I have learned from experience that it does not do to estimate a pastor's work out here too highly at first for there are frequent disappointments as the work goes on, but he has certainly been working very successfully this far since he came more than a year ago and he displays very commendable zeal. He is a teacher and pastor rather than a preacher and his method of work is to follow up the individual with persistent and careful Bible-instruction. His time is never too full to study the Bible with the man who wants it and as often as he wants it. For some time he has had two or three formal Bible-classes in his own house every week and several others in places out of town. But not being satisfied with the number who were ready to come and listen to the Bible in his own house he determined to take the Bible to other peoples' houses and read with them there. So for several months he has been finding new opportunities to go into a person's house and teach the Bible to the inmates until now he has eleven such places among non-Christian people for the most part, where he can go in every day, or every other day, or once a week, and teach the Bible, not only to the family alone but ~~to~~ in some cases to quite a group of the neighbors. He has now twenty-four appointments of this kind a week and the number is constantly growing. He has also, either already organized or in immediate prospect, Bible classes for the police officials, for the post-office officials, for the teachers and for several other groups. It would seem as if he was bent on sweeping the entire town for Christ in this quiet persistent way of his which is bound to tell ~~i~~ in the long run.

The next experience which I wish to relate was not quite so pleasant as the foregoing. Thinking I might be able to be of some service to our pastor in another town not many miles away from Hososhima, by making them a visit in connection with the one in Hososhima, I instructed my secretary to write a letter to this pastor telling him the circumstances and advising him that if I could be of any assistance to him by going to his church he might communicate with me at Hososhima. The most I had in mind was to help him get his class of students together again after a period of persecution and opposition which had completely broken up his class. I thought that by giving them some English instruction and encouragement they might be induced to come back again into the class. But alas, my secretary, not comprehending my purpose, thought I intended to take the Bridgemans with me to Nobeoka, for a meeting on evangelistic work in Africa and so wrote a letter to this pastor to that effect, telling him explicitly all about Mr. Bridgman in a way to arouse his interest and expectations to the highest pitch. On reaching Hososhima I found a card waiting which told me that they were making preparations for my coming and they were very glad to have the meeting. But it was not until afternoon that I learned thro' a deacon from Nobeoka who had come to meet us, of the extensive preparations that were being made for the big meeting in which they were to hear the wonderful stories about Africa. Imagine the situation. The Bridgmans had already left and the only person available to step into the breach and do anything at all toward retrieving the situation was your humble servant who was just beginning to use the language. But what was to be done? The first thing was to dispatch a letter to the pastor telling him of the mistake and advising him to have allthe posters taken down, and the meeting cancelled. This was done, but imagine our dismay when the next day on nearing Nobeoka about noon we were met by the pastor who had received no word of the mistake ~~and who~~ but was confidently expecting the Bridgmans. And then his dismay was greater than ours. To make a long story short it ended by my proposing to take ~~my~~ the place as far as possible, of the expected speaker and tell the people something of what I had heard about Africa from him, though in making the proposal I confess I felt about as much confidence in my ability to meet the requirements as the young man does who offers to take the place of a friend who is unavoidably detained from being present at his own wedding. Fortunately however, the pastor was able during the afternoon to spread the word around to a good many so that when the time for meeting came there were not a very large number of disappointed people on hand. It was an audience largely of children, a few students and seven or eight adults. I did the best I could occupying half an hour or so but I do not flatter myself that anyone thought it a brilli: success. I tried to do something for the students in the way that I had had in mind but the circumstances were against me and I soon saw it was no use trying to do anything more at that time and the best thing for me was to leave the next morning for home.

This is just one chapter out of a missionary's experience, and if nothing more, it at least shows you that we work here under very much the same conditions as elsewhere, with successes and failures very clo ly intermingled.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd APR 8 1907

69

Rec'd July

Miyazaki, Japan, Mar. 6th. '07.

My Dear Enoch:-

I have just been writing some account of the Shuchu dendo that has just closed here in Miyazaki and thinking it will be of interest to you in the Rooms I send you a copy, the first draft going to the Worcester church. It has been a time of spiritual refreshing and I am sure you will rejoice with us. Personally we were not able to have as large a part in the work as we should have desired but it was a satisfaction to be able to do even a little.

I had a funeral in an adjoining town a few days ago and as it was my first experience I went with fear and trembling, but thanks to the assistance of my helper everything went well, at least better than I had expected and now I feel ready for almost anything.

The Miyazaki church has been put in good repair this winter at the cost of some sacrifice and we are rejoicing in its enhanced beauty and comfort. The church is in good working order now and I hope the work of evangelism so well begun will be followed up with vigor.

Please pardon this scrap of a letter.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd JUL 13 1907.
JUL 15 1907

70.

Miyazaki, Japan, June 11th, '07.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I sent off to you the other day from Kyoto a package containing the reports of our various mission stations, together with the Annual Report which I wrote, to cover the work of the entire field, working with the reports from the stations as a basis. I hope that report will be acceptable to you and to the Christians of America so far as they may have access to it. It was endorsed by the Mission at our Mission Meeting and it was ordered published as the July number of Mission News. I had your suggestions which you kindly sent me some time ago, in mind as I wrote but I am sorry I was able to incorporate only a few of them. I trust however, the report as I have written it is in readable form and I suppose that is the main thing.

I am only just back at my work here after a long absence from the field. Mrs. Olds' health demanded my presence in Kyoto for a time and then the duties of Mission meeting and of the important Increase of Evangelistic Forces Committee, kept me away still longer. I am glad to be back now for a short time and resume my accustomed work before the heat of the summer drives me to a cooler climate. I am expecting to be on Hieizan this summer with my family and am hoping to have a restful and otherwise profitable summer.

I am sending with this, one or two reports which were omitted from the number before. There is with these also one sheet of Dr. Pettee's report which was missing before.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd NOV 7 1907

71.

/12

Miyazaki, Japan, Oct.10th.'07

Rev.J.L.Barton D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

I send herewith a copy of an article I prepared primarily for the Worcester church which I think you will nevertheless be interested in.

You are back at your work now I judge after you long absence. It is a cause for profound regret that I missed seeing you while you were in Japan. I planned to come down from the mountain to meet you the last time you were in Kypto but the extremely disagreeable weather made it impracticable and I had to give up the plan. I hope I may have the opportunity of seeing some report of your work in China and something of your impression of the condition of the work in Japan.

Our regular work this fall is somewhat interrupted here in Miyazaki by reason of the extensive preparations that have been going on for the great Jimmu Tenno festival that is to begin ten days hence and continue for three weeks. Some hundred and fifty thousand people are expected to be present and it will be a great occasion for the town and the province. We are hoping and planning that it may be made a special opportunity for evangelistic effort. I will write again after the festival is over of any special results that may have been accomplished.

Yours most sincerely,

C B. Olds

Tuczyakec Jakau,

Oct. 10-1904.

Rec'd NOV 7 1907

NOV 15 1907

Strong

72.

Three Funerals.

C. P. Olds

Death has been busy in our circle of acquaintances here during the last few weeks. Within ten days I have ~~been under obligation to~~ attended the funerals of three neighbors or friends of some prominence in the community. The first two were in the families of immediate neighbors, living only one house apart, held the same afternoon, ~~in the successive house~~. The coincidence ~~being~~ the more striking by reason of the fact that the first of these two services was Buddhist, the second Shinto; ~~while~~ a third, of which I shall speak last, was ~~performed~~ according to Christian rites. The circumstance has afforded unusual opportunity for comparison ~~and, believing the subject to be of interest to students of Japanese customs and religions~~, I ~~wish to~~ record a few of my observations.

The Buddhist funeral rite is the time-honored one in Japan. For a thousand years or more, until very recent times, the Buddhists had a monopoly of the business of burying people. It is perhaps not too much to say that people generally were compelled to be Buddhists in order to insure a burial that could be considered decent.

Within recent years, however, the Shinto ceremony has been developed and has come into vogue largely throughout the country, in some sections almost to the exclusion of the Buddhist rite. It is a much more dignified, ~~a much~~ more spiritual service than the Buddhist, and it is not strange that intelligent people have so largely broken away from the power of custom to adopt it.

The Buddhist ceremony is spectacular and is intended to appeal to the eye. Speaking now of the particular funeral that has come under my observation, ~~there are a few things to be noted~~. People came in large numbers to attend the funeral but the service itself had no interest for them. They waited outside in the street or were entertained at a neighbor's house till the procession to the grave was formed. Then they fell into line, followed the remains to the edge of the cemetery and ~~then~~ turned back homewards, their duty discharged. The service inside the house—~~that~~ to the common mind was mere mummery, which the relatives had to listen to and endure, though they understood nothing of the droning ritual that was being chanted in inarticulate accents by the three emotionless priests in concert and though they received no ray of comfort from it all. As for ~~the~~ understanding—the priests did not care to have the people understand, and as for ~~the~~ comfort—they had none to give. And what was the ritual? It was a communication to the dead—an instruction to the departed spirit as to the way to paradise and an exhortation for him to hasten and enter in. Why then ~~was it necessary~~ for the living to understand? The dead alone was concerned.

The ritual concluded, the casket was carried out and borne on men's shoulders to the cemetery. The coffin was a cubical box of small size, made of unpainted wood, and in this the corpse was contained in sitting posture. An ~~ornately constructed~~ shrine-like superstructure was set over the box so as to inclose and overshadow it; this was left standing

three in number, the instruments which they carried being ~~respectively~~ a small silver bell, a snare-drum and a pair of cymbals, ~~and~~ These when sounded together in the rhythm peculiar to the Buddhists produced a tonal effect that was discordant enough. Thus was the lamented dead escorted to his last resting-place according to Buddhist rites.

The Shinto service succeeded immediately. Here the number of mourners was smaller as the deceased, though a member of the family, had not been a resident of the town. The officiating ministrants were two, assisted by three musicians, the music consisting of continuous prolonged notes of the same pitch produced by means of a short bamboo flute, a bass drum and a peculiar ~~Pan pipe like~~ instrument, that ~~sounded~~ a large number of discordant notes at once. These instruments were all sounded ~~at once~~ in unison at regular intervals during the service and the effect was even more dirge-like and funereal than that of the Buddhist ceremony.

The service, conducted by the two ministrants alternately, was for the most part stately and impressive. In addition to the reading of the customary obituary the service consisted largely in the reading of carefully prepared prayers which seemed to be addressed to a supreme being who was supplicated to have mercy upon the departed and to save and give rest to his soul. The words of the prayers, spoken in clear, intelligible Japanese, were not greatly different from such as might be used by a Christian in entreating the Divine Providence to give help and show mercy to one who was in distress or peril. The Shinto conception of God, is in some respects, noble, though it is a sadly unenlightened faith.

Among other interesting features of the service was the ceremony of purification which consisted in the waving of the gohei or peculiarly cut strips of paper sacred to the Gods and always used in Shinto worship; also the offering to the departed of the gifts of food: rice, grains, vegetables, fish, fruits, sake, etc, each on ~~its~~ separate little tables which were set before the bier with great reverence; and last of all, the obeisances and farewells of the friends and relatives of the deceased, who came up one by one, prostrated themselves before the casket and offered each a small sprig of the shakaki, the tree sacred to the dead. The service at the grave was not different in character from that at the house and was largely a repetition of the prayers and the obituary in somewhat abbreviated form. Such is the Shintoist's performance of the last sad rites, a dignified and yet withal a barren service.

~~But~~ In the Christian service for the first time was the triumphant note ~~to be heard~~. The deceased was a young man with a wife and two children, living in a neighboring village where we have had more or less regular evangelistic work for some years. He had come to be a prominent business man widely known and universally esteemed and beloved with a specially large circle of intimate friends. ~~But~~ Not only so--he was a most thorough-going and zealous Christian as well. He had fathered the Christian work in the village for several years, had gathered around him a large band of little children and formed them into a Sunday School, had rented with his own funds a building in the middle of the town for a Christian preaching-place and there he had faithfully

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taught these little children the truths of Christ and had given to the people of the village the opportunity of hearing the gospel. And all this in spite of the constant opposition and entreaty of his relatives and friends. His one constant and consuming purpose seemed to be to give the gospel of Christ to all his fellow villagers. He longed to see a good church-building erected and for this end he had thought and prayed and worked.

His death was a peculiarly sad one and yet withal a glorious one, sad because of its suddenness and glorious because it was a sacrificial death. His little boy had been seized with the dreaded typhoid fever which was prevalent, and taken to the contagious disease hospital. The father went with him to nurse and care for him and was quarantined for a month. The child was nearly well and they were to leave the hospital in a few days when one of our number called and talked with him Sunday before last. Just a week afterward came the sad news that the man was dead, having contracted and succumbed to his child's disease. The pastor of the Miyazaki chuch being hastily summoned to conduct the funeral the same day, I went with him to give what assistance I might and to show my heartfelt sympathy.

The hour was already late when we arrived and the preparations, made entirely by the relatives and friends, were almost completed. There had been some fear in our minds lest the friends might not take kindly to a Christian funeral. We were therefore somewhat surprised to find a considerable number of people waiting for the service and to discover that many beautiful floral tributes had been provided together with a number of great streaming flags with scripture passages written upon them according to the Japanese custom.

The funeral was presided over by one of the few remaining Christians and moved off with quiet dignity although evidences of hardly suppressed ~~and evident~~ grief were to be seen on all faces. But the prayer and the scripture and the beautiful Christian hymns had a note of triumph in them that must have sounded strangely to their unaccustomed ears. ~~But~~ The sermon was noteworthy. It was no futile bemoaning of the fate of the brother nor mere commiseration with the family in their grief. It was rather an evangelistic appeal--a strong, sympathetic eulogy of the life that had been lived among them, an impassioned defence and exposition of the principles of the gospel that had made the man all that he was, and a fervent appeal, almost a demand, that they, the fellow-townsmen of their honored friend should prove the genuineness of their tears by carrying out and fulfilling the great purpose of their dead brother's life--to build a Christian church large enough to take in all Tsuma and make Christians of all of them, so that this, the first Christian funeral in the town should be but the first of a series that should end only when every person in the village had been buried with the Christian's hope in a Christian way. The climax of his appeal was reached when he showed how this ~~Christian~~ father had exemplified the spirit of Christian love which he had for all of them when he gave up his life freely and gladly for his little boy.

It was a strange and unaccustomed message but it must have gone home to the minds and hearts of those people, ~~and~~ who knows what the effect of Sugita San's life and death in that community may be.

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Then came the ~~long~~ march to the grave in the light of some hundreds of lanterns that marked the long line of sympathizing and weeping friends. At the grave there was a sight that went to my heart—a half hundred or more little children—this Sunday School—lined up in front of all the rest and singing with genuine fervor the sweet words of "Shining Shore" that he had taught them. ~~And then~~ When the last words of affection and esteem were spoken by an intimate friend, to see those little children break out into passionate and incontrollable grief as though they had lost each his own father—! ~~And~~ Indeed had they not lost their father in Christ? Who will care for them now? We trust God will raise up a worthy successor but the immediate prospect for the work of the Kingdom in Tsuma looks dark. But ~~may not~~ even yet the truth of that word of wisdom be verified: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone, but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit.

Miyazaki, Japan.
Oct 10th. '07

C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd DEC 12 1907

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Miyazaki, Japan, Nov. 11th. '07.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I am sending herewith a copy of a brief article I have been writing for Mission News giving some account of the great celebration that has been in progress here in Miyazaki for three weeks, thinking it would have some interest for you. We were unable to make of it quite such an opportunity for evangelism as we had hoped but I trust some good was done. Now that the festival is over we shall be able to pursue our routine work to a little better advantage.

Our local pastor gave us a report of the Workers' meeting that was held in Arima before the general Sokwai (Kumiai Assembly), in place of the morning sermon yesterday, and judging from his report, which is the only report of the meeting we have had thus far, it was a meeting of unusual spiritual power. Doubtless you have had some report of the meeting already. Our pastor seems to have gained a new purpose and consecration at least and we are thankful. I trust we shall be able to work together in the future in somewhat greater harmony than previously, as he seems more inclined to wish our cooperation.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

Rec'd DEC 12 1907

74. 900

31

The ~~Jimmu Tenno Festival~~
in ~~Miyazaki~~.

C. B. Olds

The ~~great~~ festival which has occupied the dentral place in the thought of all Miyazaki in particular and all Hyuga in general for a twelvemonth or more is now a matter of history, culminating the tenth of November. The celebration was held primarily to mark the completion of the new shrine which had been planned as a fitting memorial of the first Emperor, not only for Hyuga but for all Japan.

The result of the skill of the architect and the builder is an unusually happy one. Following the ancient style of building, for the most part only care-fully selected cryptomeria wood was used in the construction and this was left in the natural finish, unpainted and unvarnished, with trimmings of hammered brass. Everything is in perfect taste and the effect is of chaste and dignified simplicity.

But the shrine itself had little to do in connection with the festival except as furnishing the occasion for it. The presence of the Crown Prince for three days out of the three weeks that the festival was in progress, was the central feature of the occasion. But for the patronage of His Royal Highness the elaborate preparations of months--the renovation of the town architecturally, the newly inaugurated electric light system, the admirably conceived and successfully executed educational exhibit and the industrial exhibit also--would have been seen and enjoyed by but a comparatively small number. As it was, however, the place was filled to overflowing, and the usually quiet town of 15,000 people became for three days a metropolis of 80,000 or more, among them some 20,000 school children who came with their teachers from all parts of the province.

Many impressions of this somewhat remote inland festival might be recorded that would be of interest , such as the reverential and quiet manner in which the people received their Prince, the orderliness of the crowds, the universal hospitality and the absorption of interest of the raw countryman. But it would be of little value to dwell upon them.

From the point of view of the Christian missionary the festival was of more than usual interest. First, in that for months previously it effectually interfered with all forms of aggressive Christian work, and secondly, for the large number of people that it brought into immediate contact with ourselves in our home during the high days of the celebration. The missionary's foreign house is always a matter of interest to strangers from the interior. Knowing this to be so we planned things so as to make of the circumstance an evangelistic opportunity. We deliberately invited the public, whoever was so disposed, to come and see the house during the festival. The invitation was circulated by means of two or three bill-boards in prominent places and by giving out leaflet tracts on which the invitation was mimeographed, at

an Okayama Orphanage concert the night of the Prince's arrival.

Then the people came. Sometimes singly but more often in groups of five or ten, or, in the case of school children escorted by their teachers, in companies of from twenty-five to seventy-five. We kept a record of the visitors so far as we could, and at the end of five days there were nearly five hundred people registered and there were many more whose name we did not get. The plan was simple. First, to show them the ground-floor living rooms with their various attractive features, among which the piano was always of first interest, then after taking them through from room to room finally to end up in the Japanese reading room where a variety of papers, books, tracts, Bibles and portions and a large array of pictures illustrative of the life of Christ and of the development of Christianity, had been carefully prepared beforehand. Here a crisp informal talk of ten or fifteen minutes was given to each group of people, in explanation of the salient points of Christianity, illustrated by the pictures on the walls. The talk concluded with an invitation to buy some book or Bible portion, and a number availed themselves of the opportunity. Then, on leaving, each person was handed a simple tract and was asked to call again at his convenience.

It was a simple form of evangelism but it gave us all strenuous work while it lasted, and who knows but it was as effective as any form of evangelistic effort that we could have expended. A Bible seller sold several hundred Bibles and portions on the street during the festival, but aside from that there was no special evangelistic effort made. It was a Shinto festival and people did not come to be evangelized. Yet many a seed was dropped by the wayside which perchance may take root and grow.

Rec'd MAR 25 1908

75.

4/22

Miyazaki, Japan, Feb. 21st. '08.

Dear Friends:-

Miyazaki Station is not to be despised nor forgotten even though it is part of that much maligned, much misunderstood Oriental country that looms up just now as such a terrible monster on the horizon of every provincial Anglo Saxon.

When will the American public come to its senses regarding this foolish, wicked war-talk? I am filled with shame for my country every time I read or hear the senseless utterances regarding Japan and the Japanese, that are having such wide currency in America just now, especially when I am compelled to see how the readig, thinking men who ought to know better are being led by the nose by a pack of vengeful journalistic hounds who would embroil our country in a war with the best friend she has. And all for what? Why doesn't the thinking man set himself to answer that question honestly? Then he will know that there is not the least reason for all this jingo madness which Japan, on her part, has done nothing to provoke or foster. But I have no desire to argue the question here. I simply want to lodge my protest against the general shallowness of thinking.

The facts are easily accessible if one wishes to find them. The letter of Dr. DeForest published in the Hartford Courant a few weeks ago, in reply to Congressman Hobson, ought to suffice to shut the mouths of these enemies of peace and justice.

But I have faith to believe that the better sense of the American public will assert itself when the incident is over; still it is a shame to America that the matter ever should have grown into an "incident".

Now I am going to talk about Hyuga and Miyazaki.

~~First~~ let me tell you what Mr. Clark, our fellow-worker, has been doing. For nearly a couple of years he has been putting in a vast amount of work and prayer in Miyazakonojo, a town in the center of the province which even now outranks Miyazaki in population and will soon outrank her in political and commercial importance possibly. The result of his work is that the dead or dying church has rallied, taken on a new lease of life, called a pastor, added some fifty names to its membership of a bare dozen before the new movement began, and has launched a church-building project, the fruit of which is now seen in the fine new structure which is nearing completion. But it has meant the bearing of a tremendous load for someone, especially the building part, since it was a society made up almost entirely of untrained, ~~un-~~ non-monied young Christians who at this stage have had to have everything done for them. But Mr. Clark's faith in the people and in their future has been so strong that he has been willing to take upon himself the task of raising or advancing the money ~~all himself~~, relying upon the people to pay back the loan in installments as they should be able.

It was no small undertaking for him and it has meant sacrifice, but since there was no hope of aid from the depleted mission funds and little more hope of aid from other quarters rather than see the work suffer loss and the church go down possibly he felt that he must assume the responsibility and trust to the loyalty of his friends to cooperate with him and enable him to carry the project through. The dedication will doubtless take place next month.

Now I must tell you about our Sunday School in Miyazaki. It had been in a chaotic condition for some time when last fall the pastor of the church requested Mrs. Olds and myself to take it over and see what we could do with it. The first thing was to gather a corps of teachers and prepare a course of lessons to take the place of the aimless story-telling that had been the habit of the teachers for years. Unfortunately, for the first few weeks after the new force assumed the direction of affairs much valuable time and effort had to be expended in preparing for the regular Christmas entertainment of the year, so that systematic organization was much delayed. However the interruption served one very important purpose inasmuch as it secured us a hold on the children and we have had no occasion since then to have any anxiety lest we should not have material to work on. Rather we have been embarassed by numbers. The attendance has risen as high as two hundred and nineteen, and to handle that mass of restless untrained children in our little church was simply out of the question. The result was therefore a division, so that now we have two Sunday Schools of about a hundred each, the first composed of boys and girls from four to eight and the second of children ranging between eight and fifteen, divided into thirteen classes with as many teachers, and three officers. For lessons we are following a two years' Study Course for Beginners for the little ones and the life of Christ for the older ones. We have a teachers' meeting every week and a social once a month in connection with it. We hope to start other Sunday Schools in the region round about as soon as we can get to it and put all the church people who are at all eligible to work. All Hyuga is open. The children come flocking whenever a meeting is arranged for them anywhere. It is the pressing work of the hour that is bound to count for much in the future if the opportunity is wisely seized now.

~~We are doing other things too.~~ I have three regular student Bible Classes in Japanese at my house each week, giving them a few minutes of English instruction at the close of each hour as a bait. The interest in the Bible is keen however.

I also teach two evenings a week in an English night school which I organized last fall, also having a Bible Class and a music class in connection with the other work of the school. Twice a week I am teaching English in the government Middle School at the request of the principal and the governor of the province, which work will, I think,

open up a new field of influence that will be of real advantage to the cause. The teachers of English in this and the Normal School we have organized into an English Club which is to meet at our house once a month."

One more interesting event is to be chronicled, namely, a chamber concert in our home a couple of evenings ago--a high-class affair, to which the governor, the school principals, the professional men and other men of name and rank in town were personally invited. It was perhaps the first time anything of the kind has been held in the province. Four part music is a new thing here. In our home with our number of school girls we have been able to do considerable special work in music and we have found the girls to be apt pupils. The two music teachers in town also being Christians and manifesting a willingness to cooperate with us, we conceived the idea of working up a Christmas cantata which was fortunately available in Japanese, and giving it in the church the Sunday before Christmas. It was something of an experiment but the experiment worked and people were pleased. Then we felt emboldened to try for bigger fish and planned this concert here, using as material the same Christmas cantata--Biblical and Christian throughout-- to which we added a number of solos, vocal and instrumental, duets, male quartets and choruses, of various character, enough to make a sufficiently varied and interesting program. This too, was successful beyond our expectations and we are feeling happy over the achievement.

An invitation for us foreigners to dine at the governor's last evening has helped to make this a full and eventful week.

The church is planning for another series of evangelistic meetings next month. It is another "shuchu dendo" movement similar to that of last year of which I wrote. As this letter will reach you on the eve of that campaign please help us by means of prayer--the wireless telegraphy of heaven that does more than talk.

You will have heard of the sudden death of Dr. Atkinson in Kobe after thirty-five years of loyal service. His loss will be deeply felt

Our hearts beat warm toward you all as do yours also toward us, I know. Bear us up in prayer and don't forget to entertain right thoughts toward Japan.

Yours sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd MAR 25 1908

4/22

Miyazaki, Japan, Feb. 24th. '08.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I must confess to great negligence in the matter of letter writing. I have had it in mind to write to you for a long time but other things have crowded letters out as they have a way of doing when one doesn't make a business of correspondence!

I have to acknowledge two letters from you, one of Nov. 12th and one of Dec. 31st., both of them full of helpful and encouraging words, especially your last letter with its warm words of New Year's greetings. It certainly is a help to us on the field to have such letters.

I am enclosing with this a copy of a letter I wrote primarily for the Worcester church and incidentally for other home friends also. It will give you an idea of the nature of the work I am doing just now and will also serve to show that the feeling of the Hyuga people toward Christianity is not antagonistic, to say the least. I have done very little public speaking lately as I have been too much engaged in other forms of work so that I could not well leave to do touring. I hoped to be able to do a good deal of that kind of work this year but this work has come to me and I have felt that it was my duty to do this rather than the work in the field. I am getting good language practice with my three Japanese Bible classes and so I do not feel anxiety on that score, though it might be well for me from now on to find more opportunities for sermon work.

Rev. Orient C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd

I fear however I shall be unable to do anything scarcely in the way of touring during the coming year on account of the shortage of funds. In consequence of the great cut our station funds are greatly reduced and as Mr. Clark has become engaged in that work I have felt that I would do better not to branch out this year and let him use the available funds. Even as it is, our work will have to be very much curtailed I fear, and some of it given up entirely. It is a strange providence that orders such things, When there are such bright openings abroad and so much money at home that we have to retrench instead of advance. When is the new Laymen's Movement likely to result in something practical for us that will afford us some relief for the work that we have on hand?

You will be interested in our attempt to create a musical taste in our people here. It was successful as a concert but I don't know how far it went in creating a desire to hear more good music. I have often wished that I might be associated with you out here on the field somewhere and I think together we might be able to do some really helpful work for the people along this line. Japan's interest in music is certainly growing yet Kyuga is very backward in everything.

Mrs. Olds and Irving are both very well. I wish you might see our boy. He is as healthy as a child could well be. He uses Japanese and English with fine discrimination. Remember me to Mrs. Bell.

Most sincerely yours,
C. Burnell Olds.

JUN 1 1908

77.

Letter from Miyazaki

Letter written by Rev. E. F. Bell

Miyazaki, Japan, May 8th. '08.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

Boston, Mass.

The Rev. E. Bunnell the 8th of April the
following and are of the most miscellaneous
content. He is in charge of his work at
Miyazaki

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

I think I have not written you a word since the receipt of your good letter dated Dec. 31st. I must apologize for my negligence.

There has not been very much of interest to write about as our work for the most part goes on without very much change. I think, however, you would be interested to hear something about my special work with students during the last few months. There has been quite a demand for instruction in English and instruction in the Bible at the same time by Normal School students, and to meet this demand I decided to try the experiment of organizing the students into classes of six each and giving them first some pure English instruction from the reader for half an hour and then some Bible instruction for forty or forty-five minutes in Japanese only. The experiment worked so well and the demand was so great for this kind of instruction that I had to form six different classes, and as I had six days enough to go around I have had two classes double up and come together for the Bible instruction. Thus I have about twenty or twenty-five men on an average each week who come to my house, and they get a good deal more Bible

Bible than they do English, ~~and yet~~ enjoy it and keep on coming. It is pretty Early to look for marked spiritual results but of the number who have been coming ~~to me~~ many have formed the habit of attending church who never attended before and two of the number have applied for baptism. This interest is the more remarkable inasmuch as the students of Normal Schools generally are considered very hard to reach and inasmuch as the principal of this School has been not only out of sympathy with Christianity but even openly hostile to it. A new principal is to be instated soon however and the conditions for successful work ought to be still further improved. ~~I have been compelled to move my study into a larger and more accessible room, so as to accommodate these students.~~

In addition to this, ~~work~~ I have work in the Middle School two afternoons a week. The request came first to give the students of the Senior year ~~a couple~~ two of hours of English teaching each week. Thinking it might furnish an opening for something else I accepted and before very long I was approached by the head English teacher with the request that I teach the English Bible to the English teachers of the school in connection with my other work there. So for four or five weeks I have been giving them two solid hours of Bible teaching and all six of the English teachers together with the principal of the school have attended and have been most enthusiastic listeners.

Another fruitful work has been the teaching of a bright young

fellow who has been coming several times a week for some time for instruction in English Bible with the result that he now asks for baptism.

These are some of the encouraging features of my work. I might mention some things that are not so encouraging but it would do no one any particular good to speak of them at this time.

I think I have written about our Sunday School work. That too, is very encouraging and I might become enthusiastic about it if I had not written so much already. Last Sunday we had the celebration of the Children's Sunday combined with the Easter celebration, and though it rained hard all day the attendance was very large and the exercises well rendered.

I have been taking some pictures recently and I enclose a few that I think will be of interest to you. One shows something of the crowd of people who went to the basha station to say good-bye to Miss Gulick on the occasion of her departure for America. It suggests the Japanese custom of speeding the departing guest,-no matter how unseasonable the hour Japanese hospitality requires one to see the guest or the friend off at the station. But in this case it suggests further, the general esteem in which Miss Gulick was held by the people. There must have been fifty people present on this occasion, all coming for the express purpose of doing her honor. Her going will, indeed, make a great hole in Miyazaki Christian society. Anther picture shows

e Miyazaki station complete, another the Miyazaki church, another the
terior of the new Miyakonojo church on the occasion of the ordination
the pastor, who stands on the platform, the dedication of the build-
g and the special evangelistic campaign, for which the other brethren
own in the picture came. The motto interpreted means "God is love".
e fifth picture shows the feast after the ordination. It is the
nventional way of serving a meal and also of celebrating an important
ent.

I wonder if I may impose on you a little and ask you to inquire
Mr.Wiggin or Mr.Messmer or anyone else who would be likely to know,
hether it is possible to get cheap watches like the Guide watch which
received recently, in No.18 size. The watches received are too large
o suit the Japanese taste and if I can get the smaller watch as cheap-
y and as good as the Guide I should like to have half a dozen sent to
e. This is a very unconventional request but perhaps you will toler-
te it for once.

Mrs.Olds and Irving have gone on in advance to Kyoto and I am
uite alone here, Mr.Clark being away touring. I expect to leave in
bout two weeks for Mission meeting and shall hardly be able to return
ntil after the summer. Circumstances compel me to be at Karuizawa
ith Mrs.Olds early this year. Please address me there.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

EB 23 1909

9

Miyazaki Japan, Jan.25th. '09

Rev. E.F.Bell,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Enoch:-

It did me goodto get your Christmas letter of Dec.3rd. It does indeed do me good every time I get a letter from you. Your optimism and good cheer always does something to quicken our own. You see we the are on the fighting line can't always have the prospect of immediate victory before us and we are at times just a little inclined to lose heart. But then we look at things in the large and from the Divine point of view our faith keeps us sane, courageous and aggressive.

You write of the Laymen's Movement with the greatest enthusiasm, and we all have great hopes of that movement, but when are we going to realize any substantial help from the increased subscriptions? It is now two years isn't it since the movement was launched, and yet the Board has the great debt on its shoulders and our appropriations are cut down below then ever. What have we a right to expect of the movement and when we count on any substantial assistance in the near future?

I am not pessimistic but it does seem a crime that we should be cut down as then the fields are so ripe for the harvest and if we are unable to put men in and very soon we are in danger of losing the work and effort in large measure of all these years. But you know just what it is from first hand knowledge of the mission field.

We in Miyazaki are very happy in the privilege we have had of a good visit with the Capens a little while ago. They came to us while they were yet new in the country and we took great pleasure in showing them our work, though I fear they didn't get an impression that we are doing great things down here. We have no institutional work such as they have in most stations so there is nothing spectacular. The field is so broad also that unless a traveler can give a lot of time he will not be able to form much of an impression of what is being done. We enjoyed their visit though very greatly, I the more so on account of our previous close relations together in the seminary. They spoke very warmly of you also and I was glad to get the personal word.

Mrs.Olds and the children were absent in Kyoto at the time of their visit, having gone up after Christmas for a snatch of a visit with her sister Helen and the rest. I expect her back now in a few days and shall be glad enough to welcome my family home again. I regretted much that I was not able to get away for a little while also but my housebuilding operations confine me very closely here in Miyazaki. The building is moving forward now and while it will not be done on contract time we hope to be able to get in by the middle of next month. It will be a great joy to have a home by ourselves again after these many years.

I think I have written you something about my Sunday School work and my work for students. It is the former that is especially sakan now. I wrote something about the work for the Mission News which you see. It is published in the January number. Further than is stated there we haven't gone yet but I hope to enlarge the work not a little soon. I believe this children's work is fundamental.

I hope your health is improving all the time. Is Mrs. Bell quite well now? We appreciated her cordial letter with its Christmas greetings. Please give her my yoroshikus.

Lots of love to yourself, old man.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds.

C. B. Olds

NOV 27 1909

Miyazaki, Japan, Oct 26th '09

My Dear Friends at Home:

The past month has been one of the busiest and yet at the same time of the fullest months of all my six years in Japan. It has been a month of meetings for the most part, which has given me opportunity not only for airing my speaking knowledge of the language as never before but also for hearing floods of eloquence far beyond my ability to appreciate or understand.

Now if you will be patient I propose to begin at the beginning and give you a connected account of my travels and experiences from the time I left Kanazawa the 17th of September till my return to Miyazaki the 21st of the present month.

The month may be divided into four nearly equal periods of a week each comprising an evangelistic tour through the province of Echigo, a similar trip through Jôshiu, then the Judicial conference in Tokyo and lastly the annual meeting of the Kumiai church in also in Tokyo.

You will understand the reason for my evangelistic tours if I tell you first that inasmuch as I have attained to the dignity of a place on the General Outlook and Evangelistic Committee it becomes my privilege to visit each of our mission stations, not that a young fellow like myself is expected to contribute any wisdom to the workers or the people, but he is given his place I suppose because he has eyes and ears and a mouth and ought to be getting them well aired.

And here we go to Echigo, the first Bishop of Nagano and the province of Echigo, and our day of Niigata preaching (Echigo) ministry of 20 years experience, and you know we must be go to be the reputation of being one of our greatest provinces, and I had not been very many days out before I learned that it was indeed great - great in extent, great in population, great in wealth, and great in innovation and great in sin. It is a beautiful province to see. Out as far as the eye reaches miles and miles of fertile fields were covered with golden rice, dotted here and there with pear and other fruit trees which I saw had seem to learn produce delicious fruit, such as I have not been used to anywhere else in the country. Our route most of the way to Niigata lay along the sea coast and the views both seaward, and landward where the eye was greeted by splendid mountain ranges, were superb.

Echigo is a beautiful province and a luxurious province a country of extremes of rich and poor. Those who do not have money have to work and work hard early and late as they do almost nowhere else in the country. Those who have money have lots of it and use lots of it. In one small town which we visited we were told that there were 98 men in the town who had an income of over ten thousand yen a year. This is one of the reasons we doubt why it is so hard to make any impression in Echigo religiously.

Buddhism is strong in the province and anything that takes hold of the moral life of the community meets with violent opposition from that quarter. The history of missionary effort along that entire western coast has been a record of long and almost fruitless struggle. Throughout my stay in the province I never could shake off a feeling of depression which the religious conditions occasioned.

Now let us begin the tour. Nagaoka is our first stopping place and after the day's journey we have our first meeting in the neat little church. There are four or five Christians on hand to begin the meeting and before we are through the number is swelled to ten. A not very encouraging beginning, really. But I was not prepared when I heard afterward of the history of the church. It had been a flourishing work but owing to the indiscretions and tactlessness of former pastors the church was split in twain, one faction composed wholly of young students went off and are maintaining an organic existence at a dying rate while the native church still legally holds the church building but has nothing else, no pastor, only occasional meetings and no feeling of hope. A strong man for a leader is the crying need here. Nagaoka is on the highway of commerce, the most strategic position in the province and destined to hold a commanding influence here more so. It makes one's heart ache to see Christianity dead or sleeping.

The next place, Kashiwazaki, was more encouraging. Here they have no building, but they have a good pastor, recently come, and a goodly number of loyal and aggressive church members among them being two of the finest men and most able men I have met in Japan. This town is the seat of the great Japan Oil Company capitalized at ten million yen & the builder & moving spirit of the extensive manufacturing plant in Takaoka, one of these two men. He has had a rather interesting history, including five years of study in America and now he is the leading spirit in the Christian work of the town.

He kindly showed us all over the place and we spent a very pleasant afternoon with him. That evening we had a big meeting with an attendance of about 150, mostly men, which dragged on until long after 10 o'clock. The next day was Sunday and we had two good meetings with the Christians who seem united and ready for work.

The next day we had a long journey to our next meeting place - Shibata. After leaving the railroad we rode for about twenty miles by jinrikisha through a wonderfully beautiful rice country. Even then the farmers were beginning the harvest and as they cut the rice they hung it up to dry on frame works of poles stationed all around the little fields, making a picturesque sight indeed. Shibata is the center of a particularly rich country. We were told that in that small town there were 98 men who had an income of over 10,000 yen a year, as I have written before. There is a police here too that there is some ground for fear that he is not working in the wisest way perhaps. We had a good meeting with a church full of people. But they were not the substantial people of the town or of the church so we did not feel elated with our success.

In Niigata the next place however, we had a good time. There is in connection with the church a kind of a church society composed of well wishers who though not yet ready to receive baptism are on the road to full membership. These men, including some of the best citizens of the town gave us a supper and after eating together 14 or 15 of us, we began the evening meeting which was attended by a larger number of the leading citizens who had been specially invited. Here there were two speakers besides ourselves and as one of the speakers made some rather injudicious remarks regarding historical instances of treason to the Emperor by way of contrast to the reputed disloyalty of certain Christian soldiers who refused to fight on Sunday during the late war, the result was that some five or six of the audience bolted out in indignation and got up another meeting of kindred spirits which finally resulted in nothing worse than a few speeches which it is hoped rather cleared the ground for Xty.

Our last point of visitation was Niigata, far famed Niigata where such faithful work has been put in by so many missionaries for so long a period of years and yet apparently with so little fruitage. Now the two missionaries' homes, once the scene of such intense activity are left like a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. I need not recount the number of exigencies that finally resulted in closing the homes. Mr. Curtis' enforced return to America a year and a half ago for health reasons was the beginning. Then it seemed clear that the Cobbs must not remain there alone & they were transferred to Kyoto. Then there was carefully consideration of the question of asking the Pedleys to move there, and as that did not seem best there was no help for it but to close the homes for awhile and let Mr. Pedley work the field as best he could from Maebashi in conjunction with a committee of Japanese pastors. So it is not strange that the feeling of gloom which I had not been able to shake off during the preceding days of the tour through the province was rather deepened than otherwise when I came to Niigata & found those two great homes empty, and there — the evening when we were welcomed by only a handful of earnest Christian people met for worship in one of the missionary homes in lieu of a better place with the pastor absent, and not working very hard at it at best, and then to learn that with the exception of a little Pres. church in the city that pastor was practically the only Christian worker in that beautiful growing capital of that great province, and besides him in the whole province there were only two other accredited Christian workers not counting the sporadic efforts of the other denominations here and there — is it strange that I was impelled to cry out: is this the result of forty years of Christian work in Echigo? Has Christianity gotten more deeper into the life of the nation than is represented in this great province? Forgive me if I do Echigo an injustice, but you must remember that this was my first view of the broad field outside of my own Kyoto. I have since come to see that I have underestimated the results of these years of service — that there are men — good men — all over this Empire who first caught the fire of a burning Christian purpose in Echigo and are now working good for the Kingdom. But one thing is clear Echigo is not a field white to the harvest. Years

patient and abundant seed sowing must come first. It looks as though Eshingo might be one of the last strongholds of superstition and error in this land.

It was with a heavy heart that we turned our backs on Eshingo the next morning. On the way home we had to pass through Nagano the seat of the great Buddhist temple of Zenkōji, and having nothing on hand for that morning we decided to stay over a train and visit the famous shrine. My impression can be summed up in two observations: the great hordes of people who throng the place constantly from all parts of the Empire and the abject character of the superstition and the worship that was here displayed. This then is the fitting religion for this people or it may be for the vast hordes. Christianity with its purer ideals & spiritual content does not attract, it falls upon deaf or unsympathetic ears. But wait, education is advancing with huge and bounding leaps will educated Japan be satisfied to find in such crude and gross religion satisfaction. There is a brighter future ahead.

Jōshiu.

It was while travelling over the situation in some sad mood that we felt on the next day that we first struck Jōshiu. Our first interest in the province and its Christians was it seemed, mostly of churches in Jōshiu. The day before, the District meeting had closed and today the Christians had gathered for a great rally from all over the province. It was a large church and it was well filled with Christians who had more than a name to live. They were in the full swing of a spiritual power. That was evident. And how they did pray! Oh, here is the index of what Christianity can do for people—may is doing for the people of Jōshiu. Do I need to say that my spirit began to rise? The impression was not diminished by what I saw during the next week either.

In Maebashi, the Christian center, not only have they a strong Christian church, including some of the leading lawyers, doctors & other professional men of the town, but they have a strong Christian Girls' school, self supporting and aggressive, a Christian kindergarten and orphanage ~~not~~ and there is a pervasive Christian atmosphere in the community that is unmistakable. Christianity is noticeably the force that is making for righteousness.

This impression was deepened as I journeyed round the province. The next night as I stood in the pulpit it came again, in

Sunday, the place made sacred as the home of the consecrated Nesima, and later the scene of the early labors of the eloquent China Doiyen as I faced that fine congregation of earnest men and women I said to myself + there in Joshin is the place to make an estimate of what Christianity is to Japan and not in Tokiyo. That night we were entertained royally in a Christian home, and the next night again in Hiroshima this time the beautiful home of Judge the richest man in Joshin, but none the less Christian for all that. From the old grey haired grandmother down to the four little great grandchildren here Christianity was being lived out in a Christian home. Three times we saw there what a home in Japan can be in itself and in its relation to its guests, when the spirit of Christ is present as the controlling influence.

Indeed Christianity in Joshin is rooted. It has become indigenous. I felt as though I were in New England where religion, the Congregational form of it was the moulder of public opinion and public morals.

Incidentally I saw in Maebashi something later which I hardly expected to see in Japan for many a year. The pastor of the Kumiai church had been fined for violating the newspaper regulations because he had published an article in his local Christian paper in defense of some of the best citizens of Kumiai who had been imprisoned and brought to trial unjustly. He appealed the case and at the second hearing we were present. We saw a crowded room filled with citizens and we heard two Christian lawyers of acknowledged reputation and influence defend their client almost as no Christian lawyer in America would do, speaking out boldly in defense of the Christian principles involved using copious Christian illustration, notably that of the false accusation of Jesus Christ which led up to his crucifixion. The particular speech to which I now refer was indeed virtually a sermon delivered with an intensity and conviction such as I never expected to hear in a Japanese court room.

Incidentally here was where I gained a new and flattering distinction. On the outcome of the affair the next day in the local newspaper we came in for a description M.P. and I, and we were referred to as "two green eyed, red bearded, old pastors."

and so we went through Jochiu and when we had gotten round I counted up and found we had visited nine places and with the exception of one place which was still under the care of the mission, there were in every one of them a church building a self-supporting independent church organization with pastors and a growing body of influential church members. So again I commend this myself and said if Christianity can do this for Jochiu it can do it for any province and there should be no such word as despondency.

The Jubilee.

And now we commence another step forward in our journey and almost without warning find ourselves in Tokyo in the middle of the first session of the great Conference. The great Y.M.C.A. hall was filled with Christian and missionaries from all over the Empire a great band of noble workers who had come together bearing the distinction of foreign or Japanese, methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist or what not, with the devout purpose of celebrating the marvelous grace of God in bringing to such a happy issue the foundation work of these fifty years, and of consulting for the welfare of the Kingdom in the half-century that stretches on before.

It were useless to try to tell you in detail in such a letter as this all that happened in the conference and all that was said. There were three sessions every day, the day sessions being filled with addresses of congratulation, reports, methods, plans and purposes, by both Japanese and foreigners well distributed on the program, each speaking for the most part in his own native tongue. The evening sessions were more in the nature of popular platform meetings with addresses on great themes by the greatest christian in the land. At these sessions we heard men like Nitobe, and Ono, Shimada Saburo, Dr. Fujisawa of the University, Tomeoka, Yamamuro of the Salvation Army, Ebina, Ishii, Motoda, DeForest + Bishop Harris.

If I were asked what was the prevailing note or undercurrent of thought in the convention I think I should mention two things, one was an evident consciousness in the minds of all of the

tremendous extent and nature of the task that yet lies before the church in the evangelization of this great land, in comparison with which the work that has gone before is but the merest beginning. Another conviction that was forced upon me was that for the accomplishment of the great task we must get together, that there must be more fraternizing and genuine conference between missionaries and between missionary and native workers, and again the number of workers now available are absolutely inadequate to the task and some means must be devised for raising a new and efficient army to carry the task through to completion. But our Kumiai leaders seem to have laid this burden to heart most seriously as will be evident when we consider the action of the Kumiai body at their annual meeting which followed immediately after the Jubilee with but a few days of intermission.

The Worker's Meeting and Convention of Kumiai Churches

The Jubilee closed on the 11th. and the worker's meeting began the 13th. at a delightfully situated little village of Tokyo which has for some years been a festive resort for pilgrims on account of the famous Inari shrine here with all its accompaniments of bazaars, and now seems to become a resort for the more pleasure seekers and devotees of the various manly sports which the near athletic grounds will render possible.

This meeting was a source of great delight to me by reason of the warm fellowship which we enjoyed in our community life together during the two days and because of the practical expression in a somewhat informal way of the thoughts and yearnings of the men for a deeper spiritual life and a more effective and widespread Christian propaganda. There was considerable discussion over the question of the method to be adopted during the coming year in their general public evangelistic campaign. There were various opinions expressed and many matters proposed but nothing was settled there, that being left for the more formal and official meetings of the churches later.

Another matter which evoked considerable thought and discussion was a paper by Mr. Ebina in which he presented

with all the force of which he was capable the need for reinforcements of missionaries. It was no time to talk of letting the missionaries go home. The work is too great for us to complish it single handed. Until the 65 selfsupporting churches of our denomination are increased to a thousand the missionaries must remain and the force must be greatly augmented.

At the Council meeting a few days later the matter came up again and this time in the form of a resolution in which the paucity of workers was presented, the need of more students for our seminaries to fit themselves for pastoral work and then a direct appeal was made to the American Board in Boston to send out more missionaries, (note) stating at the same time the hope that there would be brought about more intimate between foreign workers & the native church a real and strong-going coöperation. This we feel is a great forward step. When the Japanese churches themselves take the initiative and call for more missionaries it seems pretty conclusive that there is a field for them as never before and the call ought not to go unheeded.

I was not able to stay through the convention as I had to hurry home. But the last session which I attended - the ordination of four young pastors was a fitting climax to the whole series. In Eastings there was some place for a feeling of pessimism & hopelessness that were. The sight of hundreds of native leaders of spiritual power at the Jubilee, whom God had raised up were sufficient guarantee that there were centers of light and heat - many of them in all parts of the land. And then to see our own Kumiai leaders together - the cream of all the workers in the country united in earnest prayer that the blessing of God and the endowing with power should come upon their young brothers in their service, and at the same time upon themselves and upon all the churches - this was enough to send us home with high courage and the conviction that God & his Kingdom were moving forward in this land to a victorious and glorious issue.

Most sincerely yours,

A. Burnell Olds.

(Note) The form that the resolution finally took, I now learn, was not quite as explicit as this, though the need & desire were clearly stated. The original thought was to incorporate all the above particulars...

with all the force of which he was capable the need for reinforcements of missionaries. It was no time to talk of letting the missionaries go home. The work is too great for us to complete it single handed. Until the 68 self-supporting churches of our denomination are increased to a thousand the missionaries must remain and the force must be greatly augmented.

At the annual meeting a few days later the matter came up again and this time in the form of a resolution in which the paucity of workers was presented, the need of more students for our seminaries to fit themselves for pastoral work and then a direct appeal was made to the American Board in Boston to send out more missionaries, (note) throwing out at the same time the hope that there would be brought about more between foreign workers & the native church a real and thorough-going coöperation. This we feel is a great forward step. When the Japanese churches themselves take the initiative and call for more missionaries it seems pretty conclusive that there is a field for them as never before and the call ought not to go unheeded.

I was not able to stay through the convention as I had to hurry home. But the last service which I attended - the ordination of four young pastors was a fitting climax to the whole series. In Ezing there was some place for a feeling of pessimism. Jōshi dispelled that views. The sight of hundreds of native leaders of spiritual power at the Jubilee, whom God had raised up was sufficient guarantee that there were centers of light and heat - many of them - in all parts of the land. And then to see one man's native leaders together - the cream of all the workers in the country united in earnest prayer that the blessing of God and the endowing with power should come upon their young brothers in their service, and at the same time upon themselves and upon all the land - this was enough to send me home with high courage and the conviction that God & his Kingdom were advancing forward in this land to a victorious and glorious issue.

Most sincerely yours,

C. Burnell Olds.

(Note) The form that the resolution finally took, I now learn, was not quite as explicit as this, though the need & desire were clearly stated. The original thought was to incorporate all the above particulars.

Nuyaaki-Johnson
Col. 26-1909

EC 30 1909

Miyazaki, Japan, Dec.3rd.'09

Rev.Enoch F.Bell,

Boston, Mass.

My Dear Enoch:-

It did me a lot of good I can tell you to get your good letter of Oct.6th. It seemed like having a visit with you again, old man. I am glad you have a place for me in your heart yet, for you certainly have a pretty large place in mine. It was one of the keenest of personal losses that you had to go home. I hoped we could fight it out here together in this land until we were grey-headed.

Now regarding the main subject matter of your letter, viz., furloughs. At first I didn't feel at all pleased when I heard of the new rule for I feared that would take me away from Japan and my work before I was ready to go. I felt no need personally for a rest nor did Mrs.Olds either. We had made our plans or rather had shaped our thoughts, so far as we had any thought on the matter at all, for going home in eight years and so we were not prepared to welcome the change. Then we felt that even though we ourselves did not care to take advantage of the opportunity yet it was no doubt a wise rule for the Board to make, considering the great num- of missionaries in various trying situations who were involved.

Finally, after giving the matter more careful thought we found that it would fit into the exigencies of the work here and also enable us to carry out our plans for furlough better to go a year earlier rather than at the time which we had set for ourselves. On the latter score the information that both Pres. King and Prof. Bosworth were to be home next year and not the following year was a strong and almost deciding point as I had had the hope and purpose for several years to do some studying with those two men when I should be home on furlough. Then too, the fact of the Centennial celebration of the founding of the Board together with other big meetings planned for the same time and place was another determining factor. These and other considerations decided us to ask for authorization to take our furlough next year. The request has gone in to C.A.I. and if no objection is raised we shall be able to complete the plans for leaving which we have already begun to make.

I trust you will be interested in an outline of our present tentative plan. It is as follows: we shall plan to leave Japan about the middle of June before the hot weather comes on and go at once to Gardena, near Los Angeles, where my mother, my oldest brother and two of my sisters are. There we would spend the summer until the first of September, when we would go on by one of the central or northern routes, visit in Buffalo Center, our old par-

n, then go on to Madison, where another brother is, Clinton and loit, my old home, Elgin, Mrs. Olds' old home, then east in time visit a little in Worcester perhaps before the Board meeting. ter this we should go to Oberlin as soon as possible ready to gin work there at the earliest convenient date. After the year ere we should be ready to go to Beloit for my college class fteenth anniversary celebration in connection with commencement d after spending the summer somewhere in that vicinity we should ready to start back to Japan about the first of September.

This plan allows no time for work that the Board may desire me o do but if there is any such desire I trust it can be arranged as to fit into my schedule.

If I were to criticize the new rule of the Board I should ttack it at the point of length of time given for the furlough. heoretically, under all ordinary circumstances, fourteen months bsence from the field would be ample but when it is considered hat to get back to the field within the limits prescribed it ill necessitate a good deal of travel in the hottest part of the ummer the difficulties of the plan will be seen. For families nencumbered with children it might work no hardship but where there re small children, as in my own case, such a journey in the heat ight be fraught with some serious consequences. As we have plan-

d our furlough it will take fifteen months at the least. You n judge whether or not it would be wise to plan it differently. other circumstance that complicates the problem in our case is e fact that Mission Meeting comes the last of May which would eclude our return to far-away Miyazaki between that meeting and r start home. Fortunately this year I happen to be on the O.and Committee and so could find something to keep me busy until e middle of July if on account of climatic reasons it would be ise for us to defer our departure until that time, and Mrs.Olds ight spend the extra weeks at her father's.

Well, here is the situation and I leave it with you as a nut to rack.

I wanted to tell you a little about my first work on the O.and E. Committee this fall but my time is gone and I can't do it now. I sent a copy of my general letter describing the tour and perhaps that will suffice. But let me tell you, it was one of the richest experiences in all my six years and more out here, perhaps of all my life. It did me good for one thing just to be convinced that I could do it too, even though in such an imperfect way. It sent me back to my own field and to my study with a new zest. I need not say what a help it was also to see Christianity rooted as a vital part of the life of the province as it is in Jo-

shiu. Furthermore it was an inspiration to travel around with a man with the experience and patience and large-heartedness of Pedley. He is doing a good work in Joshiu and has a most enviable reputation and influence.

Dr.Barton will doubtless see this letter or at least get the gist of it in some form or other. Please extend to him our warmest greetings and don't forget to give our best yoroshikus to Mrs. Bell and to that small man who is the king of the ranch.

Yours most sincerely,

C. Burnell Olds

Rec'd FEB 24 1905

Miyazaki, Japan 81

Jan 26th 1905

Ans'd MAR 2 1905

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:-

It has been in my mind to write to you many times since coming to Japan - but since Mr. Olds has kept in touch with you by letters, I have let other duties crowd out the writing. We appreciate your good letters, and the interest we always feel you have in us and in our work. We get occasional letters from our Worcester church, and try to keep them informed about our life and work, and send as many photos as we can. We have had some nice letters from the young people in the C. E. Society there.

The days and weeks have passed by very swiftly since our return here last fall. After an absence from home of six months or more on account of my father's long illness, I found plenty for a housekeeper to look after about the house. We went thro' a long siege of repairs, which was rather trying at the time, but now are enjoying the transformation which fresh paper has made in our rooms. We find this house very comfortable and convenient, but if Mr. and Mrs. Clark come back here, we shall have to think of some other quarters. If two families are to live down here, a new house is very much needed, for the Japanese house on these premises, which Miss Gulick now occupies, is not at all suitable for a family to live in, nor would it, I believe, be right from a hygienic standpoint for us to occupy it long, as its rooms are many of them dark and

there is but the one story. We have so much land, that there would be room for another house and grounds just north of this house. But we shall not discuss this home question much until we know that the Clarks are to return soon. We miss Mr. Clark in the work very much - altho we are trying to go on with everything as if he were here.

Just now Mr. Olds is away in the country, visiting some of our stations south of us, with Mr. Greene who came down here to make a tour of our field. Mr. Olds has learned how to enjoy Japanese hotels, with the native food and beds, and is able to help some in the meetings held, with singing and very short - talks. I think he is doing well with the language - in fact - he is fast - getting ahead of his Japanese(?) wife as far as book knowledge is concerned.

I try to do some studying every day - but - my interruptions are numerous, and I find I cannot

give as much time to actual language study as I wish. Still I find that I am making a good deal of progress in the one with which I can talk with the Japanese. We have a young Japanese woman, a graduate of the Kyoto Girls' School, living in our home as our teacher. She is with me a great deal, and always corrects my mistakes, and gives me suggestions and help in so many ways. I find it very enjoyable calling on some of the Japanese ladies I know, with this teacher as a companion. I hope next year to start a cooking club among some of the ladies here - wives of officials, doctors, and the more educated and enlightened class of people. So many are begging me to teach them foreign ways - especially in cooking. So I hope in this way to gain an influence over these women who are hard to reach in purely evangelistic ways.

I wish you might visit my Junior C. E. Society of girls - ranging from

six to sixteen. I am going to introduce you to them through the enclosed photo. We often have 35 or more at the meetings, which the older ones take turns in leading themselves. We had a lovely little Christmas celebration, at which they sang songs, and recited Bible verses - one exercise being the giving of the books of the New Testament in a song. Many of their mothers and older sisters were present who never attend church. I had a Christmas tree for a surprise for them, with simple gifts for each one, and bags of foreign candy and popcorn. It was delightful to have the children respond so generously to my request that they should each bring a little gift for the children of the soldiers. We had a table heaped high with toys, oranges, and other little presents, which a committee of the children distributed later to the many poor children here whose fathers have gone to the front - and how the children did enjoy it!

I try to do quite a little entertaining in our home, and I find

as much purely selfish enjoyment in it. We often have Japanese guests in to tea and to spend the evening - sometimes our church people - and again students or teachers in the several Government Schools here.

Lately we have started two Eng clubs among some of the teachers - many of them men who are our Christians. They meet alternately every week, and we have most enjoyable and profitable times. Everything is done in English - the short program, conversation and games - and I always serve light refreshments. Next time we are to have an old fashioned "spell down". This is really all the social life we have down here. so I am thankful that I do thoroughly enjoy it. We had a very busy time at Christmas, for the Japanese are great people for celebrations, and we had four different affairs, besides our own little home celebration. We invited to our Christmas dinner, our five Japanese Christian workers and helpers down

here, and had a most enjoyable time. The week following Christmas we had a pleasant visit from two of the Kobe ladies - Miss Hoyt and Miss Goodman - How I did enjoy having some girls to visit with again! I do not realize my deprivations in society until we have friends come to see us, and then I am always lonely afterwards. But I am happy and contented here and seldom feel really lonesome. Perhaps because I do enjoy the Japanese society and can enter into it - for am I not one of them?

If I might write you more at length, but I fear already I have taken too much of your time with a very commonplace unconventional letter. These few pictures I think might interest you. We had a great flag procession after the fall of Port Arthur, and this picture will show you how young and old entered into it. The women in the Miyazaki Red Cross Society are busy these days preparing 30000 of the "Comfort Bags" to send out to the soldiers.

I have taken a number of them to fill. I expect to put the following articles into mine. Envelopes, writing paper, a pencil, tooth brush and tooth powders, a handkerchief, a small package of dried prunes, and a little New Testament. This is the first opportunity that I have had to do anything directly for the soldiers, and it is a great pleasure.

We continue to get good news from my father in Washington, and are hoping so much that he may return to us here in Japan by a year from this time. It is lonely here in Japan without them.

With best wishes for you in this New Year.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Genevieve Davis Otds.

We have seven school girls living on our premises this year. Miss Gulick takes general oversight of them. There is one matter that I wanted to write of especially, and now I can put it in just this word. Miss Gulick will not be here with more than two years longer at the most. We do want a single lady to come out here to prepare for evangelistic work in this province

I cannot with my home cares and responsibilities, which will increase as the years go by, do much for the women of Kyuzo. The Women's Boards do not send us anyone and I don't suppose they can. Letters do not seem to have any effect. If only some of the women in America could be here to see the need. I might write at length from a selfish standpoint. How I need the companionship and society of a young woman in this isolated field. but I will not more than mention that side of it. Is there anything you can do for us? At present we are the most isolated station of the Mission, and the poorest manned. and when Miss Gulick leaves us we surely ought to have a woman to take her place. She ought to be here learning the language now.

You see I am quite desperate on the matter.

G. D. O.

H. Frances Parmelee

JAN 9 1900
JAN 11 1900

No. 53 Smith Professor Street.
Oberlin. Ohio.
January 5. 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am somewhat remiss in my duty of informing you of my arrival here in Ohio. at the home of my sister Mrs. M. E. Wilson where I expect to make my headquarters while in this country. I reached here Dec. 29. a week ago last Friday.

I am tired but not in a awful condition nor even a used-up condition.

I think I have already written you of the invitation I have from Dr. Kellogg of the Battle Creek, Michigan, Sanitarium, to go there as their guest, which I hope to accept as soon as I can comfortably, after seeing what is best to do for my sister, or the last word which her doctor has to say about her. – She has gone to Cleveland today to see him ~~today~~ – We are hoping she will not have to have an other operation this Spring – or ever.

If I should go to Battle Creek, and if after the few weeks for which they invite me are

passed. it should appear best for me to stay there longer, might I have the sanction of the Board do you suppose for a longer stay?

I have not yet sent my accounts to Mr. Wiggan, but hope to do so soon.

I do not know that I have told you that I was appointed, before I came away, by the National Japan W.C.T.U. as delegate to the World's Convention in Edinburg Scotland next June: and not only that but I am the alternate for Mrs. Yajima the National President, which gives me a seat on the World's Executive Committee.

The Japan W.C.T.U. is poor and need every cent they can raise for immediate work in Japan, so they cannot pay my expenses for the trip, and it is some thing of a problem as to where the money is to come from. but if I can manage to raise it any way I hope to go. I hope the Board will approve of my going, and if you know of any way by which cheaper rates than the American W.C.T.U. can get, can be secured I hope you will let me know. Of course I know

that the Board does not pay for such trips, and am only wondering if it can help me to get cheap rates, or a little cheaper than cheap rates. I am so very anxious to go, though it may not be very wise to use up all that I am worth in the world, and borrow beside in order to go. But I hope it will be for the good of Japan and of all, and work for me to go.

I had a very comfortable trip across the continent though after the heat and thin dresses of Honolulu, and the blossoming gardens of San Francisco & Oakland it was a rather sudden drop to have the mercury on the first night out from San Francisco, going over the mountains, registering 20 degrees below zero in one place and 34° in another through which we passed. I stopped in Denver and Omaha to visit relatives, a few days, and was in consequence much more rested on reaching this place than I otherwise would have been, though I was tired enough as it was.

I trust you and your family are well. Wishing you all a happy prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee.

Miss M. Frances Parmelee
Oberlin Ohio 53 Smith Prof. St.

Feb. 8. 1900.

FEB 10 1900
FEB 12 1900

Dear Dr. Barton

I have today received word from Mrs. Harding of the W.C.T.U. Temple in Chicago. that the price of steamer tickets they have been able to make, is from Montreal to Liverpool ~~£~~ $60.00. From Boston to Liverpool is $75.00 this on the Dominion line. Both routes have 5% off on the return or for the round trip tickets. They are to have two parties ~~of~~ one from Boston & one from Montreal. the former to sail the 6th or 9th of June & the latter the 2nd of June.

As I hope to visit in Connecticut I think I better sail from Boston

The party is to visit London, Paris, Oberammergau & other points after the convention.
I hope I can manage to go to London, but do not expect to be able to take the other trips.

You very kindly offered to see what you could do for me as to getting a cheap ticket. Do you think you can do any better than this?
If you will kindly let me know as early as possible. I will know what answer to give the W.C.T.U. ladies.
I think on many accounts it would be better for me to go

with the W.C.T.U. ladies, as I shall learn many things from them. & get acquainted.

I expect to leave here this week for Battle Creek Michigan stopping at Findlay O. over Sunday. so kindly address me at Battle Creek Michigan Sanitarium. With many thanks for all your kindness

Yours sincerely

H. Frances Palmer

Miss H. Frances Pramelee

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Supt.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment

Open all the Year

Battle Creek, Mich. Mar. 2 1900

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have at last, today received word again from the W.C.T.U. ladies of Chicago relating to the trip to Edinburg.
I will enclose the clipping & letter sent to me, asking you please to return them.
You will see the change they have made in their plans.
Can you do any better than this for me? If not I will engage passage at once by this in second class cabin $95.00 for the round trip, which looks much better than the first scheme by the Dominion Line from Boston.

I feel that I am getting good here & like it very much. Dr. Kellogg is very kind to me, though I have not met him personally yet. However I shall do so, & he takes an interest in my case. My doctor gives, as the chemical analysis of the contents of my

stomach when given my test breakfast — gives a rather poor report of the said stomach. My Doctor says it's an awful stomach. She does not know when she has ever seen but one worse one in a long time. It probably began in the days of my childhood when I drank quantities of cold water with my meals, & I've abused it all along until the last few years — 4 or 5, when I surmised something was the mischief with it, & began to turn cranky as to what I ate.

I have the consolation of believing that had I not taken the care that I have during the last 4 or 5 years as to my food, I would have been as Dr. Hunter says much worse off than I am. Perhaps sick in bed.

Dr. Hunter says I may be out well in a year & a half!!! She says that that is my main trouble, or only trouble, any thing else that has afflicted me ~~too~~ heart or bronchia — was wholly secondary to the stomach trouble, & I believe her: & that they are treating me in the only rational natural method for my difficulty. I will stay here until time for the Ecumenical Conference then visit in Connecticut before I go to Edinburg. Then if necessary I hope I can come back here. With thanks for all your kind interest & care — Sincerely H. Frances Parmelee

Miss H. Frances Parmelee,

Battle Creek, Mich. May 14 1900

Dr. James T. Barton
Dear Dr. Barton.

I have engaged passage on the "Noordland" of the Royal Belgian Red Star Line sailing from N.Y. June 6. Second class passage and return $95.00

I am wishing very much to take the side trip No. 2. which will take me to Paris, Munich, Oberammergau, the Rhine & etc to Antwerp & back to London to the Christian Endeavor Convention, & return from Antwerp July 21st. I write to ask and make sure if my monthly allowance of $37.50 continues though I am out of this country? The extra cost of this side trip would be $170.00 dollars. & you see I am casting about to see if I can manage it, by taking all the little bit which my brother says I have in the bank from old time. which I imagine he thinks

would be unwise for me to do.
I may not attempt it but I am just thinking only.
Thank you for your kind invitation to go to Boston, but I think doubtful if I can do so, certainly not if I compass this other trip. even though it look unpatriotic not to see the historic city of Boston before some of the cities of the old world.
I like this place very very much. vastly better than Clifton Springs where I once spent 5 months. I think I am in exactly the right place. and am getting much good.

Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parmelee.

I plan to stay here until the middle of april.

× Miss H. Frances Prawelee

MAR 26 1900

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D.
Supt.

86.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment

Open all the Year

Battle Creek, Mich. Mar. 23 ~~189~~ 1900

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your letter of a short time ago was thankfully received, you are very kind to take so much interest in my going to Europe, or rather Scotland. If it is best for me to go and do the extra trip, I suppose the way will open some way. Of course I should enjoy the pleasure of it, but I hope I do not seek it only for my own selfish gratification. but that I should be more useful because of it.

You will remember that when I first came here, I told you that I feared that my novel allowance would not cover my expenses when I ceased to be a guest of Dr. Kellogg, and asked if I could still stay on, notwithstanding that fact, to which you replied assuring me that I might.

When Dr. Kellogg invited me to come

here he said for a "few we
But when I ~~subscribed~~ wrote
Sanitarium before I came, g
Dr. Kellogg's words of inv
me. they seem to have in
his "few weeks" as two week
was his great only for that
Since that time I have taken
a room as they could furnish
will get on as simply as possi
some of my prescribed treatme
ties, and I dare not risk
16 sixteen dollars per week
which I believe is about the amt
paid when I was in Clifton
years ago. I have been here a
three ~~to~~ weeks on Tuesday, and
stay three weeks longer, whic
per week will amount to $96.
six weeks. But my usual co
would give me at $9.50 per week
for the six weeks, which would
out about $39.75. I fear I shall
ask the Board for this, I do not
the woman's Board can give it
I have not consulted with Bro
about it. May I have the mat

Barton - 2

Battle Creek, Mich. 189

plans? I do not know any other
to do.
think I told you that my doctor told
me that it would take a year and a
for me to get my stomach, even
right well. I am on a very rigid
and must continue on it after I
here. also telling me that had I not
as careful as I have been in the part
my food, that I would probably
been on my back by this time.
I have to leave here now soon, next
month. but I hope before I return to
plan that I can return here for an-
other sojourn and finish up the making of
getting well, in which plan, I hope the
board will concur.
Thanking you for all past favors, & all to
come.
Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parmelee.

(over.)

I now plan to leave here about April 13th going to my sister's No. 53 South Professor St. Oberlin Ohio where I will stay a few days before going to New York to the Ecumenical Conference.

H. F. P.

Miss H. Frances Parmelee
Private

MAR 31 1900

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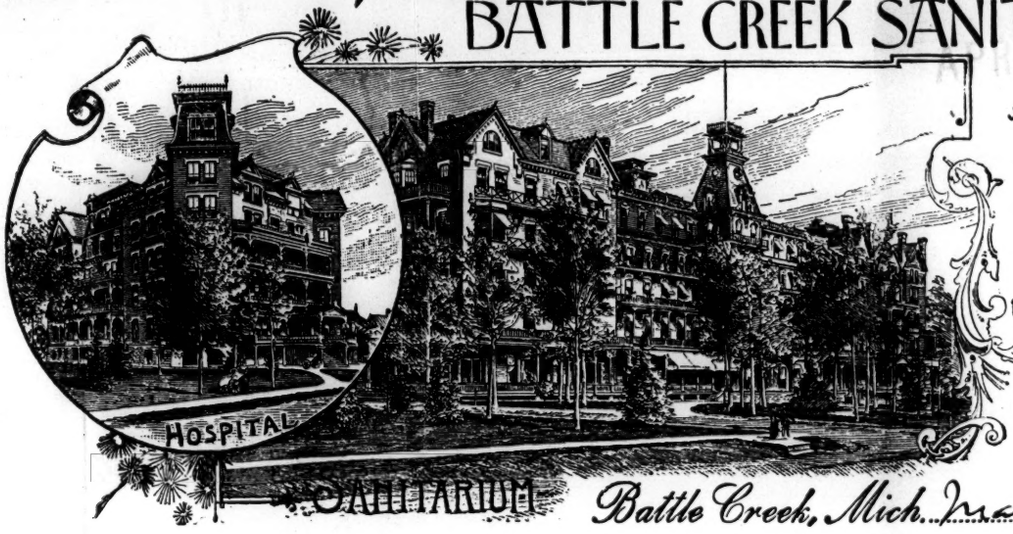
BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM



J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Supt.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment

Open all the Year

Battle Creek, Mich. Mar. 25 ~~188~~ 1900

Dear Dr. Barton

I fear I was very foolish to trouble you again about my going to Scotland. Since the company expect every one to take a side trip and can not book one unless she does. I will try to take the one called No. 3, which is cheapest & which I did not care much for. It takes us into northern Italy & the austrian Tyrol.

I thought I did not care to take any if I could not go to Paris & to Obersammergau. but I think perhaps I can muster the means to do that one trip in northern Italy & Tyrol. even if it is not what I want.

I beg your pardon for troubling you so much. The need of this pettry stuff called money is such a nuisance! Sincerely yours with thanks

H. Frances Parmelee.

Thanks for your letter just received & for writing to Miss Wingate.

Miss H. Frances Parmelee

Battle Creek, Mich. Mar. 27 1900

Dr. Barton.

You have given me such
dial permission to come to you with
thing that perplexes me as to my
ly abroad that I must make bold to
e once more. Indeed I do not know
at else to do.

had settled down to the fact that I
ld not take any of the side trips or
tours. only just to the convention (W.C.T.U.)
turn. second class passage for $95.00
s sure that that was best for me, as, do
the raking & scraping I could, I did
see how I could raise another $160.00
even $110.00 without the C.E. Convention necessary for side trip, no.
as I wished. or even $50.00 for side trip
3. which I do not especially care
t. just now, and thought that would
l right, did not know that I must
one of the side trips. But now this

morning there comes a letter
Crawford & Floyd, who arrange
saying that they cannot book me
I have paid $25.00 already to engage
unless I take a side trip besides g
the convention.
I had not understood it that way a
I do not wish to give up the w
trip. and am at quite a loss to
what to do. I can not ask the
to increase my allowance for the th
months of June, July & August $45.00
ally often I have just asked you
extra allowance to meet my
Lee. and since I sent that
that I must be at extra expe
did not plan for, for my th
Lee. Of course I could borrow,
would be too Japanesey, and so
it as it would only be putting
evil day.
Even though I write to you I do not see
can do any thing about it. Yet in my
dilemma I do not see any thing el
So pardon me for thrusting my self
upon you so.
Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parme

Miss H. Frances Pamelee

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

J. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Supt.

A Well-equipped and Scientific Medical Establishment

Open all the Year

Battle Creek, Mich. April 10 ~~189~~ 1900

Dear Mr. Barton:

You will wonder when I will end my bothering you about my matters. But I wish to ask if the fifty dollars just granted me by the board, I, as a medical allowance is to be an extra grant or is it just [illegible] dollars this month instead of [illegible] seven and a half as usual for month. I asked for an extra forty, and received this fifty. Before it came I had just written to Mr. Wiggin for my usual monthly allowance of $37.50 to be sent to me here, before I leave here next Friday.

Before my letter had had time to reach him I received his check for this fifty dollars from the W.B.M.I. which I supposed to be an extra grant to meet my extra expenses. But as the usual allowance of $37.50 has not come inside the $50.00 I wonder

53 South Professor St. Oberlin Ohio.
August 27. 1900

AUG 29 1900
AUG 30 1900

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your kind letter of the 17th reached me duly. I do not know as my brief card was hardly civil: though as I was hardly in writing order I thought that would let you know that I was in this country again. My trip was a most enjoyable one and I am very thankful for it. I do not know how far I could say it was physically a rest to me. The voyage home was the only restful part of it. Attending conventions, seeing strangers and sights is always hard work for me. However much I may enjoy it. The Ecumenical Conference nearly used me up.

Your question as to whether I shall be in this country until after the annual meeting in St. Louis rather upsets me. I hope I may stay in this country until at least a year from this time. Not only because I feel that I ought to be better and stronger before I return, but on my sister's account. I have cause for anxiety about her, and I feel that I must see * which way her affairs are to turn. — I have barely spent six weeks

with her, before I went to Europe, and have not yet visited my brother and family at all, but hope to soon. I hope I shall not be asking too much if I request that my vacation be extended another year.

As to the annual meeting, I would much like to attend. But my sister thinks I have been away from home enough already, and on other accounts I am inclined to think I better not go.

I think restraints better be laid upon Miss Denton! She is morbidly worn even if she does not acknowledge it. I fear there will be nothing left of her to return to Japan.

I see no mention of Dr. Henry Porter & Miss Mary Porter as being among the rescued in Peking. I hope they are safe.

Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parmelee.

53 South Professor St, Oberlin Ohio.
Sept. 3. 1900

SEP 6 1900
SEP 7 1900

Dear Dr. Barton.

Yours of August 30. was awaiting my return here today, when I came back from Cleveland whither we went to attend the funeral of my father's last brother, my dear uncle.

Many thanks for the letter, you may be sure I shall do all I can to make Mrs Denton rest, but I have no faith to believe that all the "king's horses and all the king's men" or the king himself could succeed in making her do it.

I write this to make a request, which I am very reluctant to make, but believe it is best so. — You may remember that I told you that my Dr. at Battle Creek gave me as the time in which I might be well, a year & a half. When I left there I hoped I might go back again but now I am wishing that I might take some treatment of a Dr. recommended to me in Cleveland, but it necessitates my going to him 3 times per week. ~~His charges~~

His charges are usually $24. per ~~week~~ month but he offered to give me a reduction on that. I saw him in Cleveland. Upon examination he thought I needed no treatment for from 2 — 4 months.

I will take steps to ascertain just what his charges

would be, and then do you think I could have my allowance increased enough to cover what I could not carry on the regular allowance? for that length of time? I am awfully sorry to ask for any thing extra but this would be cheaper than returning to Battle Creek.

My sister saw her old doctor while in Cleveland, whom she had not seen for some time, and I am much relieved to have his verdict, as he said that she was doing well, & that there was no cause for anxiety now. I hope he is correct, for it had looked as if there was developing cause for grave anxiety again.

Again with thanks for your letter and regrets for making my request.

Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee

+Miss H. Frances Parmelee

JAN 28 1901

91.

HHH Siddings Ox.

Cleveland Ohio 26 1. 1901

Dr. James L. Barton

Sec. A. B. C. F. M. Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your kind letter of the 23rd inst. was duly received, for which I thank you.

I did not wish to trouble you with my personal matters. While I shall consider your advice that it may not be well for me to take up regular daily routine college work for health reasons, (though I am very much improved) and thank you for it, I fear you misunder-

Miss H. Frances Pramelee

1444 Giddings Avenue.
Cleveland Ohio.

JAN 19 1901 92.
JAN 23 1901

Jan. 14, 1901

Dr. Barton Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

A little while ago I received a circular of the Montclair (N.J.) Bible Teacher's College, with most attractive courses of study. I would like to take some of them very much indeed if I can raise the money. I can do something in the way of study at Oberlin when I return permanently I suppose. But on corresponding with Dr. Barrows he informed me that they have nothing at Oberlin so complete or adapted to my purpose as the Montclair work, though of course I can do something there.

I expect to continue treatment here

I do not see who is helping in the Maebashi Girls' School, or why Miss Kelly did not stay there instead of going to Niigata, where she could not have been more needed, I should think.

Thanking you for your kind advice

Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee

with my doctor until about the middle of February so that I should be late in entering the course of study any where. I am feeling so much better, better than I have been in a long time that I feel I ought to do something in the line of study.

I write to you because I think you can advise me as to my best way. I would much like to take some of the Montclair work, but considering the expense which I do not quite see how to meet, would you advise me to satisfy myself as best I can at Berlin?

I do not hear much news from Japan these days except what I get from my papers.

Do you know where Miss Denton is and when she expects to return to Japan?

I do not see who is helping in the Maebashi Girls' School, or who is with Miss [illegible]

Miss H. Frances Pamelee, 93.

53 South Professor St. Oberlin O.

April 22. 1901

APR 25 1901

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of April 15th found me here today, many thanks for it. I am quite surprised to know that you are starting for Japan so soon. I hope there is no acute stage of affairs there that demands your presence.

Yes, I am expecting to return to Japan in the autumn. I am very much improved in health. The rest at my aunts' home in Cleveland, and my treatment under an Osteopathic doctor for four months, proved to be the best thing for me. For I received a great deal of benefit, and count myself better than for years.

I am hoping that Miss Harpst will be accepted and can go back with

me in the autumn. That being
case I am looking forward wondering
how it will be arranged so that we
I can live together, certainly for
years or two and I hope permanently.
If I should be sent to - or rather
Maebashi the ladies' house there would
be comfortable for three, and as Miss
would now occupies that I wonder if
Japanese house can be rented for Miss
Harpst and me, or how? I think we
be found to the rear of our houses on
the Orphanage so that I should not go
far to go to the school, as I suppose
should continue to teach in that, or if
would does not wish to do school work
But I suppose it is early to arrange
yet, or at least until the question of
Harpst's going is settled by the Board, as
I write "of it" because you are going "off" so
Wishing you "Bon voyage" and safe
Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parmelee

H H Siddings Dr. Cleveland O.

May 16. 1901

Dr. Dudson Smith

Sec. B.C.F.M.

Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith -

In Dr. Barton's absence

I have addressed you.

Barton wrote me that preparatory

to my return to Japan this autumn I

should secure a doctor's health certificate.

I came from Oberlin to the city for a few

days & thought this a good opportunity

to do it. Yesterday I went to Dr.

Dudley Allen and asked him to make

the examination and give the certificate

but he declined to make the examina-

tion, saying that it was not in his

line, he was a surgeon, and that he

was very busy but he rather not.

Other doctors here in town whom I

have met are nearly all gone now, but I

went today to Dr. Pomeroy who is almost the only one of experience, left whom I know here. He readily acceded to the request and gave me the certificate which I herein enclose.
Neither I nor the Dr. know whether you wish something more particular than this. if so he said he would give it but thought it unnecessary.

Yours respectfully.
H. Frances Parmele
53 South Professor St.
Oberlin Ohio

address.

DRS. BECKWITH & POMEROY, No. 526 PROSPECT STREET.

℞ Cleveland O. May 16 1901
To Whom it may concern
This is to certify that I have, this day examined Miss H. Frances Parmele and her in good physical condition.
H Pomeroy MD

(Private) Karuizawa Shinshu Japan. Aug. 10. 02

Dr. Barton Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston Mass.

SEP 3 1902
NOV 25 1902
Ans'd JAN 9 1903

Dear Dr. Barton: Your kind letter of not long ago was duly received with the report of the deputation to India I was very glad and thankful for both. It seems good to again once more feel ourselves in direct communication with you. It is good to have letters from others but it seems always as if we belonged to you in a peculiar sense, and that your letters are a little more fatherly, or brotherly if you please, than others. I hope before long to write you a full letter, to tell you of my work in my new field, Matsuyama, and of my unwilling change of location though there may be something of it in "Mission Studies" before that. Meanwhile I write enclosing this letter to Dr. Mrs. Pentecost the evangelist who is expected to come to Japan, asking you to please forward it to him. You may read it if you like. I cannot refrain from writing it. I & many others feel so very strongly upon the subject of tobacco & the Japanese - I hope I am not too presuming to write it. Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee

Miss H. Frances Parmelee
c/o Sidney L. Gulick
Matsuyama Shikoku
Japan.

The final meeting of a student volunteer convention was held here this month. It was a most interesting & helpful series of meetings. The spring is infusing a new hopeful spirit. These & student volunteers mean well & are a new era here. I'd rather see the wisdom of the conscript fathers set in motion!

Aug. 10. 1942

Mrs. Frances Sewall

Private.

76.
DEC 18 1902

Matsuyama, Shikoku. Japan.
November 4, 1902

Ans'd JAN 2 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:

After your kindness in sending me a note and the records of the Deputation to India, after your return from India, and my return to Japan, assuring me of your personal interest in me and my work, I meant to have written you as good a letter as I knew how. But the right time for it has not yet seemed to come. I sent you a note during the summer but I was too busy studying to write decent letters then.

Several times in your letters to the mission you have expressed the feeling that you were not sure that your letters were of any value to us out here. I have wished each time to express my personal feeling in regard to them. That you can take time to send a personal letter occasionally is much more of an inspiration to me than you can imagine, for I am only one of many many missionary individuals, and to get a direct letter from our Secretary at the front, makes me feel as if you looked after and cared for each one, and it sort of makes one feel that she has an individual personality, is not only just one of a mass. The general letters to the mission are of course necessary, they are the link that bind us to our great constituency in the U.S.A. and make us feel that some one is holding the ropes. Not to have your sanction and intimate knowledge of our work and methods, means that we can hardly proceed, for you seem a more actual entity than the P.C. Gen.

You will know of my change of location from Maebashi to Matsuyama,—from one end of the land to the other. I am free to confess that there are some things the mission does sometimes that I do not like. The way they change people about during their absence from Japan, to new locations without consultations, and the

sometimes biased reasons for which they do it, are I think so unjust that had I the wherewith to support myself in the work in Japan independently, I should have left the mission: and that is saying nothing of the waste of strength time and money that moving involves.

I know the conditions in Maebashi better than any one of the mission else, and I know just how little it meant when one woman of the church asked that I be not returned to Maebashi: a woman who though truly counted an <u>influential</u> member of the Maebashi church, has little or no spirituality, but rather much of the old spirit and methods of the days when she was a concubine in Tokyo, on account of which she has been a trial to every pastor the church has had except the present one, who seems to have struck hands with her. I had not felt badly that she has never liked me, or more strictly my temperance work, knowing that she clung to her tobacco and "sake" and felt that it showed rather that my work counted somewhat. I never paid her the homage that she requires of most whom she comes in contact with and thought it not strange for her to dislike me, though she has not shown her dislike heretofore in any marked way, and my knowledge of it came rather from an inate sense of the situation rather than from any outward occurrences: but that she could influence her pastor and the mission or individuals of it who knew not the true inwardness of the situation I little thought. I <u>know</u> that the rest of the church except the two or three who were influenced by her, wished for my return, and when they tried to start a united request to the mission for my return they were told that it was settled, - this woman had got ahead of them.

Well there is no need to go over it. It has been the cause of the most acute suffering of my life that the mission could hold me so cheaply against the machinations of such a woman and those she influenced, though they do not know her for what she is as I do. It amounts to an act of want of confidence in

one after my twenty five years of interest in Japan. I have only borne it by the help of Heaven, for I know the Father rules all and directs all, and uses even the mistakes doings of men for his own glory and for the work.

One of my Episcopalian friends told me that nearly always when one of this mission goes home ~~nearly always~~ some Japanese makes a request to the bishop that he be not returned to the same field but that the bishop takes no notice of such requests. I think a few in our mission are nearly "gone daft" in their efforts to take such action as they think will please the Japanese, and as far as my observations go they are not the ones who succeed in pleasing them most either. -- For all this I realize that never since my first year in Japan in the family of Dr. Davis in Kyoto, have I been near so kind, helpful people as the Sidney Gulicks. -- Mr. G. is thoughtful brotherly, stimulating and tonic without any of the domineering, superior, critical ways that often go with it, and I have not seen more interesting work any where in Japan than this under Mr. Gulick's supervision, nor any that has brought larger returns or that looks more promising for the future. Yet Mr. Gulick is modest and quiet about it.

I found much at hand to do, perhaps more than in my loved Maebashi, and of such work as I can do. I feel as if the Lord had just brought me to this work for the factory girls of which I presume you have heard, if not you can read of them in the October "Mission Studies". I think the boarding house for factory girls which we have opened is one of the most promising works I have seen in Japan. The girls have heretofore been under dreadful conditions of overcrowding, bad air, bad feeding, and all that goes to make bad physical, mental and moral conditions for womanhood. The girls are impressionable, responding to this teaching so that their employers and all speedily see a great difference in their conduct. They are largely the children of drinking parents and so are forced to work to support their

lazy parents. I am hoping I can get hold of these same parents too. Nearly all of the girls were recently under the preaching of Mr. Kimura a little. to whom they signified their desire to model their lives after the Christian standard, though not wholly intelligent probably. My dream is that with means enough, say five thousand dollars – if you find a rich man who is interested say six thousand – to buy plant for a sort of social settlement or boarding home for them. Here is a place for sale now which can be had for below its original value, which would answer our purpose very well. We have just rented a part of it for my residence and I am about to begin housekeeping there. If we could buy the whole premises pull down some of the smaller houses on it and put up a larger house for the girls with dining room dormitory and school room, yet utilizing some of the buildings on the place for a day sleeping room for the girls who work at night.

It seems to me that a very good work and far reaching influence is wanting.

The employment of girls in factories for long hours and at night seems to be increasing in Japan and threatens to produce serious problems and great evil ~~in Japan~~, though the Diet is making some laws looking to the betterment of the girls.

If I could have a home in the same compound with the girls I think I could do much more for their welfare. and make some impression on their lives.

Mr. Kimura the evangelist has been with us recently and has done us much good. His are the Moody methods wh. from old time the Japanese and some missionaries have claimed could not be effective here. He preaches a positive

gospel, simple, direct quiet, more solemnly in earnest than I have seen a Japanese preacher for years. He is wise tactful and gentle. There were 105 who have decided to be Christians under his preaching, all of whom had had previous instruction or preaching. My personal feeling is that his return and preaching to Japan will mark a new era in Christianity here.

There was great talk about the "Daikyo Dendo" movement but on my return to Japan and since it did not seem to me that the general atmosphere among the pastors had changed any from what it was before I left Japan. I think the value of the movement has been tremendous for more than it is worth. It seems to me to have been something of a mechanical movement, while Mr. Kumai's work is wholly spiritual.

There was a special change in Japanese work or sentiment in the time I was gone to the U.S.A. though there had been a marked change in the years previous to my going home.

There was some considerable complaint of the rise in prices every where by both foreigners and Japanese. I had not been in the presence of our representative of the mission in Tokyo five minutes before he spoke of the difficulty of living on his salary, but as in the course of twenty minutes more he asked me with a smile in his voice if our mission friends in Honolulu were as economical as ever, it rather took off the edge of my sympathy for we all know that while the friends in Honolulu are noted for their private economy, they are also noted for their charity, and no one ever heard them asking for a rise of salary. but our Tokyo friend thinks our salaries ought to come up to our ideas rather than our ideas down to our salaries apparently.

There is one more matter concerning which I will write you though this letter is already too long. I have pondered over & over the question whether I ought to write to you or not of it. It is a matter of which I do not wish to speak to any one in the mission so cannot ask advice. though there are one or two who know of what I am about to tell you.

In view of the state of Mrs. Albrecht's health and the possibility of there later arising talk of her return to Japan, I feel that I better tell you privately and let you act as you please. When I visited in Omaha Feb. both on my journey to Cleveland and on my return to Japan, I was asked questions by responsible persons about Mrs. Albrecht, by those people who knew her when her husband preached in Omaha, which astonished me.

and I was told something of her before her going to Japan.
It seems incredible that the Board did not know of it before ~~her going to Japan~~ she was sent out, yet I cannot think that they wd. have sent her had they known it. It seems that she was a subject of kleptomania, so that it was known among some at least of her friends, to whom she was constantly making presents of valuable little things such as a shop lifter might take, and who in consequence were afraid to receive presents from her. I was told that while she was once in Chicago she stole 3 or dollars worth of things from a friend of hers whose husband was I believe a congressman, and for which she was actually put in prison and extricated by her husband who being away from her at the time came back for that purpose.
In view of her present state of health I think probably you ought to know of these statements which were given to me for fact, to help you in future action in her case, and which you can verify for yourself.
By cautious questions after my return to Japan to Mrs. Learned I found that she knew of the same matter more or less. It seems that after Mrs. Albrecht's coming to Japan, she continued her habits in Kyoto at first, at one of the stores until the matter got into the local papers, but she explained it away to the satisfaction of all, and I think nothing of the sort occurred again.
Beside the Learneds, & Miss Wainwright whose home is near Omaha where she heard of it. I think no one else in our mission knows of it. and I hope that no one will know where you got your information – that is if the matter is news to you.
In Japan Mrs. Albrecht had the habit – I think it was marked enough to call it a habit – of making presents to her friends and had rather extravagant habits both in her household and dress, which seem to coincide with the usual habits of Kleptomaniacs. Her extravagant household methods were a source of trial to her missionary friends both in Kyoto and Maebashi. I do not know about Niigata.
You can probably ascertain the exact facts in the case by writing to some old resident of Omaha connected with the Cong. church over which Mr. Albrecht was pastor, or some one who knew her there: perhaps the ladies would know of it better than men.
While I am free to confess that I never enjoyed Mrs. Albrecht as

a friend while in Maebashi, I think you will understand my motives in telling you this. I tell it because I think if you do not know it, that you ought to know it, for the work's sake here and for the sake of what ever mania or form, perhaps still worse, her disease if it is a disease, might take on in the future. I do not enjoy telling it. Since I knew this it explains some things in Mrs. Albrecht's conduct towards me which I had scarcely understood before. She knew I had relatives in Omaha who were quite intimate with her there, and I now think she surmised I might hav heard this of her.

Miss Judson is making us a little visit. She has kept on her work at Urajima a little longer and a little longer until she has been there about four years I think. I do not know but she will come to belong there it seems so hard for her to get away. She is doing a good work there apparently.

We are all well and very busy. The new converts need much instruction and make a great deal of work for Mr. Gulick especially, though he was before that, one of the busiest men I know. The Gulicks are all the right kind of missionaries. This Mr. Gulick is so quiet and modest that I think he is scarcely known for half his worth. I do not know whether I am justified in taking so much ~~time~~ of your time as will be required to read this long letter I beg pardon for it. — Remember it is private.

Yours sincerely
H. Frances Parmelee.

Nov. 19. 1902.
Matsuyama.

Matsuyama Shikoku
Japan.

(copy)

Matsuyama, Shikoku Japan
May 6, 1904

Rec'd JUN 1 1904

Dr. George Ladd L.L.D.
Yale University, New Haven Conn.

Dear Sir: as you are interested in Japan, I am taking the liberty of sending you a translation of some articles that have been appearing in a local paper of this city, written by a young man at present a student at Yale, as a criticism of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese". Though you may think it not worth your time to read them, I have taken the trouble to translate them - though the last two articles were translated by another - though at first I thought I would send the newspapers and request you to have ~~them~~ a Japanese read them to you: but my helper a graduate of our Kobe Girls' School said to me as she read them to me, "I would never have read such stuff as this to you or any other foreigner before I came to live with you, if I had been asked about it I should have said "I don't know". " So in the light of that and what I know about Japanese I doubt if you could have a friend any Japanese who would have read the articles to you just as they are.

I send them to you that you may the better diagnose the mind which produced them; belonging to one of your students I suppose, & thereby be able perhaps to apply some sort of contraption such as is used in curvature of the spine, perhaps, or what ever you think is needed. I think his mind certainly needs rectifying in some way.

I send them also, that you may see upon just what the libel label is to be placed, for it seems a pity that such a scurrilous diatribe should come with the Yale stamp, and be called literary criticism by an educated man.

The articles are apparently being read widely on this island of Shikoku and are making quite a stir in this city of Matsuyama. The editor of the paper in which the articles appeared said editorially that Mr. Gulick had been in this town for years, but that he had had a good name before this, that he had never known his real character before. Another group of young men threatened in the newspapers to go to Dr. Gulick's house and challenge him to a duel; so that the secret police came quietly to Dr. Gulick asking if he had been disturbed and offering assistance in

lightest signal. A set of merchants, affiliated in which a
Christian deacon of the church was working talked obviously to
him of his connection with Christianity and Mr. Sulick, etc, several
other outward results I could mention.

It is unpleasant and unjust that such sentiment
should be worked up against Dr. Sulick after all these years of faith-
ful work, just as he is to leave here. But the pity is greater
that a young man should return to Japan "educated" carrying the
name but with such a warped mind and judgment: he can
do more mischief to his country-men than Samsons foxes and
fire brands ever did to the Philistines. — It seems most a pity
that such a young man is not fighting for his country in Man-
churia. With his broad bold front he might protect and save sev-
eral worthier men standing behind him, from bullets —

The translation has been made with care, I think it conveys the
substance in thought and spirit of Mr. Mori's articles. A friend
typewrote it for me. I know that the English is poor, I have taken
it down often with the Japanese idiom, only with the thought of
conveying the meaning and spirit. Re writing might have improved
the English.

Yours respectfully
H. Frances Parmelee
Matsuyama Shikoku Japan

Dear Dr. Barton:

I send all this to you that you may see
that there are other topics than the war, sometimes before us.
I cannot conceive of the propriety of issuing a diploma to a
young man of such low grade of mind & character as his, Mr. Mori's articles
present, by one of the highest universities in U.S.A. If character more
than attainments make the man. He ought not to be allowed to grad-
uate, ought he? Word just comes that Japanese troops have
landed near Port Arthur. I wish we could believe that your
sources of war information were all as reliable as that which
comes to us through the Japanese officials, - not a single wanton
statement or exaggerated report has come from them, after news
always justifies them.

Yours. H. F. P.

A Translation of the Substance and Spirit of Articles by Jitaro Mori of Yale University appearing in the Matsuyama "Kainan" Daily, Criticizing Mr. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese".

- -

April 6th. 1904.

One day as I was going home from school in the college grounds I met Mrs. Dr. Lald with three books in her hand. She took the top book in her hand saying this is a book written recently by Mr. Gulick, "Evolution of the Japanese". "I have just taken it from the library and am planning to read it". When I heard that I thought I would like to read it too, not simply because she spoke of it but for another reason too I thought I would like to read it. Last summer Mr. G. wrote an article for the N.Y. Sun, saying, "However strong the Japanese army may be, as the people have no sense of morality or religion there is not the slightest hope of their becoming a great nation". Seeing this in the Sun which speaks so evil of Japan, I wondered whether he had villified Japan in this book in the same way. Among missionaries of many sorts, one who speaks so hasily of Japan is rare; thinking probably he had written against Japan in this book in the same way I thought I would read it. Really I have not time now to read what a missionary off in the interior of Japan has to say about Japan, so for a time I forgot to read the book: in the winter vacation I went to the library to look at a book and unfortunately I saw that book; and agin I wanted

look at a book on Russia because of the condition of affairs between Japan and Russia, and again unfortunately appeared that same book. The third time I went to look for books relating to Japan, and there again on the shelf with others was Mr. G's book, so though though I disliked to do it I drew out the book and took it home and began to read it, or rather began to look through it, and found it a big book of 500 pages, written so as to stir up my angry feelings,. I say"I looked at it", but not in order to escape responsibility for what I am about to say, but in truth I must confess that I did not read it, I only looked at it. As it is a new book written by a missionary in Matsuyama, there will surely be two or three copies of it in the Matsuyama library. (!) Again as there are many people who in Matsuyam who read English (!) who have doubtless read the book and criticised it, perhaps what I say will not be of any good, but there may be some who do not know, so I will write a little of what I think about the book. If you have not read the book read it; Japanese are held up to ridicule in it, and there are very insulting things said against the Imperial House; it is astonishing that such a man as that is to be found connected with the church in the city of Matsuyama.

April 7th. No. II.

As I read on in the book, I wondered with what purpose Mr. G. wrote the book. Three thoughts ~~kaw~~ floated in into my mind, which I could not escape from: One was that all countries are now considering

Japan, and they read with interest anything that relates to her, and as it is just a good time now, he wrote the book to make money. Second Atlast by all countries Japan has come to have acknowledged strength and power; even in the United States the question is raised as to the use of sending missionaries to such a country as Japan; such being the case there is danger that money for the missionaries' support would not be forthcoming; Mr. G. fearing this, thought that by representing Japan as a barbarian country and telling of all its bad points, being loyal to his board, his own position would become assured, and he would be able to make a living; that by telling the things that other missionaries hesitated to tell he would please them also. Third; having been in Japan a long time and having associated with the Japanese long his ideas have frequently come into collision with theirs; he has frequently quarrelled with them; for this reason he has written it all down in this book, to give vent to his ill temper and ill-will.

These three motives, in my opinion, have without doubt worked together consciously and unconsciously to produce this book. ~~And~~ I am sure that of these three motives, the last — that is personal spite — is the strongest one of all.

I know the social condition of Japan better than Mr. G. does; as I read the book I thought, "Ah, I see it may appear that way to a foreigner; don't talk such foolishness; it is not that way". People who do not know the condition of things in Japan, reading this book

ill draw a picture of Japan and think Japanese are careless, thoughtless, unmindful of obligation, inhuman, cowardly, adulterous, liars and thieves.

One time an old lady in the United States with whom I am well acquainted said to me, that a missionary had said before her, that men and women in Japan went into the public bath together." When I read some books that missionaries have written Japan seems not so bad, but from others I should thing that Japan was a dreadful country." If this old lady should see this book writen by Mr. G. it might be expected that she would think Japan was an awful country. It goes without saying that it is a difficult thing to write about Japan. It is especially easy for a foreigner to see one point, and judge all Japan by what he see in that one place, or that without seeing the trend of events now, and not realizing that things are changing in Japan, he takes some old-time bad custom and treats it as if it were general now. Of the fact the Mr. G. has writter a very one-sided book the traces are very apparent,. Surely it is unjust, and ground for misunderstanding of foreigners. Even Mr. Albrecht of the Doshisha of not very good reputation, seems to have been rather troubled, for he says," Mr. G has written from the standpoint of a Sociologist and not from that of a missionary", in an excusing but critical way, ~~he~~

Looking at him as a missionary such a man as Mr. G. is a most despicable, low fellow. He has no sympathy with Japan at all. He says things are not that are, and adds finns and tails; he heaps ridicule

upon the Japanese. How can a man with such a spirit propagate religion.

April 8th. No. III.

When I read this book I see that Mr. G. is a very vulgar low-minded man, I know that he can have no high thoughts and that he cannot even think or know what missionary work is. Really, in fact, what sort of a man is he? I have not met him, I do not know him at all; once I heard of him that he was a missinary in Kumamoto, and made a failure there;. That he was disliked by the people of Kumamototo, and that because there was no help for it he moved to Matsuyama. By the way I remember one queer thing now, which I will write. It was when I was in a Tatebayashi shool the year of Meiji 34, (1901), in the early summer; there was in the newspaper "Yorodzu Choho" of Tokyo in the English column a letter from the city of Matsuyama written by one "V.S.", I remember one thing that was in that letter; it was that a missionary in Matsuyama was acting as middle man and doing business and receiving a comission. The next day in the same column of the same paper some one in Tsukiji Tokyo, wrote that Mr. Gulick was a missionary in Matsuyama, but that it could never be he who was doing such a thing; he was not that kind of a man. After four or five days, Mr. G. in his usual style, wrote in the same paper, " Our manner of living is indeed much higher than the Japanese; but we have never taken one cent of comission". (sic). So he defended himself. At that time I thought as I read it that Mr. G. has not such a poverty-stricken spirit as that! But

that among the Christians in Matsuyama there (are) must be some who are dissatisfied with him. I thought probably that his work was not going smoothly in Matsuyama, and wondered what sort of people were going in and out at his house, and in what sort of a way he is doing missionary work. People in Matsuyama will know about it well; I would like to know what they say. Those who have read Dr. Nitobe's book, "Bushido", will know that he criticised missionaries, attacked and laughed at their bringing Anglo-Saxon style of teaching and doctrine to Japan, and said "If they were Hawaiians they could do it, but they could not do it with the Japanese." I remember these words. ~~that the Japanese~~ Though it is impolite I would like to say that the Japanese are a much greater people than Mr. G's brain can conceive. He does not say a word about Germany or France or large European nations, but only says dissatisfiedly that Japan does not progress rapidly in Anglo-Saxon ideas. Japanese have especial characteristics, and though they adopt special good points of foreign countries, yet they do not care to take only just Anglo-Saxon good points. I want him to understand that we are even more advanced than Anglo-Saxons on some points. Mr. G's book is a large book: evidently he did not write it all at once but at different times. Illustrations from Kumamto occur often. Some chapters appear to have been written when he had been quarrelling or was angry, and some when he was feeling well and in good mood. Mr. G's style of writing was as follows;- The Japan described by Arnold or Hearn is the

Japan of fanciful poets, not the real Japan; then collecting all the evil thing he can find, he says, this is the real Japan, and ridicules it the the extent of his ability. But sometimes he seems to think it really too bad to write so much evil, and so once in a while he puts in a little color; his most cunning way of writing is when he has some thing especially bad to say, to quote someone else and hide behind him so as not to take the responsibility of saying something ugly but to throw the responsibility on others. Because what others say fits his own ideas he quotes them; he thinks he can escape the responsibility of repeating what they say, this shows him a little maen man, fit only to be laughed at.

April 9th. No.IV.

There is an old saying that in comparing things you must start from the same base, otherwise you can make a tree one foot high look taller than a beautiful palace. Mr. G. holds up the best of the United States and the worst of Japan, and so makes his comparisons. I am sure Mr. G. has been a long time in the interior of Japan and probably does not know very well about his own country now. What is the condition of the Church in America now? Concerning what points are the preachers most troubled? Just now immigrants like an incoming flood-tide are pouring into the country; from what points in Europe do they come? As the years pass what bad social phenomena are developing? Is it possible that he is ignorant of these things? Indeed I thank Mr. G. for his anxiety for Japan as he tells of its bad points, but if he knew

knew ~~the~~ a little more about his own country could he be so blatant about Japan, do you think? Mr. G. with prejudiced mind has decided that the Japanese are bad fellows and proceeds to collect facts in accord with his prejudices, just as if an uneducated old granny for the purpose of slander should ~~and~~ slander merely because she likes to. But if we should decide that America of which he is so proud is a bad country and should gather illustrations in accord with this view we should see that America is two or three times as bad as Japan - a ~~fa~~ fearful - a frightful country. Mr. G. is to be especially pitied, I don't know what college he studied at, but now he does not read new books, only mouldy old ones and sets up his learning from those; he has no more learning than the little "Kinchaku" evangelists that tag after him in his disdainful talk about Japan(Mr. Mori uses the word "Kinchaku" which means the little fancy bag partly for ornament and partly for sweet-meats fasten to a little child's belt).

Every chapter is written in the same way illustrating over and over that the Japanese brain is not inferior ~~than~~ to that of other peoples, but that it is the bad social environment that makes the difference. He writes as if he had great confidence in his own learning, but I can not put so much faith in ~~xxx~~ Mr. G's learning. There is no need of his saying that the Japanese brain is no less than that of Englishmen or Americans. If he thinks Japanese society and Japanese popular sentiment will become the same as those of England or America, it is need-

less to say that he is mistaken.

April 10th. No. V.

Now I will sketch out what Mr. G. says and then say what I think of it. Mr. G. laughs at the narrowness of the Japanese love of country, and brings up the so called Republican speech of Mr. Ozaki. His way is that of the Old time Samurai, we acknowledge, and we all know what is in his heart. Mr. Ozaki being a member of the Cabinet, was properly retired for saying the things he did say before the whole world. That there are patriots who are very narrow, I know, but where in the world are there any people more patriotic than the Japanese? Mr Norman said in a recent address on the Oriental situation there are no people with whom we can compare the Japanese in regard to patriotism. As the country is rich in patriots if Russia should try to enter Japan, every one of the 40 millions would become a soldier, so that the war would be carried on in Korea and Manchuria and not in Japan. We may explain the narrow minded patriotism, by saying that in some case true patriotism has gone to extremes and over reaches itself.

During the Philipine war when they thought to attack the Spaniards with a torpedo boat there was no one to be found to man it. They mistook an English steamer for a Spanish battleship and were frightened out of their wits, broke the machinery and ran away: to what navy did they belong I would like to ask?

That on which Mr. G. spends the greatest strength and speaks

worst about is the relations of men and women. He says on p.55 that woman is only the plaything of man, that her only duty in life is to bear him children or to serve him as a servant. I too know that the position of woman is very low in every way that in some newspaers they say lightly that woman is the plaything of man and such things in strong language. But that this should be said in English "Woman is the PLAYTHING of man" plainly, is something that I cannot stand. If in place of the word woman he had used the word "Geisha" (accomplished girl) I should not waste any words about it. But that all women in general are so low it does not take many words to deny. Look at the women in Matsuyama; there are wives and young ladies; can you say that these ladies are the playthings of men? Mr. G. says that the Onna Dai Gaku teaches the three obediences of women, to father, husband, son; but that foreign women could not stand this doctrine even a minute. In English there is a word "love" which has a spiritual sound; which is the true belt binding together husband and wife, parent and child; but we cannot find the word even in this the best text-book, the "Onna Dai Gaku", for the teaching of women, or even the shadow of it (p. 102). As in the teachings, so in the practice there is no love between husband and wife he says; that love is the true element of marriage in the Unuted States; but that the Japanese think that love is an impure thing; that it is something which degrades the character of man; so they do not think of love when the marry, he says.

The word "love" may not be in the Onna Dai Gaku, and so the word "Chûkô" filial piety may not be in the Bible. As Mr. Gulick combats the teaching of the Onna Dai Gaku, in the same style we may literally interpret the Bible; there are places where children are told to be disobedient to parents; and where Christ says he came to bring a sword on earth. But there are objections to this method of interpreting and I wish Mr. G. would not in this way twist the meaning of the Onna Dai Gaku.

April 12th. No. VI.

The word "love" which has a spiritual sound, sounds well to me, but I am afraid that love is abused in the United States. If we peep into civilized society from the back side we can find many astonishing things. So I wish he would not preach "love" too much.

Except the young ladies who have grown up in a few good families, most other girls have what sorts of secrets? One young girl may have four or five young men correspondents to whom she writes and from whom she receives love-letters freely. Is this a praise-worthy thing? It may be all right if not slip or fall comes, but it comes more often than not. If we classify the business of women beginning with the lowest sort of work in this country, there are first, servants in hotels and homes; second, factory girls; third, clerks or saleswomen in stores; fourth, book keepers, stenographers; fifth, school teachers. That the girls who belong to the first and second classes are immoral goes without saying. the girls who

belong to the third and fourth classes are a little more educated and they have a tolerable position; most of them are of bad conduct; their salary is often not sufficient for their board; byt they wear gold false teeth and gold shirtwaist buttons, and fashionable dresses and often go to the theaters; who is their gold-mine? I do not doubt this is the effect of the abuse of love. If you examine the statistics of prostitutes the number of women coming from this class, is surprising. This city of New Haven is known widely as the city of the University and is thoroughly under the influence of civilization, and the conduct of the citizens is said to be good. But the city has a population of 120,000; there are 400 saloons; look at them; in America when you say "saloon" you mean a place where harlots brazenly come and go to meet men. Not only that, but in a restaurant once, I was taking a supper; a waiting girl came to me and asked me if I did not want to go somewhere with a pretty girl that night. I astonished, stared at her, and she said nothing more; she saw she could not catch me and there was no use in saying more. A friend of mine was once taking supper at another restaurant; a young woman came and sat familiarly in a chair next to him and said to him "give me a kiss for my first love". He shackel her with his elbow. Another friend was boarding at a policeman's boarding house. A policeman told him that among one hundred women in this city seventy five were "futsugo" (in trouble). We see them, said he, but we don't speak to them. Suppose one goes to hunt for a room; talking with the house keeper, she will ask when will you come?

" A person has the room now whom I wish to put out as he hurts the name of the house". This thing often happens, and it means more than it sounds . It is a good thing to have the position of woman high, but in the State of Connecticut 82 drunken brawling women last year were put in prison. How many examples do you find in Japan of women drinking heavily, being brawling and rough and being put in prison?

To say that love makes the character of man degenerate is a little strong; but if between love and ambition a young student lets love wrigh down the balance, his fate is sealed. From this we can see that love alone is not so praiseworthy.

Marriage without parental direction, in general I approve. But there may be good points in marriage directed by parents who know the world and are experienced, though it is a conservative custom. A twenty or twenty five year old young women marrying an old man over sixty, however wealthy, is a strange proceeding, though it is "free marriage" i.e (without direction of parents).

April 13th. No.VII.

Mr. G. says the Japanese are emotional.

Up to the time of the China-Japan, war the people the people were divided into two factions, the government and the people, and quarreled like dogs and monkeys; but at a special meeting of the diet at Hiroshima they became suddenly united and when they wanted to raise a war fund of 150,000,000 yen they voted to do it in a moment. Mr. G. laughs, saying Englishmen or Americans would never have done this; by

this illustration he ridicules the Japanese as emotional; but though Mr. G. slanders Japan for this I think you cannot see such a patriotic thing as this in England or America and they are to be pitied.

It is not to be found in common United States histories, but he might investigate the condition of things at the time of the Revolutionary war. Washington had been beaten repeatedly; New York was taken; Philidelphia was taken; there was no hope of victory. France did did not make a public alliance when the country was in great danger, but the U.S.A. sent Franklin and Lee on an embasy to France, and ~~these persons~~, because of a private personal dispute, the foreign diplomacy did not make any progress. Is not that the fact? Mr. Gulick seems to be proud of English and Americans who never forgent their own advantage or disadvantage on ever occasion; nevertheless I am proud of the spirit of the Japanese who never forget the affairs of the country but do forget their own private interests for the sake of the public good. Of course under different circumstances and conditions the good points and bad points of both parties may vary.

Mr. G. raises the question of filial love. He asks which father has the most love for his child, the American or the Japanese, and gives two or three instances which if you look at just a little you think the Japanese father has love for his children but not as much as the Occilental he decides, and gives as an illustration that the Japanese does not kiss his child nor observe the birthdays as a foreigner does. That sort of an argument is a joke. "As the pheasant (will

let itself be roasted on its nest to cover its young) in the burnt field", and "the stork (covers its young) at night" - it is not likely that mankind has no love for his child. Prof. Sumner teacher of Sociology, honored by the students as a God, says in his lectures:- The love of parent and child is human nature; philosophers and sociologists cannot dispute it".

April 14th. No. VIII.

Again, charging Japanese with ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ injustice and preluding his remarks ~~with~~ by reference to jinrikisha men who are growingly exhorbitant and a lamp seller who charges false prices, he expends ~~special~~ the utmost energy in attacking ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the trustees of the Doshisha at the time Mr. Yokoi was President. No doubt he exerts him self to show a loyal face to the Board. Though I do not approve all of Mr. Yokoi's principles and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ methods of administration, yet I do not doubt that he is an able and experienced man such as we cannot find often in Japan. Mr. G's writing blaming the trustees of that time as robbers is unjust. ~~After~~ It is now several years since Mr. Yokoi's methods were abolished and the Doshisha came under the control of the missionaries. What is the result? Has not the name of the Doshisha become entirely forgotten? Is there anything good to show for it?

Again he writes about the inhumanity of the Japanese and said "they treated insane in Kumamoto as beasts, putting them in a cage, not giving them enough food. There is only one insane assylum in Japan, and that is in Tokyo. They do not take care of lepers but allow them to go

go out and beg.

One orphan in the Okayama Assylum was about to be burried alive when his parents died of cholera. They treat animals cruelly. They d do not symbathize with the jinrikisha men, but s it indifferently while he perspires. He wrote these things but it seems that he is not yet satisfied ; he writesof official crucifixion and the burrial alive of retainers on the deaht of the master in ancient times. These things do not happen now, but he has dug them up to tell about them as if they were the custom today. He need not speak of those old things. But are there no inhuman deeds in the United States? Lynching is most dreadful. Is it not a special ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ feature of America? Lynching is a special private (i.e unofficial) punishment in the form of burning a man alive. During the last fifteen years were not 2500 men burned alive (see p. 375 of Wright's Practical Sociology) ? A few days ago there was one. The leader of the mob was the pastor of ~~the~~ a church; it was an open secret. I sympathetically appreciate that such a thing becomes possible because the condition of the State is different from ours. There is a great mixture of races. It may seem excusable that a negro who has violated a young woman beautiful as a flower should be lynched when the police and law are inactive and all the villagers rise up and kill him. But is it not lamentable that after the negro is caught and put into prison, that all the villagers should rise as a mob and go to the prision, break in the gate, knock down the jailor, sieze the prisoner and drag him away, and after lynching him sing a song of victory

and run away. After that, when the law tries to find who killed the the prisoner, he cannot be found; no body knows anything about him. Where is the law? Where is religion? Is it not true that every thinking American frowns with anger every time there is a lynching feeling that America is the most savage country in the world? Is it not an open secret that in San Francisco there is a "Murder Contract Society" (a society which takes contracts to assassinate)?

Slavery was forbidden by law only a few tens of years ago; but we know how dreadful was the condition of the contraband slaves in the secret slave trade after it was forbidden; and when a slave ship on the Atlantic Ocean knew that it was discovered by official search vessels it would drop its negroes into the sea to hide the proofs of its crime. Is it not true that Englishmen and Americans committed the sin of holding his fellow men in servitude much longer than any other Europeans? Look at Johnstone's History of the Division of Africa. It is a plain fact that the missionary became a tool for political schemes. Is it needful to say that the nation which calls itself Christian and civilized has treated the inferior races shamefully. Their cruelty and and oppression are written in history.

Mr. G. wrote that some years ago a man in Yokohama killed his adulterous wife and her paramour and was seen walking through the streets carrying their heads in his hands. But today what is the condition of some parts of New York city? Does not the guidebook for that part of the city say it is very dangerous to go alone? The crack of the pistol or

the swish of the knife is heard night and day. There is an instance of a Japanese - I will not give his name - studying sociology at the Columbia University, who went into that part of New York city to explore the social conditions. But when he went there in the day time, he was struck brutally by bad men, his pockets and purse were plundered, he lost his senses and fell. He was rescued by a policeman and taken to the station and cared for. Hearing that another Japanese went there and took him away.

Among Americans whose hearts are full of the independent spirit, a man was about to die of consumption; but his younger brother neglecting him, went to the theater with his mistress. Is it not a fact? I could write of such instances without end.

To sum up, Regardless of the facts concerning the relative wealth or poverty of the Japanese and Americans, their kindness and humanity, there ought to be a limit to such perverted writing. If you write like that in Matsuyama, you are likely to get punished; you'd better look out.

April 15th. No. IX.

I cannot help but be most angry about and cannot endure that Mr. G. over and over and again and again represents this country as polygamous, that is that men have many wives. According to law, the holding of four or five wives by one husband publically allowed by the government is called polygamy; this is a very different thing from concubinage. That concubinage exists in Japan, I know very well and think it a thing to be ashamed of, but fortunately society is gradually in-

clining to look at this with disapproval. This being so, that Mr. G. who can probably talk well in Japanese did not make a distinction or know the difference between polygamy and concubinage is inexcusable. purposely to write this thing over and over again is the height of dishonesty. Especially to lightly pile up shame on the Imperial Household is something extraordinarily inexcusable. I cannot be without fear that to write this sort of thing will bring great harm upon the propagation of Christianity. Mr. G. quotes Prof. Yamaguchi of the Military College when lecturing on the constitution who says:- "Our Constitution is different from that of other countries"; "Again, our Imperial House has a continuous dynasty of 3000 years which is a beautiful thing". He then goes on to praise the honorable Imperial government without stint, finding no flaw in it. Mr. Gulick criticizes all this lecture and rudely puts in an exclamation point after the figure 3000, and adds:- "In a land where adopted sons are equivalent to lineal descendents, where marriage is polygamous, and where "yu-mei mujitsu has become the custom of the people, and the sovereign always sits vainly on an empty throne, it it not wonderful that the country can boast an Imperial line longer than that of any other land". Then wilfully using his evil pen to insult our holy Emperor he writes a passage that is so bad that I can not bear to translate it. Let him who wishes to see it read the original book. (p. 150).

Again, quoting Lincoln's saying that government is for the people, by the people and of the people, he says the Japanese probably

could not understand the American system of government. It comes from the influence of Christianity, so he argues. If as he says the purpose of Christianity is to set up a Republican form of government, then I think that Christianity - at least Mr. G's Christianity and Japanese nationality cannot be reconciled and must surely come into collision. Since Mr. G. has such an idea it is not strange that he criticizes Mr. Yamaguchi when he asserts that the day the Imperial House falls marks the destruction of the Japanese nation - truly a most insulting missionary.

Without investigating whether a fact is real or not, with what sort of a heart did he write this kind of arrogant violent writing which he thinks is so splendid and skillful? It is difficult to comprehend a spirit so low and narrow.

April 15th. No. X.

Again, in order to exaggerate Japanese concubinage, he translated a passage from the "Yorodzu Choho". The total number of specially investigated case of concubinage was 492; among them the Imperial Ministers and ex-Ministers, 9; Members of the House of Peers, 15; Lawers, 7; Professors of the University, 3. The remainder Business men. But the object of the Yorodzu Choho is to warn Japanese people, not to inform foreigners; so there may be some exaggeration. Taking these facts and applying them generally to our higher families and Ministers is he not very cruel? I do not hide the immoral conduct of the people in higher society in Japan. It is not the custom in the United States to write so plainly as the "Yorodzu" and "Niroku Shimpo" do; but if it were

were a question connected with a political party they attack one another with all their might. In such a case there are many things said which we cannot trust and their are many humurous articles. But they never write of the private life of a person; they are not pleased to write that way. For instance if Marquis Ito or such a person lodged in a hotel with a woman of doubtful character the way the American papers would report it would be that ~~hex~~ Marquis Ito and wife stayed at such and such a hotel to make it look well in the paper. If they had written about such a thing plainly the American people would be astonished. See a rich man's home in the city of New York. The master brings a lady as a guest home with his wife sits to dine at the table and drinks with her and has her spend the night with him. What is this lady that is invited as a guest? Are there not rich men who make their homes houses of assignation? If you go to the neighborhood of Broadway which is full of theaters you will think there are no good women in the United States. Mr. Gulick, You would better go home and stay in New York city about a month; then you will ~~know~~ realize without doubt that you made a mistake in going to Japan for missionary work that you did not know your own country was such a place and that you would better ask the workers who hang on to you ("kinchaku ~~dan~~ evangelists") to come to New York to help you.

In writing about Japanese aesthetic nature, Mr. G. writes of the Japanese W.C. and obscene pictures and he gathered many articles to

ridicule Japan which would cause foreigners to misunderstand her. Mr. G. stupidly translates "Shingaku" as heart-knowledge, and he says the meaning of ~~arigatoxxx~~ "arigato" (thank you) is "it is difficult"; as I see such a non-sensical translation I think the substance of his book must be given him by the workers who hang onto him ("kinchaku evangelists"). The fellow who taught him must be a foolish fellow; like teacher like pupil. The stupid satellites (("kinchaku")), without power to discriminate character, merely thinking, "he is a missionary" relaxing all forms, become indeed blundering fools. This is not so great a matter, but when dipplomatic matters become difficult, it is to be expected that a spy should get into the country. You can't tell where a strange fellow may turn up from; so look out.

Is it not the correspondent of the N.Y. World who dishonored the fame of the Japanese army about the massacre at Port Arthur in the China- Japan war? The man again went to Korea some days ago. The other papers in the United States sympathize with Japan, but he has begun to blame her. As not all Americans are good we must be careful.

April 17th. No. XI.

There are two very bad men whom Mr. Gulick attacks personally in his book, one in Capt. Jaynes and the other is Mr. Kurahara. His disgusting mind seems to be so very strong against Mr. Kurahara that it might seem as though he published this book to revenge himself. Is he not ashamed to ~~xxx~~ show Americans a mean low character by showing his anger in the book? I have never talked with Mr. Kurahara though I have

heard him speak once or twice, so I do not know him well. Several strange rumors of him have appeared but anyway, it may be worthwhile for the fun of it to look at the Asiatic hero who returned from a foreign land and the vulgar American who is disguised as a missionary. Next he wrote about Capt. Janes. But he wrote only the effect ; he did not write the cause so I will supplement a little. When Capt. Janes came the second time to Japan he attacked Christianity and insulted + ridiculed the missionaries in the Doshisha Chapel and made a complete "dōjōgaburi" of them(This refers to the old custom of fencing masters visiting rival schools and fencing with a conquering both the pupils and masters and squelching the whole establishment.). I was in the school at the time and was one of those who heard. As I heard it, if I am not mistaken the cause of this strange event was the following. Mr. Janes married the younger sister of Dr. Scudder who was in Japan. The women was a nervous American; and the relations were not so very happy. After returning to America there was a suit for divorce; the cause of it was that Capt. Janes was intimate with a Japanese maid when he was in the Kumamoto school. At that time many of the missionaries in Japan took the side of the Scudder family and some of them went to Kumamoto to get testimony; Mr. G. may have been one of them. After a little while as Mrs. Janes killed herself they understood her strange nature. Since in regard to the adulterous matter they could not find any testimony Capt. Janes' side seemed to have the advantage. When he came to Japan again

the powerful Japanese teachers of the Doshisha were the persons trained by him in Kumamoto; they invited him to the school to give a lecture. Then as Capt. Janes could not restrain his resentment toward the missionaries he slandered them and attacked Christianity. It was like the proverb:- "When you hate a priest you hate his very clothes"; so as Capt. Janes disliked the missionaries he also hated the Christianity they taught, and vented on them they anger and disstaisfaction of many years. Of course the manners of Capt. Janes was certainly not gentlemanly, but as the missionaries were wrong such a strange event took pl place. Indeed both sides were wrong. All American quarrels are about like this.

I knew a missionary in the principal Christian school in Japan, who committed sodomy with the a Japanese student. It was rumored publically, and he was discharged; another missionary violated the wife of another missionary ; he was discovel and captured and choked by a school servant when he was trying to escape over a fence. Still another missionary was panic-stricken and married in great haste but the wife she had a child only six or seven month after. Where is the holiness of love?

April 19th. No. XII.

Some missionaries seem to think that they jumped out from the head of Christ, but this is only because their brains are addled for in truth no persons are so pitiable as missionaries. As I see things

those students who are studying Banking and Railroading are fine men with every prospect of holding important positions, while those who are studying labor problems or the problems of poverty are likely to become leaders in strikes; the students of literature are gentle, while students of theology have beggar like faces. If it is so in this college, you can judge what it must be in the country theological schools. Having been born in poor homes it is impossible for such students to take a higher education and for this reason are compelled to take a theological course if they are to get any higher education. And even though they graduate the ordinary student is unable to get a tolerable church and therefore for the time being they must either take a missionary church in the Southern States or else go abroad for missionary work. In Japan, the better goods go to the capital while the poorer stuff goes into the country; so, I am sorry to say the better goods of America go to Europe while the poorer goes to the Orient. In Japan only the best goods are exported but of the goods exported from America the better part goes to Europe and only the poorer goes to the East. It is the same in regard to missionaries. Only those who cannot get positions at home go abroad as missionaries. But proof is better than discussion. Just listen to the speeches and talks of missionaries. People listen to them with gratitude because of their skill in using English, but if you pay attention to their knowledge, their ideals, their purposes, you will see that they are not worth more than a momentary laugh. Missionaries speeches are like the Chinese

classic "Hakka Bun" (Famous Compositions of Eight great Scholars) which look very fine in the Chinese style but which are when reduced to plain Japanese like the discussions of children.

Mr. Gulick fairly spills over in his foolishness when he says:- " As the Japanese are a people given to ~~the~~ hero worship ~~and therefore~~ they do not especially respect a man unless he is a statesman or military man. The reason why the missionary work does not prosper is because the missionary does not assume the popular ideal of a hero and ~~are~~ is not recognized as such". It is not certain that this is the reason. As I look at things the reason why missionary work does not succeed is because both the missionaries and their satellites ("kinchaku" evangelists) are uneducated and without brainpower. If I remember rightly Laotse says:- "Destroy the quart-measure and break up the scales; then the world will have peace"". So, I believe that if you drive out the missionaries and destroy their satellites ("kinchaku" evangelists) will it be possible for pure Christianity to arise.

April 20th. No.XIII.

Again Mr. G. says that since Japanese patriotism is so narrow ~~that~~ if one criticises Japan too directly he is liable to persecution. But in truth I am ready humbly to accept any good criticism. I am glad to have a foreigner make plain criticisms on Japan, but I would like him to be honest and loyal. But I dislike to have him write a book full of personal spite, slander, and onesidelness. I would inquire. Has Mr. G. the courage to say such things clearly in ~~his~~ a Japanese church.

The style of the book is pleasant, ~~but in one respect there is a~~ but there is something lacking ~~slight lack, that~~ if he only had ~~only~~ put a little more effort into it. There is a tendency to lack of clearness in the argument, but I think this may be due to his onesidedness ~~and~~ spirit, which leads him to distort the facts.

Finally, let me say that Mr. G's birth and training ~~xxx~~ seem to be low for he ~~xxxxxx~~ uses very many vulgar ~~xxxxxxx~~ phrases. For instance, in speaking of the Chinese, the term "Chinese" is the customary term whereas the term "Chinaman" is used in ridicule, just as in Japan the term "eta" is one used in scorn ~~scorn~~ when the usual term would be "shinheimin". A professor or pastor or educated gentleman uses in the school room or on the pulpit the word "Chinese" whereas the uneducated laboring man or factory hand ~~or~~ who despize them use the word "Chinaman". It would seem as though Mr. G. should know as much as this, yet he invariably uses "Chinaman". His writings are full of such vulgar terms. Without regard to the truth or falsity of what he says his composition cannot be regarded as that of a gentleman. Such phrases can only be explained as a manifestation of his spirit of despising Oriental races. Truly a disagreeable spectacle. The ancient Buddhist priest had a heart to cover up the evils of the people of this sad world, but ~~the present~~ missionaries of the present seems to have the spirit and intention of showing up to foreign countries the dark side and weak points of the peoples among whom they live. Alas!

End.

End.

Mr. Gulick made a reply to this attack which appeared in the same paper in ten consecutive issues ending May 4th. The line of the reply was to show that Mr. Mori misrepresented the contents of the book, denying or overlooking passages which would modify the impressions of the reader of the book; in other words that Mr. Mori had reviewed the book in the very way that he charges Mr. G. with having criticised Japan. In his reply Mr. G. gives summaries of his chapters and cites many places by page. He makes no reply to the scandalous attacks further than to say that they are beneath notice. But he does show that Lord Curzon uses the word "Chinaman" refering to Li Hung Chang and other eminant Chinese.

In the issue for ~~April~~ May 5th is a notice ~~for~~ of a second series of articles from Mr. Mori which will doubtless appear in about two months, as it takes twenty five days for the mail to reach Vale. The notice closes with a word from the editor:- In his reply Mr. G. spits out the sentence" Believing that the most of the misunderstandings have now been explained and that thus the friendly relations between Japan and America will not be disturbed ~~I rest in peace~~ by Mr. Mori's attack, I rest contented". Who has the slightest fear that the friendly relations of Japan and America will be in the least disturbed by Mr. Mori's criticism of Mr. G.s book, Mr. G. who is only an insignificant missionary. It is nothing more than a threat. Alas, it shows his heart and his folly.

[Personal] Dr. Patton 99

Inland Sea. June 5. 1906

Dr. James L. Barton
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston U.S.A.

JUL 16 1906
JUL 16 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am on my way returning from Mission meeting in Arima where we had a very pleasant, good time. Not an exciting or especially wearying meeting this year. To my mind the most important action taken was relative to Kobe College voting to put 4 Japanese two of whom are to be alumnae of the college upon the board of managers or trustees. Personally I think it the greatest mistake & pity, wholly needless & uncalled for. Though there may have been a Japanese here & there, now & then who may have asked for it. It is a step that can never be recalled. Just now Japan & the Japanese are on the high tide of appreciation of foreigners & in sympathy with them but that does not mean that they have changed their

changeable nature.
I believe that Kobe College could now & always do her best work as a foreign school in Japan, just as we have French & other schools at home — though not just the same — and the time would come when the Japanese would be glad of it as a model of foreign schools for girls & have no desire to touch it. That would be right in line with their growing appreciation of foreigners & their one-at-one-ness with the whole world now. as I understand it there was no clamor only modest, quiet suggestions of it now on the part of the Japanese. & I believe less & less would they have demanded it — If it seemed necessary ~~later~~ in time, the action could just as well have been taken later. but now the die is cast. & there will be no going back even though there comes another anti christian wave. I fear the teachers & trustees will find that their troubles have begun, and that they have simply complicated matters

I suppose there is no danger of my ever having money to confer upon the school, to endow it, though I have always felt that if I had, the two things in Japan that I would wish to give it to, were Kobe College & Kobe Kindergarten. But now I would not endow it under any consideration.
It seems to me the action was wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. — Is it yet two years since the Matsuyama Girls' School trustees mortgaged mission property?
There are plenty of forms other than Kobe College in which we are showing our willingness to cooperate & work with & turn over work to Japanese. This one little ewe lamb might have been left. [with all its skin & tail on!].
But what is done is done — & we help for it.
But all this is not what I am writing this letter for. — It's about my niece Miss Emma Faith Parmelee just graduating from ~~Kobe~~ Oberlin College this season & I wish to write. My sister writes that she is thinking of being a missionary — and I am disturbed by

the news. I have taken satisfactio[illegible]
when I have said any thing to her on [illegible] having
ject of her being a missionary to [illegible]
reply that she had no desire to be [illegible] I [illegible]
It is not that I do not think that she [illegible]
every thing that could be desired as a mis-
sionary, but that I think she ought not [illegible]
leave my sister. — You do not know
about this my only sister but Dr. Clark did.
Perhaps 15 years ago she had a cancer of
breast removed, then in a few months
husband — a Presbyterian minister died,
she was left in very straightened circu-
stances. I felt that I must go home
care for & help her. Dr. Clark offered to
make her a grant regularly if need [illegible]
& was exceedingly kind to us. But of cou[illegible]
she did not accept it. — She has strugglel
on, her health has been wonderfully restor[illegible]
she has done her own work for years, tak[illegible]
roomers in Oberlin & carries a large[illegible]
share of her responsibilities to church a[illegible]
society. & is a most capable effi[illegible]

an old teacher in Public Schools
...ay, remarkable for her sympathy
...ving, hospitality. Young girls & boys coming
...home for her friendship and companion-
...ship don't as much as they do that of
...t niece who I assure you is also a
...t lovely person. – This niece is
...very apple of her eye, they are every
...to each other, the niece with her
...brother are the orphan children of
...elder brother who died years ago,
...were given to this sister & her
...band when the children were but a
...years old. But the mother & daughter
...scarcely be more to each other if
...were actually mother & daughter.
...e I have no doubt that my sister,
...Wilson would give her consent to
...a Faith's going I think it would
...her to have her leave her. & I don't
...the Lord requires that sacrifice
...unnatural & abnormal
...I written to them that I will not give
...consent unless Emma Faith will

come to Japan & bring her mother with her, which is I suppose impossible as she has not sufficient means to take her to Japan or to support herself after she was here, though there are many ways she could make herself useful here. A few years ago the mission started a mission Home in Kobe, but it failed because there was no one to take care of it. She would have been a splendid one for such a position, but even that is not now, & I can think of no reasonable way for it now by which she could help support herself here in Japan. and I write this to say to you that if my niece should make application for appointment, & you should find every thing satisfactory otherwise, I beg you to look upon this question of her mother as sufficient reason for not accepting her, unless the Board would be ready to send the mother too & give her partial support, — in Japan.

That is all I have to say about it. for otherwise I must dissuade my niece from taking up the foreign work. — I really want her to marry & stay at home. One old maid missionary is enough in a family!

To be sure it may be her "thinking about being a missionary" might not take definite shape and she may not apply to you, in which case all right: but you see I have taken the alarm & I want you forewarned. —

This letter is private but I have no objection to Miss Wingate's seeing it. and you may both say I have not consecrated every thing to the Lord if you wish to, for I have not consecrated my sister's agony to the Lord. I am quite sure, too if I do want more workers to come to Japan. Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee.

H. Frances Parmelee

Inland Sea - Japan - June 5 - 1904

Rec'd MAY 18 1907.

100.

Matsuyama Shikoku Japan.
[redacted] 90 1907
April 22. 1907

Rev. Enoch Bell
Assistant Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

I think I will send you a copy of a letter I have written to the "Outlook" in response to its article of March 2. about a Woman's Point of View" of Japan. We Jew did not like it. & I could not help but express my mind on it. I have very little idea that the Outlook will publish my letter, I have sent a remonstrance before on another important matter – its and to the distribution of Revolutionary literature among Russian prisoners in Japan – to which it paid no attention, and I expect this to meet the same fate. However I send it ~~yo~~ to you to make such use as you see fitt in case they do

not publish it. I should like it to to be seen or heard by as many as possible. But I leave it to your hands and judgment, to do as you & others think best.

Mr. Newell & Mr. Warren have gone to the Shanghai Conference. We hope for great things there. There have been great things following the special preaching by the delegates & Japanese preachers from the Students Federation Convention in Tokyo a fortnight ago. Mr. Mann, the German delegate, Mr. Honda ~~the~~ from Aoyama School, & Mr. Sawaya of the Christian Endeavor were here last week. There were union meetings & audiences of 400 or more, and great interest manifested. In Fukabai there were 30 or 40 who decided to be Christians. In Okayama 40 or 50

Reports of the work throughout the country are not in yet, but surely there will be rich results.

Even now at the afternoon throughout

the country, the results are rich, in the great interest the highest officials of the government and prominent men and newspapers throughout the country have taken in the convention, the first of an international character in Japan. Never have they before given their attention & advertisement, so largely to any religious gathering in Japan.

Even in Tsubari the mayor, city officials & a great array of school children went to meet the delegates. and the same welcome was given them here in Matsuyama. and in both places a crowd "saw them off on their departure.

We hope for great good from it. but Matsuyama Kumiai churches have now no pastors and we are troubled for ~~pastors~~ workers.

We are all glad to know of your new position in the Board. but wish you could be in Japan.

Yours cordially
H. Frances Parmelee.

Frances Parmelee

Matsuyama Japan. Apr. 22. 1907.

Rec'd MAY 18 1907

April 3, 1907
Matsuyama Japan

To "The Outlook"

It is not because you ask me for my opinion of the article in the March 2nd No. of the Outlook on "The Japanese from a Woman's Point of View" that I want to give it – for you have not asked for my opinion; but a woman does not always wait to be asked to express her opinion.

The article which you class with Mrs. Hugh Fraser's notable productions, strikes me as more witty than kind; more entertaining than fair and more flippant and jaunty than profound. Look for a moment at the writer's probable opportunity for making her estimates of Japanese character. She was in the country some months, perhaps a year or two or three – we surmise while her husband – or "don-a-san" as she writes it, thereby impeaching herself, demonstrating that she was not long in the country – was writing, at this time about Russian knouts. She was doubtless almost wholly in or near the open ports where the genuine typical Japanese can be said to scarcely exist.

The wives of the servant and merchant class, judging apparently the Japanese by the specimens she sees in these notoriously degenerate open ports and Tokyo. In instances given of her contact with educated persons, your correspondent failed to put herself to sufficient sympathy with them to discover that they had a heart, and that that heart was practically just the same as the human heart the world over.

Perhaps unconsciously there has grown up in her, regard for class and race distinctions through reading or hearing too much about the Russian knout, from the handle end.

Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I have had 30 years acquaintance with the Japanese, living among them, not in the open ports, but in the interior where one finds the actual Japanese.

I am ready to say that I have intimate, dear and companionable friends among them. I believe the Japanese are just one of us – the human race – no better, no worse by nature than any other part of the genus homo: having their peculiari-

ties, their good points, & their bad points as has every other race.

For any one to expect to pass competent judgment upon the Japanese, even "from a woman's point of view (and I beg pardon of all women for so putting it) it would be needful it would seem to those who best know the Japanese, to spend a much longer time among them than a few months, though the lady declares that a day suffices as well as a 1000 years to establish competent judgment: also it would seem desirable if not absolutely necessary in order to form accurate judgment, either that she understood the language of those she came in contact with, well enough to understand their hearts, or that they understood her language well enough for the same purpose. The servant and merchant class in general are not adepts in English. — If the lady did not seem to feel so satisfied & able to draw her own conclusions, I would like to recommend her to read Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese".

To contrast, pardon me if I relate a bit of my own experience as relates to the servant class. My present cook came to me 12 or 13 years ago. I actually deeply love her and her little 9 years old girl, and they love me just as truly. It would give me a heart break to part with them, and the same to them to part with me, but not because she has never caused me pain, nor been impolite to me, but because I know her heart, and I know it to be just a good, warm, sympathetic, kind human heart, with the same characteristics that billions of other human hearts have.* It is one of my dearest desires to educate her bright little Tomochan. — This cook takes care of me in health and sickness: she blacks my boots and cooks my food: she does my washing and ironing and anything & every thing in the world for my: she demurs if I buy more flowers than she thinks I ought to afford: I would trust her with all I possess: This morning I said to her, "I've torn that nightgown again", she replied "never mind I like to mend flannel", and I presume the thing will be patched and mended until the original is indiscernable, or I exclaim "hold! enough darning and patching"! and the garment comes to as sorry a condition as your correspondents dainty undergarments with their starched laces and embroideries.

I wonder if when her Irish girl in America needlessly smashes her choicest china, uses her finest linen for dish towels, drops coals on her Turkish rugs, gives warning and departs within a half hour, leaving every thing in a mess with company coming, it is easier for your writer to hold her temper than when in Japan. Is it easier because the Irish girl makes no attempt at politeness, doing it all in the most impudent insolent way, to restrain her hand from her "Russian knout"? or does the fact that the girl and she herself are members of the ~~same~~ society, for the conditions of which our lady is in a measure with every other member thereof, responsible, restrain her criticisms in the American case, while she has the irresponsibility of a free lance in the Japanese case?

I am glad that she is going to allow the Japanese to "take American merchandise and missionaries". For there is ample reason to believe that notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, missionaries form one very important tie which binds the best of Japanese in love to other peoples. It would seem a pity to have, in the ~~general~~ dearth of sympathy this one help to mutual understanding between the races broken. It is a fact that missionaries longest in the country do love and admire the Japanese, while knowing that they are no more perfect than any other race.

The fact is that Japan has been lauded to the skies by shallow writers, and the world has come to expect her to conform to higher standards than the rest of mankind, and scream when she does not. It is possible that if "Christian principles on American soil" were strong enough to bear investigating by the Japanese it would help not only the progress of the Japanese, but might react wholesomely on Americans – especially on the Pacific Coast.

I turn from the lady's writing to "Lenten Meditations" on another page of the same number of the Outlook, and read "Art [in literature] which corrodes [good feeling between races] is not food that we can ask of God." The spirit of the two articles

do not seem in accord (4) with each other or the general spirit of the "Outlook".

That an enlightened woman should be invited, allowed to, and probably paid for expressing her dislikes and the foibles of a class, the worst of its kind she has happened to come in contact with in a foreign land, judging the whole people by that in a way to stimulate a feeling of injustice and resentment and race hatred, in a magazine of the character of the "Outlook" which stands for brotherly love, I have supposed after having been a subscriber to it & its predecessor over 30 years, seems to me intolerable.

Is it not a fair question to ask what responsibility has the great mass of tourists and travelers, who are intelligent and responsible, for the formation of international good will & friendship?

This travelling lady characterizes an unauthorized, half taught or untaught probably ephemeral and possibly derelict, unattached Christian servant girl, as an index of the great, real, body of intelligent earnest Christians in Japan.

It looks as if she did not put herself into the proper place or attitude to attract this last class to herself. She makes a startling supposition that even the educated Christian world in Japan do not understand Christian belief, doctrines or morals supported by only a "I doubt if"; and practically gives it up as useless to try to attain to "sympathetic relations" and mutual "understanding of each other's character" between Japanese & Americans.

It seems to me most unfortunate coming at this particular time when the whole nation is feeling almost as sore under the surface from the slap in the face received from their oldest and most trusted friend—America, in the San Francisco affair as they did after the China-Japanese wars, by the action of the powers against them.

Is it not disheartening that such a noble magazine as the Outlook should lend itself to that which cannot conduce to brotherly ~~kindness~~ & helpfulness, but the opposite?

No matter what the standards of your correspondent, if she chose to rattle her sounding brass & tinkling cymbals, one cannot but wonder when reading such an article as that in a magazine which represents a great Christian public, if the Christian world is really longing for peace and good will and brotherly love be-

turn the nations, which means the coming of the Kingdom of ~~heaven~~ Christ on earth, or does the thought that "We are it" absorb and satisfy them?

There are magazines and newspapers which humorously treat foibles and eccentricities of different peoples, which are funny and probably do good in this way toward rubbing off rough corners, but in the humble judgment of one that letter is not of that class, and it is not a fruitless task to understand the Japanese heart, or for the Japanese to actually understand and accept Christianity, nor does such an article with such large deductions from such slender or no premises suit the character of the Outlook, or of the highest type of real christianity, or the cause of truth, justice and righteousness in general.

There were those Americans who thought the distribution of revolutionary literature among Russian prisoners of war in Japan helped on the progress of the world, though every one of those captured soldiers had taken oath of allegiance to his Emperor.

That literature was calculated to undermine his allegiance, and also taught malice, hatred, revenge and bloodshed, as the present writer knows by actual contact with it.

In my mind such doing and such writing as that of your correspondent are far worse than a blank, if our object is peace on earth, good will to man.

H. Frances Parmelee

April 3. 1907.
Matsuyama, Japan

* I should have added here that my cook is a Christian but that I consider her very far from an ideal one — but I hope she will grow as I hope to myself

Rec'd NOV 12 1909

CONSULTATION HOURS
r MILLER 10 a. m. to 12-30 p. m.
r SMITH 8.30 a. m. to 10 a. m.
" 2, p. m. to 3 p. m.

94, URA

18th Se

This is to certify that Miss S
was under my professional ca
mouth, and as a result of m
-mination & observations I strong
advised her - somewhat again
own wishes - to return to Alm
the end of the present year wi
have the benefit of the best climat
ment.

In addition to an evide
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she has a mitral stenosis of he
and a catarrhal condition of
lung - mainly affecting the upp
The valvular heart trouble occa

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CONSULTATION HOURS
R 10 a. m. to 12-30 p. m.
8.30 a. m. to 10 a. m.
2, p. m. to 3 p. m.

94, URA MACHI,
KOBE.

uses her some discomfort, mainly
exertion, but I consider it much
s serious than the condition of the
ng - which in my opinion, constitutes
weak part of her system. I
mined the sputum on two occasions
tubercular bacilli but found none -
even if the condition is not tubercular
resent - unless cured, tubercle might
ly be grafted on to it.

A year or
spent in America might re-establish
health so as to enable her to resume
ork in Japan for many years.

Ralph S. Miller. M.D.

Dr. R. S. Miller

Kobe - Japan - Sept. 18-1909

Re- Miss F. H. Parmelee

NOV 12 1909

Matsuyama Japan
October 11, 1909

H. Barton.

According to recent request from the board I am sending you the diagnosis of my case from two doctors – Dr. Miles of Kobe and Dr. Nakano of this place. – as I am planning soon to go home, or to stop for the winter in Hawaii with the Dr. J. T. Sheldon. A year ago this fall I went to Kobe Sanitarium for the rheumatism in my right arm which was very. While there Dr. Dunscombe examined me: said I had bronchitis, and mitral stenosis and enlargement of the heart: said I could not expect to lead an active life more than two or three years more. About the same time an examination by Dr. Taylor said I had considerable enlargement of the heart, & that he might see the proof of mitral stenosis if I were to take a little violent exercise, also that I had atheroma of the arteries.

But the same time I was examined
Dr. Ludwig a German Dr. in Kobe who
said I had enlargement and mitral
osis of the heart. urgently insisted that
must <u>never</u> take a long sea voyage. a
t I must consider myself "a cracked
t" but to keep at my work.
i Spring in March & April I had the
t severe attack of bronchitis I ever had
d I have had many) with a touch of asth
was examined by two Japanese doctors
either of whom could discover any diff
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d could see no trouble of the lungs be
d bronchitis. In June I went again to
Taylor who said I had ~~[illegible]~~ consolid
places in my right lung. that they
ht become encapsulated & I become
y well living long. but he thought the
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t there was yet difficulty there, also
theroma of the arteries.
August I began having boils, (am still
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bunch is yet unhealed) and went to
. Miller in Kobe where I was. He also
ve me thorough examination, found
fficulty with the heart but nothing alarm-
g. thought the difficulty with the right
ng was my most serious trouble.
returning to Nishinomiya the boils continuing
a carbuncle coming I went to Dr. Nakano
re whose diagnosis I send with this.
He finds no trouble with heart or
ngs. — If I should go to a doctor in
U.S.A. do you think he could make a
hetty crazy quilt out of all this
hotch-potch? —
I presume Dr. Taylor will send you his
diagnosis — I asked him to. He has seen
very little of me for the last 10 or 15 yrs.

About the same time I was examined by Dr. Luozig a German Dr. in Kobe who said I had enlargement and mitral stenosis of the heart, urgently insisted that I must <u>never</u> take a long sea voyage. that I must consider myself "a crack pot" but to keep at my work.

This Spring in March & April I had the most severe attack of bronchitis I ever had (and I have had many) with a touch of asthma. I was examined by two Japanese doctors neither of whom could discover any difficulty of the heart enough to affect the and could see no trouble of the lungs beyond bronchitis. In June I went again to Dr. Taylor who said I had ~~[illegible]~~ contracted places in my right lung. that they might become encapsulated & I become very well living long. but he thought pathological conditions would always be there. also that the heart was much better

there was yet difficulty there, also
eroma of the arteries.
August I began having boils, (am still
ing them. 40-50 and a good sorening
uncle is yet unhealed) and went to
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ficulty with the heart but nothing alarm-
. thought the difficulty with the right
g was my most serious trouble.
turning to Motoyama the boils continuing
carbuncle coming I went to Dr. Makino
where diagnosis I send with this.
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Presume Dr. Taylor will send you his
gnosis — I asked him to. He has seen
y little of me for the last 10 or 15 yrs.

until this June. & since then he has se
me but twice, only once with any speci
examination.
I was coughing all summer. But since the c
branch was most thoroughly cut I have co
scarcely any. & general conditions have
improved. Yours sincerely,

H. Frances Parmelee
Nishiyama Shikoku
Japan.

W. C. T. U.

Washington Jefferson 11-1909

James A. Crawley

of H. Frances Parmelee

of H. Frances Parmelee by Dr. Motaiso of Ken Hospital
Matsuyama Japan, October 1, 1909

REC'D NOV 12 1909

第五号

診断書

一 病名 僂麻質斯

喘息

右及診断候也

明治四十二年十月一日

愛媛県松山病院

松山病院長

牧野武喜

James St. Pancoast
Washington - Jefferson Coll. 11-909
JAN 25 1961

四谷新小町十五ノ二

名古屋市瑞穂区

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

October 1, 1909

J. No 104

NOV 12 1909

Diagnosis

H. Frances Parmelee

According to my medical examination her painful deceases are Asthma and Rheumatismus.

This proving is confirmed by Dr. Tsuji Makino at the medical-department in Matsuyama Hosp. Tyo Japan.

had a touch of asthma last March
the first time in my life and
ncely any thing of it since.
Diagnosis seems to me very
omplete. but I send it for
t it is – This bring translation
the proper diagnosis in Japanese here with enclosed
H. Frances Parmelee

松山病院外科外用券

番號

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生殖

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Co py

Matsuyama, Japan, Oct. 11, 1909.

D r. Barton:-

you According to recent request from the Board I am sending the diagnosis of my case from two doctors - Dr. Miller of Kobe and Dr. Mokino of this place,- as I am planning soon to go home, or t o stop for the winter in Hawaii with the Dr. J. T. Gulicks.

A year ago this fall I went to Kobe Sanitarium for the rheumatism in my right arm which was severe. While there Dr. Dunscombe examined me, said I had bronchitis and mitral stenosis and enlargement of the heart: said I could not expect to lead an active life more than two or three years more. About the same time an examination by Dr. Taylor said I had considerable enlargement of the heart, and that he might have the proof of mitral stenosis if I were to take a little violent exercise, also that I had atheroma of the arteries. About the same time I was examined by Dr. Znozig a German doctor in Kobe who said I had enlargement and mitral stenosis of the heart, urgently insisted that I must never take a long sea voyage and that I must consider myself a "cracked pot" but to keep at my work.

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In August I began having boils, (am still having them, 40 - 50 and a good rousing carbuncle is yet unhealed) and went to Dr. Miller in Kobe where I was. He also gave me thorough examination, found difficulty with the heart but nothing alarming, thought the diffi - culty with the right lung was my most serious trouble. Returning to Matsuyama the boils continuing and a carbuncle coming I went to Dr. Makino here whose diagnosis I send with this. He finds no trouble with heart or lungs. If I should go to a doctor in U.S.A. do you think he could make a pretty crazy quilt out of all this patch work?

I presume Dr. Taylor will send you his diagnosis. I asked him to. He has seen very little of me for the last 10 or 15 years until this June and since then he has seen me but twice, only once with any special examination.

I was coughing all summer, but since the carbuncle was most thoroughly cut I have coughed scarcely any, and general conditions have improved.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. Frances Parmelee

Care Dr. John D. Gulick
Honolulu Hawaii

106.

Rec'd DEC 31 1909

Nuuanu Valley.
December 14, '09

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Boston, Mass.

S.S. TENYO MARU

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of Nov. 17 met me here on my arrival on the 9th inst. and you will see by this that there is something left of Miss Parmelee. Though when I landed here I felt there was not much, but a few days of entire rest has already changed my feelings in that regard. So that I hope as Dr. Barton suggested I shall yet be able to give good account of myself. I think I am fleshier than ever yet before in my life. So I think I cannot be in a dying condition.

This seems like a most idyllic place in which to rest & recruit, a suitable "Paradise of the Pacific". Dr. & Mrs. Gulick are very good & kind to me, and I have considerable courage for the future.

This letter is being written more mentally eye to the treasurer perhaps than any

one else, but I believe I am right in thinking that <u>every</u> thing should go through the ~~Treasurer's~~ Secretary's hand. The fact is I shall soon be in need of money. I landed with less than ten dollars of any sort in my pocket, as Dr. Learned told me I could get money here, and a Mr. Hall here has agreed to give me what I need I believe through Dr. Sulick. I have not met the gentleman yet. I hardly know whether what I draw now here in Hawaii will go on travel & pension, Sanitarium-like expenses or on allowance. My object in being here is for my health as you know, and feel quite sure I will gain my point for as I have indicated, since my 50 or 60 boils & carbuncles in Japan my general condition has much improved I think. I don't know whether I have <u>let down</u> here all I shall or not, but I feel sure I have come to the right place.

Dr. Learned told me, I should report from here five dollars and fifty nine $5.59 on medical account that I expended after the yearly medical acct was sent in, so that he could not well give it to me on this year's account but said it would be all right if I sent it from here to you

I have just seen Miss Julia Gleick, indeed we were at the same prayermeeting this afternoon, she bade me say her regards and that she would soon be writing to you.

Please remember me to Mrs. Ball and congratulate her on the little one - and you may say that I have never been quite satisfied that you two people did not return to Japan, we wanted you there, there are forty people who would take your place in Boston, who would not go to Japan.

I will close this but think I may get increase the above medical acct, a little before I send it off.

Yours sincerely

H. Frances Parmelee

H. Frances Parmelee

Honolulu - Hawaii Dec. 14 - 1909.

copy for
Mr. [illegible]
(copied [illegible])

Private. C/o Dr. ~~Frances Partridge~~ John T. Wheeler 107

Rec'd JAN 17 1910

Honolulu Hawaii Ty.
December 31, 1909

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Asst. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston

Dear Mr. Bell.

I wish to announce the fact that without leave or license, I have put myself under the care of one I believe to be a very good doctor from all I can learn, Lee, an Osteopath, who he has studied regular medicine also. I have taken only a few treatments from him but I am much convinced that he is very superior as an Osteopath, judging from previous experience with Osteopaths - Dr. Schwarmann a German. - I am sorry to say though that he diagnoses my condition rather somberly - rather serious lung & heart trouble, with arterial sclerosis. - I don't know whether I want to say it aloud or not, but I will have to face the facts & the ostracism that it may bring, as well as the future possibilities - he says the lungs are already -

tubercular. — but he says he believes I can get well. He has evidently traveled in U.S.A. widely as he knows the best climates for different patients. He says I should have a thoroughly dry climate. He spoke of Elpaso Texas, of Phoenix Arizona as very good for me. But he thinks that even better than there for me would be Palm Springs California wh. he says is in the midst of a desert, quite away from the coast fogs. He says that Colorado (where I want to be) and Tucson Arizona which are very good for lung trouble are too high for me on account of my having a heart as well as lungs.

I am here now for this winter and it is much dryer here than in Japan, and I think I shall receive benefit here. Though had I known, it might have been better had I gone to even a dryer climate as well as warmer one. I wish now to stay here until the cold weather is gone in the States. Then to visit my relatives in Ohio & there abouts & then next Oct. or Nov. winter, go to Palm Springs

if I may be allowed to do so. By which time I hope I shall be well enough to go back to Japan if it seems best.

I should add that I consulted with my friends here before I put myself into the doctor's hands, even if I did not consult with Boston. I thought it not wise to lose any time. The doctor's charges are $25-0 for treatment. He thinks I should have the treatment for several months, to which I hope you all will consent.

I should say also how very kind Dr. & Mrs. Schick are to me, they charge me but $20.00 per month, though I know of another family where a missionary & their own sister is charged $25.00 per month. This $20.00 to me also includes many kindnesses & extras, like washing, though I have told Mrs. S. all that the doctor says about me.

It is dreadful to me to think that I may be a menace to others about me, and I wish to use all possible care for them, & get well myself. According to Dr. Learned's instruction I have drawn on Mrs. W. W. Hall here

in town. and as he wished me to draw as
might need here at one time, as more
convenient to him, I have drawn today $111
and had previously drawn $70.00. This
sum was all that he had in hand, though
fear it will not be all that I may
here if I stay until April, and con
to take the doctor's treatment, two or
times per. week, — as I wish, and to wh
I hope you all will assent.
When it comes nearer to another letter I
ask you to look up Palm Springs for me,
at least ~~get~~ give me permission to go
I wish to see my relatives, but am rea
puzzled to know what to do, as my sister
Mrs. M. E. Wilson of S. Cedar St., Oberlin
is really not in a condition of health
means to take me in, but naturally I
to make my head quarters with or near
and I have no near relatives who can take
long at home, ~~as~~ I fear I shall be on my
all the time I am at home, as I ~~found~~ so
before I left Japan, and therefore wished
in Japan as long as possible, — but it would
been better had I left a year ago & so avoi
that severe attack of bronchitis last March & April.
Thanks for your letter recd. H. Frances Parmelee

+ Rev. Alfred Reddy 108 S

Niigata. March. 6 1900

MAY 18 1900

Rev Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congl. House
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Barton:

Your letters of Jany 11 and 22. are in. for which accept my thanks. I have just written to the Central Ch. Bangor, through its Pastor, and if my letter is as interesting as it is long, I shall be satisfied. I shall be glad to do what I can toward deepening the interest of that Church in our work.

Enclosed I send some notes on a trip recently made through my end of this great field. Perhaps some things therein mentioned may be of interest to the Missy Herald.

Our snow is practically gone so far as Niigata city is concerned altho' there is plenty still 10 miles inland. As usual I had to encounter the very worst weather of the season, in my last trip, but thanks to a little extra care, both my companion and myself returned without having even caught a cold.

I wrote you last time concerning a Policeman's Bible class that had been

formed in connection with one of our preaching-places. The four or five men who have been in regular attendance are much impressed with the depth & spirituality of our Lord and his teaching, and one of them has practically decided to come out as a Xtian. I shall not urge his baptism for some time however, as a good founding in the truth is - in my opinion - an indispensable to young candidates in this country. A faint idea of the first 7 chapters of St John, may be sufficient to beget a desire for Baptism, but it is hardly sufficient as a basis for a strong manly stand.

Had the privilege of giving a talk on Moody to the church congregation on Feby 25th, and an address on one of the chapters of Bruce's apologetics, at our city workers' meeting on March 1st. This work, if well done, is well received - yes even when poorly done - and pays in every sense of the word.

We are all glad to see the increase in the Board's receipts and trust it may continue. It will inspire the forces at the front with new courage.

Yours sincerely

Hilton Pedley

SEP 3 1900

Niigata Aug. 7. 1900

OCT 8 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton and members of P.C.
Congl. House Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Brethren

Ere this letter reaches you, the letters from Drs. Forest and Green, will have informed you of the action of Mission Meeting in removing myself and family to Maebashi.

While there had been hints in the early part of the year, that my name was being mentioned in connection with the above station, nothing at all in the way of official communication had reached me, until I arrived in Kobe to find that I was under discussion. The details of the discussion & the great difficulty in the missions coming to a decision, have been made known to you ere this, so I pass them entirely by. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the pain of separation from a work that has been growing in interest ever since I set foot in Niigata almost eleven years ago. The matter most needing our consideration is that of a substitute for us in Niigata. And I trust that your Committee will not dwell for a moment on the question of whether there shall be a substitute or not, but simply consider who the substitute is to be and how soon will he be able to arrive in Niigata. I cannot believe it possible that your Com. will ever consent to leave this great and already fearfully undermanned field to be cared for by but one ordained missionary and two single ladies.

Wherever I go, the first question on learning of my near removal is "And who is to be your successor?" The fact is that the American Board has practically a free hand in this great province of nearly 2.000.000 people, and with the hold it has already obtained after years of up-hill work, it seems a calamity to reduce the working force permanently by one-third of its number.

Of course, in any case, no new family could step at once into the place of another that has spent ten or eleven years on the ground in acquiring the language, mingling with the people, and engaging in direct preaching. But such a new family would bring with it sympathy and a daily increasing experience that would be of immense help in lightening the additional burdens of the remaining members.

Twelve years ago, this station was equipped with three families, one single gentleman, and four single ladies, and this at a time when our Japanese friends were in the height of evangelistic fervor. A year later the station was reduced to two families and three single ladies, and the most experienced of the seven had been in the country but two years. Of those seven, but one family – 2 adults will remain when we leave; one of the single ladies only has had sufficient experience to make her free in the language, while the other has just completed her fourth year.

It seems to me then, brethren, that the above facts, joined to what will be found in the letters of others, em-

stitute a most urgent appeal for the location of a family in Niigata as soon as possible. Mr Trout has been appointed to Japan, and since Mr Lombard is going to Kyoto, with a view to permanent work in the Theol. School, why cannot Mr Trout come direct to this city? He will be but one of many whose eyes have been turned from Kyoto to other places, on landing in Yokohama. In five or six years time, Mr Newell will be entitled to a furlough (and by the way Miss Brown is entitled to one now), and even if a family could reach here this fall, they would scarcely be ready to assume responsibility for such a great work in Mr Newell's absence.

Trusting then that the Committee is heart and soul with the Mission in the endeavor to fill the gap here, and that the wisdom of God may ever be with you all in your deliberations,

Yours very sincerely

William Pedley

110.
NOV 17 1900
DEC 17 1900

Maebashi. Japan. Oct. 21. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Barton.

Two weeks and a half ago, myself and family reached Maebashi after a very comfortable journey of two days ~~and~~ from Niigata. The work of getting settled has prevented my doing much correspondence as yet, but henceforth the way seems clear for taking up a regular program of work.

Our welcome at the station was exceedingly cordial, quite a large number of the Christians turning out. We made our bows at a little tea-house close by, and then rode to our new home accompanied by Miss Griswold who did not seem displeased at our coming. Since then, we have been busy unpacking and setting up furniture, holding consultations, and occasionally preaching.

Through Dr Albrecht's letters & from your personal visit here, you will know enough of the work to obviate my writing details of places & institutions. It was quite a new experience to me however to come into a place, where a Girls' School, Orphan Asylum, Kindergarten, & Young Men's Club, were almost within speaking distance of my house — at least this may be said of the first two.

What I write specially about is the search

meeting of the Local association (Kyanto Bukwai) in the city of Yatsushiro – five miles away. This meeting lasted but one day, the opening on the 18th, but the following day was devoted to the annual meeting of all the churches of the province, so that we had two busy days of it in succession.

On the first day Mr Kozaki occupied the chair, and most of the time was given to business of which there were several items. The principal of these were. – 1. The question of inviting the "Kumiai" churches to hold their annual meeting in the province of Jōshū next year. This was carried and if the invitation is accepted it will mark a new departure in the history of the "Sōkwai" (annual meeting). 2. The question of establishing a branch agency of the Home Miss'y Society in this province. This caused much discussion in which a good deal of opposition to the Society's methods leaked out, and no decision for or against was reached. Mr Kozaki was asked to refer the discussion to the H.M.S.'s Committee.

3. The question of the Local Association's putting itself in closer connection with pastorless + run-down churches in Jōshū. A lively half-hour was spent over this, and resulted in empowering the Standing Com. of the Assoc. to receive any correspondence from said churches and do whatever it deemed best in the way of rendering assistance. A Com. was also appointed to visit two of the most important of these places, and arrange some plan of supplying them regularly.

In the evening, a public meeting was held

the Ch. which was packed. Mr Kozaki and I were the speakers, and we had a very respectful and attentive hearing for two hours. "The need of Religion" was practically the subject of both addresses.

On the 19th. Morning and afternoon sessions were given to informal conferences, and the interval was spent in giving welcome dinner, and welcome speeches to the newly arrived missionaries. In the morning very helpful suggestions were brought out and prayers offered concerning the way to lead men to God. In the afternoon, one of the evangelists introduced the subject of celebrating this closing year of the 19th Cent. by opening up new work in the neighboring province of Shinshu, where as yet there is no Congl. work. Another speaker thought that at least a Com. might be sent up to the prospective place to investigate work, and as to expense asked the meeting to contribute one-half and request the mission for the other half. Immediately one man jumped up & subscribed .50 sen, another yen 1.50, another 1 yen 50 sen, until within 10 minutes enough had been subscribed for the whole expense and a little to spare. To a man just arrived from Echigo where the mission has to practically shoulder every thing, such generosity was indeed a pleasant revelation. One of the evangelists and myself were then appointed a Com. to go and investigate.

Our welcome meeting was very cordial, the address being given by an evangelist who had been my co-worker in Echigo for two years. On the whole, the two days' meetings were very inspiring, and sent us back to our homes with thankful and hopeful hearts. Next week we look forward to another feast in the first Conference at Tokyo. Yours sincerely Helen Pedley.

111

JAN 15 1901
FEB 12 1901

Maebashi. Japan. Dec. 17. 1900.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter of Oct. 8th has been lying in my pigeon hole for some time, and while it does not demand an immediate or speedy reply, the sight of it has suggested an item of business about which I wish to consult you.

You asked me in ~~the spring~~ January, to get into correspondence with the Central Congl. Ch. of Bangor, Maine, as it had adopted me in place of Dr Gordon. I have written said church twice - a long letter at first, a shorter one later, and have yet to hear the first word in reply. I feel like the English soldiers trying to get in touch with the Boers who persist in hiding. If you could waken up the Church or Bro. Penman to notify me of their actual existence I should be greatly obliged. I shall write another letter very soon but if no answer comes to that, I shall call it three strikes and out. Am exceedingly sorry to trouble you in this matter, but would like much to know why no reply is forth-coming especially as in your letter of January 22nd you say "They turn to you as enthusiastically as they took up Dr Gordon".

Our pastor Mr Hori recently returned from a much-needed vacation, and is now at work again with the old-time enthusiasm. Congregations keep up well. In other parts of the field, the workers are hopeful to a man, and are planning for more thorough and at the same time, more extensive work. My family are all well, and Mrs Pedley joins with me in kind regards. Of course we all feel deeply the loss of Dr Gordon.

Yours very sincerely Hilah Pedley.

Maebashi Dec. 21/1900

112.

APR 15 1901
APR 25 1901

Herald

Maebashi. March 21 1901

Rev Jas L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

Your good letter enclosing Mr Burpee's, came in the other day and please accept my thanks. I have just replied to Mr Burpee with quite a long letter giving him some details of our work which I had omitted in a former letter to Rev. Penman. I am in hopes that my connection with the Central Church will become a real live one ere long, and to that end have already spent some time in collecting photographs, drawing maps, writing descriptions etc. Judging from Mr Burpee's letter, I should regard him as rather a scold or at least a "Jeremiah", so in my reply, I endeavored to help him into a more cheerful frame of mind. I saw a little of Church life, as well as that outside of the Church, while at home, and what little I saw convinced me that the days of dogmatizing + terrorizing of young people are over. I found in Plymouth Ch. New Haven, one or two young men, who became quite interested in missionary work, simply because they were approached in a spirit of sympathy.

|| This year has been a delightful one in the Province of Jōshū, and I count myself fortunate in being here to share the first time with the Japanese brethren. When I first came, Mr Hori, the pastor here, was ill, then shortly afterwards his father fell ill and died, so that the former was almost entirely confined to his home + home duties until the middle of January. In spite of these however,

interest in the Church Services continued to increase, especially during the week of prayer, and also in other parts of the field a similar interest was growing. So far as Maebashi Ch. is concerned, this interest culminated in the reception of 17 people into the Church, on the 3rd of this month. It was a red-letter day for us all. I had the privilege of preaching on that occasion, and there was present the largest congregation since Mr Hori's arrival two years ago — 102. Last Sun. 10 of here present and the Church seemed quite full. Mr Hori is now looking forward to the reception of 10 or 12 people at next communion, one of them being a District Judge, who applied for baptism just two days ago.

Just after the joyful occasion referred to above, Mr Miyagawa of Osaka, came up to Jōshū and spent a week in special services for the two churches at Annaka & Harai, the scene of Mr Nesima's labors many years ago. The majority of Christians in these places have for some time been in a torpid condition never attending church and apparently void of all interest in the spiritual. Hands to the prayerful preparation of the faithful few, and Mr Miyagawa's earnest, spiritual addresses and powerful counsels, many of the backsliders have come back again to fellowship, and all the church members have been greatly blessed. At the Union communion service in Annaka on the 10th inst. over 100 took part, and 12 were received into fellowship for the first time. There is great rejoicing in these two places at present, and all of us feel warmly indebted to Mr Miyagawa for his unwearying labors.

Last Sunday, I went over to Tomioka, and found eight per
awaiting baptism. It was a glad day for the church to wel
these eight into their communion for the first time, and
delight was revealed in all faces. Last November when
visited this Ch., about 30 people were present: now 60 -
the usual audience.

Perhaps I have written you also in regard to the w
the north end of the Province. Mr Joshida has been plodding
for two years now, and the results are rapidly coming into
Nearly dead spiritually, when he went there, the Christians here
a whole, been quickened into new life, are enthusiastic in the
attendance upon the regular services, and now, at Kumata, a
putting up a new church-building to be opened some time ne
Thus on all sides, the atmosphere is charged with hope, an
thankfulness to God for His goodness in thus moving on the h
of men. In fact it seems as if - almost independent of
workers - a great spiritual wave has come over the whole f

To-day Mr Hori and I went out a few miles, and a
an educational meeting attended by about 400 people
were cordially received and enjoyed the best of attention th

On the 23rd inst, the Girls' School will hold its graduating exercises, to be followed by those of the Kindergarten on the 25th. Thanks to Miss Shed, a personal contribution from a member of the Woman's Board, and some Japanese friends of the Kindergarten the opening of a new play-room and Conservatory, will take place at the same time as the graduating exercises.

I forgot to mention that, after sending my letter to you in regard to the Maine Ch. Rev. Mr Penman wrote me a very cordial letter, which I answered very soon afterwards.

I trust that ere long you will find me or two families for Japan. Every time I think of the isolation of the Kawada, and of that new house standing without a tenant, the desire to see some one go to Niigata is hard to control. Can't Mr Frank be sent there?

Yours very cordially

Hilton Pedley

113.
JUL 11 1902
NOV 25 1902

Maebashi June 16. 1902

Rev J. L Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

Kindly excuse my long delay in writing. It has been caused by no lack of desire to write but simply by procrastination — that "thief of time".

I have read with interest your notes upon the India Deputation work and congratulate you on your safe return to work in the Congl. House once more. Mission work will have lost nothing in interest to you by reason of your trip.

In Maebashi city — in the whole Province of Jōshū, Christian work has not been idle during the past year. The Tomioka Church has announced its decision to become self-supporting from next January, and since last January, my aid to the Church has been decreased by yen five per month. Fujioka has sprung into new life since Mr Okamoto took charge last fall. He is an enthusiast of exceptional ability, is greatly loved by his people, and he has brought quite a number of ~~new people~~ converts into the Church fellowship. Haraichi is rejoicing in a new pastor who arrived in February and is signifying its appreciation of his services by paying him a salary

Rev. Hilton Pedley
Maebashi, June 16, 1902
Rec'd July 11

double that of his predecessor. Numata has entered its new church building and thinks it better than Solomon's Temple. Maebashi keeps up its good congregations, and every communion has seen new members received. A worker has lately been secured for Sano, and in the other fields hope is the predominant note.

The general elections are on in August and the Christian people are stirred up over the question of a more righteous legislature. Kataoka's retirement and that of Dr Saito of our own Joshi mean a great loss to the little handful that is trying to stand for purity in social & political relations. A good Methodist layman from Tokyo is spending all his time at present in visiting the citizens of the various towns & cities in Joshi, and urging them to elect men like Yuwasa and Yokoi. The fight is an up-hill one, but it may end better than we think.

Last month we had a Union meeting of workers in Kusatsu - a hot spring resort - fifteen miles north of Maebashi. All the denominations in the province were invited to send their men, but unfortunately, outside of the "Kumiai" Presbyterian churches, only one worker - an Episcopalian - was in regular service, and he had to be absent in Tokyo. Men & women, however, we made up a party of nearly twenty. We spent two nights & a day in Kusatsu and during

that time carried out unanimously the following programme: - An opening devotional meeting; an address on "Church Life in America" by a returned Japanese; a discussion on the "Ideal Church"; a Divine Prayer-meeting; "Congregationally"; an address on "Christian Giving"; a resolution to the Christian Church; the discussion was unanimous & there a Union meeting was held. [illegible]

A Winter Trip in Echigo

Mar. 3-1900 H. Pedley

Several days have been needed to get ready, for the weather is cold, ten days of travelling and speaking are ahead of us, and we are to be exceedingly busy.

The day for starting begins by our carriage failing to appear, so we walk 1½ miles to the boat-landing to find that the boat has decided to rest for 10 days — just the period of our contemplated absence. Then having gathered together our fellow-traveler and his goods, we walk another half mile across the longest wooden bridge in Japan, in the face of a lively snow-storm, to take hand-sled at the other side. The sled belies its looks, for, with its dinky roof, sliding paper doors, and nicely-lacquered uprights, it suggests warmth and coziness. When you get in however, the illusion vanishes, for it is 2 feet too short, a few inches too low, and in motion is almost identical with a tipping boat on a choppy sea. We get in and then for 10 miles pass through all the agonies of arriving and arrived sea-sickness.

After leaving that vehicle we metaphorically shake its dust off our feet, more than glad to put on the straw sandals, and walk the 8 miles that lie between us and dinner. That meal over, we start out again our guide leading us over a narrow snow-path, to an old farmhouse 3 miles away, where we are to put up for the night. To form an idea of the room in which we were entertained, imagine a room 20 ft square, covered with coarse matting, walls of stained brown wood, except where sliding paper doors are needed, no ceiling, the rafters polished like ebony by the smoke of many generations, and in the middle of the floor, a sunken fire-place, 3 feet square, ~~half-filled with ashes~~, on which is

a blazing fire of coals, whose duty it is to boil the kettle that hangs suspended from the roof by a long bamboo upright. "After a supper of steaming rice, hot soup and delicious wild-fowl, we go to the school-house near by and with 9 other speakers address an audience of 50 men and boys who give us fine attention. These are the constituents of a Young Men's Association that has been in existence for 13 years - an association in which speech-making, debating, and the study of English have been training young men for the future. After the meeting we come back to the house, gather about the fire-place, and till after midnight talk of things miscellaneous, while our cheeks and knees roast with the heat, and our backs shiver with the cold. Three such evenings as these are passed in as many different places, and the net results so far as we are concerned, seem to be, that we have renewed our acquaintance with former pupils who are at the head of these associations, joy that we have been able to give them a lift, and thankfulness for the new insight into Japanese country life.

"Then comes a week of exclusively religious work, involving a great deal of house to house visiting, late hours at the hotel in entertaining callers, an address every night, and daily walks of from 3 to 10 miles.

"During this week of religious work there occur some things worthy of special note: —

"1. A visit to the chief of Police in a small country town. He became a Xtian several years ago, when Chief in a neighboring town, and in consequence had to resign his position. Then for 3 or 4 years he lived in this city, doing work in the Department of Public Works, and meantime attending regularly the Church services

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and engaging earnestly in religious work. But the attractions of Police service were too strong to be resisted, and he again put on the uniform, unfortunately laying aside his Xtian armor for that purpose. Since then he has practically never attended church, nor made any effort to mingle with other Xtian people. I have always made it a point to call upon him, when in his town, but not till some 3 months ago did I get a good chance to talk with him about his religious life. The chance I speak of, was his presenting me with a fine sword. Immediately on returning home I took that sword for a text and wrote him a letter. In it I thanked him for the gift, referred to the pride which every Japanese takes in his sword, and closed by quoting Paul's exhortation to the Ephesians to wear not only a sword but several other pieces of armor besides. He saw the point and on my last visit confessed outright why he had been hiding his light so long. The fact of the matter is he had received an intimation from head-quarters, that any public expression of his faith would be very inconvenient to his superiors, and requesting that he keep as quiet as possible. The above is a specimen of what one meets almost everywhere in Japanese officialdom. In spite of a constitution that allows complete liberty of religious belief and practice, the large majority of Xtian school-teachers and officials are held in a bondage that is both galling and despicable.

"2. The opening of a blind man's eyes. At the close of a service attended by about 25 non Xtian people, I began a conversation with a middle-aged man, who as I talked seemed very much disturbed, the perspiration standing in great drops on his forehead. Afterwards I learned that until lately this man had been in the habit of telling his neighbors that the powers of heaven would visit their

wrath on all who became Kiane, by tearing out their eyes. The poor fellow had listened with evident surprise to the speeches of the evening and had to sweat with shame at the thought of what a fool he had been.

3. An interview with the head man of a [illegible], evidently interested in the meeting of the previous evening, had visited us at our hotel the next morning, and spent over an hour in discussing the nature of God. He declared that he believed in God and prayed to such a being, but when I asked him the straight question "What is your idea of God?" the answer was "He is Zero". Seeing that I was puzzled to know why he should pray to Zero, he proceeded to enlighten me. God is Perfect man. Now in the ordinary man there is both good and evil. These two stand and fall together. As long as there is evil, there is also good, and when evil vanishes, good vanishes also and Zero remains. God being perfect there is in him no evil, therefore no good, therefore He is Zero. Such was the working of his mind, and his way of thinking is that of many in this land. I suspect that his praying is rather lifeless!!

"With experiences like the above, even a mid-winter trip in Echigo is not all unpleasantness."

Hilton Pedley.

Niigata, Japan.
March 3. 1900.

Maebashi, Japan. March 5. 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton

14 Beacon St. Boston. U.S.A.

Dear Dr Barton

Enclosed, I send the data asked for in your letter of Jany 6th & hope they will prove a stimulus to some waiting contributor.

Two items of interest are worthy of a place in the columns of the "Herald". The first relates to the independence of the Tomioka Church. A year ago, at the ordination of Mr Okabe, the pastor, it was decided by the church to become independent from the beginning of 1903, and according to agreement, mission aid (¥48 a year) ceased from December last. In order to give the church a little start, Mr Miyagawa was invited up for a week of special services, in January, and with the help of local talent, these services were carried on with great success. The church was well-filled every night, and once or twice was packed. Some twenty inquirers resulted, and the interest still keeps up. It is a grand sight to see this old church — once independent, but later declining to an alarming extent — again resume its former aggressive position, and Mr Okabe is to be congratulated on the result of

his five years work.

The second item relates to the organization of the Christian band in Numata into a dependent church. Five years ago there was no building, very few Christians, and almost no hope. Now there is a neat little building - nearly all paid for by the Christians there, the band is constantly increasing, contributions have more than doubled and hope abounds everywhere. Last week - Feb. 24th, the formal organization took place under the direction of Rev. Kozaki of Tokyo, six adults, and one infant, received baptism ~~at~~ on the same day, and at night, the church was crowded to hear four addresses from visiting brethren. It goes without saying that Mr Yoshida is greatly encouraged in his work.

Would it be possible for you to interest an individual giver in our Girls' School here to the extent of $100? The mission has no official connection with the school, but the buildings are on our compound & our ladies teach there. Mr Hori the church pastor & acting principal of the school, has heroically raised $600 (Gold) for a new class-room, but even with that the girls are crowded. What is needed in the first place is a new ~~plot~~ piece of land, which will cost at least $300, and if some friend or friends in America would fix a contribution toward this, it would be a great help to our friends of the school. The tuition has been running 14 or 15 yen a month & is sufficient for good work in the whole province.

Rec'd APR 8 1903 116.

Maebashi March 15 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton

Ans'd APR 29 1903

14 Beacon St.

Boston. Mass.

P.C.

Dear Dr Barton.

I write to ask permission of the P.C. to send our boy, Hilton, home to America this summer. We had hoped to keep him with us another year, but he is growing so fast, and has become so large, that we feel we cannot too soon get him into contact with home boys of his own age. He is already 5 ft. 3 in. in height, and will be 13 next month. For the last two and a half years he has been without companions for 10 months of the year, so that, although he has made fair progress in his studies, he is a babe in regard to the experiences of boy life at home, and therefore we hope the Committee can see their way clear to grant our request. Mr Lombard goes home about July 1st, and we have some thots of asking him to take the boy with him.

In case permission is granted, I should be glad of any suggestions from you as to schools where such a boy could have a good opportunity to study, and at the same time have a little manual work to do. We are communicating with friends in

Canada, and may find a good place for him there.

Since writing you a few days ago, I have been out to two or three places for work, and in one place – Haraichi – independent, I administered baptism to six young people. The pastor of this church, will be ordained next Thursday 19th inst, at the spring meeting of the Eastern Association. This will make 4 ordained men out of the seven now at work here.

Dr Hall is to be in Tōkyō next week and I am making an effort to get all our men down to hear him. Dr Pentecost arrives in Japan April 15th, and I am planning to have him in Maebashi about the end of May. We hope for good results from his visit.

Mrs Pedley joins me in sending kind regards.

Yours very sincerely

H. Pedley.

McCleary Mar. 15, 1903

REC'D JUN 22 1903

Rev. Hilton Pedley

117.

Macbashi. May 26. 1903

Dear Dr Barton

Enclosed I send the annual Report of Macbashi Station. Your letter permitting Hilton to return home has just come in, and for your kind offers of service, accept my thanks. I plan to send the boy to my eldest brother for one year at least, as he will thus have a chance to get initiated into ~~real~~ family life at home.

We are all well & Mrs Pedley joins me in kind regards. Yours hastily

Hilton Pedley.

Macbashi, May. 1903

118.

Rec'd JUL 18 1903

Maebashi. Japan. June 26. 1903

Ans'd AUG 7 1903

Dear Dr Barton

You will want to know something of Dr Pentecost's work in Maebashi. Hence this letter.

e 22.23 — He spent two nights and the intervening day with us, holding in all three meetings. The first meeting was for the general public and our little church was packed full with an audience of about 250. The Dr's subject was "Not ashamed of the Gospel" and the address was packed full of good things put in such a way that all could easily understand. Some directly, but the majority through the interpreter - Mr Segawa.

The second meeting was in the afternoon of the following day, held at a large tea-house and for Xtians and inquirers only. In spite of the fact that people are exceedingly busy with the silk gathering, some 60 Xtians came in from the country, and in all over 250 people were present, listening with delight to the Dr's address upon the importance of Bible study. A pleasing feature of this gathering was the presence of Xtians of all denominations, and ~~all the~~ nine out of the twelve

Japanese workers, the other three being unable to come - two because of pressure of business, and the other - an Episcopal - on principle.

In the evening of the same day another general meeting was held at the church which was again packed, and the Dr was at his best in setting forth the "Gift of God". A large number of young students were present at all three ~~of~~ ~~the~~ addresses, and had not the Normal School students been prevented by their rules from attending the evening meetings, the church building would have overflowed in large measure.

At the close of the last public meeting, the workers all repaired to an upstairs room, where Dr Pentecost gave us forty minutes of his impressions of Japan's religious condition and needs.

So far as I can learn everybody was rejoiced and benefitted by the visit, and those of us who had the arrangements in hand feel that a great impetus has been given to our work here.

Mrs Pedley & the new baby are flourishing. My boy went to America by the "Empress of China" & is now on the C.P.R. train I suppose. He will be with his uncle Rev. Chas. Pedley in Barrie, Ont.

Yours very sincerely

A. Pedley

119.

Rec'd FEB 20 1904

Ans'd MAR 10 1904

Maebashi. Jany 21. 1904

Dear Dr Barton.

Your letter came in a few days ago, and stirred me up to write a fairly long letter to Dr Penman. He had written me also, so had Mr Burpee, thus making an unusually large budget. My letters to above gentlemen will go by same mail as this.

¶ We are sorry that no increased appropriations could be made for this year, but we shall have to cut our clothes accordingly. Money is not the only difficulty. I have been trying for some time to get a worker for one of the Northern fields, but he is not to be had. Fortunately an unusually large number of students have entered the Theol. School this year, so if we can hold on till they graduate, prospects ought to brighten. The three stations in my charge (Sano, Fujioka, & Numata & Sukawa) which have workers, are doing well. Sukawa tore down and rebuilt its church last fall, and now rejoices in a neat little place of worship. Sano - a hard place - is picking up under the leadership of Mr Matsuo & his energetic wife. A new organ has been purchased, much to the delight of the aforesaid wife, and the little Xtian community. Fujioka, under Mr Okamoto is a centre of activity for young men especially. Twelve persons were baptized not long ago, & three more will join the church next Sunday. Also, a special effort is being made to increase church contributions, with what effect remains yet to be seen.

¶ Three Bible-classes, two classes in "Pilgrims Progress", and some English teaching at the young

men's club. Keep me pretty busy while in the city, and the calls to go out are numerous. Next week, the Takasaki church is to have a series of special meetings, at which Mr Ebina will be chief speaker, and the rest of us assist. We expect good audiences, but regret that there is no permanent pastor to harvest the fruits of any sowing that may be done. For a year and a half, the church has been under the care of the Tomioka pastor, who does his best but cannot attend properly to both places. A debt on the church land is inclining the people to hesitate about calling a pastor.

As to general news, of course the coming war is on every lip. Japan is ready for it if it must be, but is acting admirably. Another week might to end the suspense. Meanwhile, the lists of steamers (Japanese) to foreign ports have become blank, the army officers are prepared to start at a moment's notice, arrangements for transport of troops by rail are all made, likewise those for laying down torpedoes in the principal harbors. May the Great Bear get such a hiding as her duplicity well deserves.

"I heard a nice thing about Rev Ebina the other day. He was invited last fall by the Christian students of the Higher Normal School to give a series of ten lectures upon ~~[illegible]~~ Religion & Education, and after the use of the Chemistry lecture room was obtained, he began with an audience of 50. Since then the attendance has increased until now the lecture-room is filled to the full & still they come. Who would have thought it ten years ago?"

~~My family are all well & join me in sending regards.~~

Yours very sincerely H. Pedley

620. Rec'd MAY 9 1904

Ans'd OCT 7 1904

Maebashi Japan. April 12. 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr Barton

Your letter of March 21st is at hand. In it you ask about Rev. Ebina and his work. To one who knows the man your questions come in the way of a surprise almost. As to his lectures being Christian, they are most pronouncedly so - in so far as I have heard him. And as to his experience, there is no doubt in my mind of his being an intensely religious man, and of his religion centering about the person of Christ. His vagaries - so called are along metaphysical lines I should judge. Practically he holds up it as the sole reliable authority & guide in matters of religion. The 250 or 300 young men who come to hear him every Sunday in the Hongo church, are certainly breathing in a strong religious & christian atmosphere, and will go out from their student life, strengthened greatly by his talks. If people would simply let Ebina alone to work in his own way, the matter of orthodoxy would settle itself. He is one of those natures who kindle at opposition, and occasionally break out in unwise words. but at heart, I repeat, he is fundamentally religious, and as his religious atmosphere from his youth has been Christian, I have no doubt that all his desire and work is for Christ.

The Annual Meeting is just over, the results of which will have been forwarded to you ere this. It was easy to locate Dr Sulick. in Kyoto Theol. School, but very hard to pull the Newells out of Niigata, where for over 16 years they have been holding

the foot. The Curtises feel appalled at the prospect of engineering the work of that big Echigo field, especially now that the workers are so few. Niigata has been drained completely. Miss Brown's announcement of her approaching marriage came like a thunder-clap to some but not all of us. I have known her fiancé for 10 or 12 years, and he is a fine man, gifted as a speaker and thinker and initial of a very even & amiable disposition. I think he will do what he can to make his wife happy.

The Perry memorial fund is creating great enthusiasm. I hear about it wherever I go. Surely the american people will respond nobly to the appeal soon to go out, we trust, from the different missionary Boards.

The Girls' School here is fuller than ever — 117 on the roll at present, and 44 in the entering class. Miss Hoyt has just gone from us to take up her work in Kobe Girls' School. We miss her much both as teacher and friend. She seems to be all gold. We ought to have another lady here at once, one who would love the school next to her language work, and thus avail herself of the special opportunity for reaching many homes through the pupils. Miss Grimwold has charge of the outside evangel. work and thus has her time largely taken up. Mrs Pedley takes her turns in teaching in the school.

My two girls — almost four & six respectively are enjoying the kindergarten immensely. Their father envies them their glib use of Japanese

A few weeks ago, a telegram from Mr Matsuo — our evangelist in Sano, announced his call to the front. In fifteen hours time he had started for Nagoya, his military head-

quarters, left there on March 27th, and is now in Hiroshima awaiting final orders. He announces his intention of doing as much unofficial chaplain work as he can, and in his position as Commissariat official, he will have many opportunities for doing Christian work. He is a fine-spirited fellow, one we do not care to lose from our work at this time.

War movements go on quietly. From this end the great rush seems to be over, and even on the main line from Tokyo to Kobe, trains are running much better than some time ago. Occasionally however, a sudden change of time-table, and consequent reduction in the number of passenger trains, reminds us that a great struggle is on. The Japanese central army is now at the Yalu river, and to-day's "Jiji" predicts, in an editorial, a battle in the very near future. Of course the result of such a battle will be awaited with anxiety here, for the army is as yet untried, and the Cossacks loom up large on the imagination. Little by little, the correspondents are moving to the front, and now we are looking for permission to Japanese missionary workers to go very soon. Mr Clark has been appointed by our mission & will go as soon as the authorities give the word.

We are all well & Mrs Pedley unites with me in sending best regards.

Yours in Christ,

H. Pedley.

my boy came out 3rd among 27 at his Xmas exams. He is having a good time in school & in his uncle's home.

H

Rec'd JUL 16 1906
Ans'd JUL 16 1906

621.

Maebashi. June 13/906

Rev. J. L. Barton.
14 Beacon St.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

It is a long time since you have heard from Maebashi, and an equally long time since Maebashi has heard direct from Boston. In the meantime some movements have been in progress, and some changes made that ought to be brought to your notice.

|| More than a year ago, the little flock at Naka no jō, ~~and~~ a town in the mountain region at the north of the Province, held a church meeting and decided to build. An estimate of $350 for land, ~~and~~ church and parsonage was made, about half the amount was subscribed on the spot, and plans were ~~made~~ laid for raising the remainder. At once the contract was let, ~~and~~ work was begun, and after several ups and downs due to a carpenter whose sense of responsibility was ~~dim~~, [the completed structure was dedicated in November last, and now a nice congregation meets there Sunday after Sunday, re-

Maebashi, Apr. 12, '04

joicing in a home of their own which is almost clear of debt.

Of course the forward movement on the part of the Kumiai churches last fall must have brought great joy to yourself and the Prudential Committee. "The effect of that movement was felt with especial force in the Province of Tōshū. The accompanying map will show clearly the three centres of work which up to last year were aided by the Maebashi Station. They are (1) that represented by the churches of Nakanojō and Shittaka - five miles apart; (2) that of Sukawa and Numata - ten miles apart; and (3) that of Fujioka and Onishi - seven miles distant from each other. Up to the end of the year, the station was paying annually to the first of these $84, to the second $87, and to the third $114, making a total of $285. From January 1st of this year these three centres were turned over to the Home Missionary Society, and thus at one stroke and with the utmost good feeling all round, the Board is relieved from paying out a considerable sum of money, and the station is left with one

solitary station - Sano - ~~and it~~ outside the Province. In spite of the bereavement we are rejoicing at the change, for without doubt it has been a stimulus to the churches concerned. Numata gives another dollar per month to its pastor, Shukawa follows suit by trebling its contribution, Nakanojō gives twice as much as before, and good reports are in from Fujioka.

Now, the question is:— What about the future? At our Mission meeting in May, I preferred a modest request for $210 with which to open up one new centre. Not only had the request to be shelved, but the exceedingly small amount asked for the work in hand ~~was cut~~ suffered a considerable cut! Is this to be the action of next year's meeting also? I have talked the matter over with our Maebashi pastor, and we are agreed that now, if ever, is the time to push out into new fields. The red marks on the map will show you several fine towns in which little or no work is being done, and which would naturally come under our leadership if a little money were available. Our nine workers are in hearty cooperation with the members of the

station, all are eager ~~for~~ to help in a forward movement; and they are urging us to enlarge our borders. If, for the next five years, we could ~~could~~ take up one new place each year, we could with a little extra money for touring, enlist the present force in such a way as would, without doubt, bring in comparatively quick results. The war has sobered the people, there is an increasing interest in things religious among educational men, this and neighboring Provinces are peculiarly open to christian influence, and it will be a sad mistake to let the present opportunity pass unused."

"The church in Maebashi deserves a chapter all to itself. It has had its transfiguration during the past six months. ~~Perhaps I wrote you~~ that Pastor ~~Hori~~ spent five months from June of last year, in Manchuria, working for the soldiers. When he left for that place, the relations between himself and the church had become rather strained. In regard to several matters there had been friction and, moreover, a call to go to the independent church in Honolulu had opened up a vision of a half-way resting-place en

route to the U.S. and thus to some extent unsettled ~~Mr Hori's~~ mind. On his return from Manchuria, he was still undecided in regard to ~~now~~ Hawaii, while the church was uncertain whether ~~whether~~ it would try to retain him or not. Thus, for some time, he was, as it were, in purgatory, and, consequently, utterly incapable of whole hearted christian work. Then a vision came to him, as he was riding home in a jinrikisha from one of the outstations where he had been lecturing on Manchuria. As to Paul, so to him came a question, but of a different kind. The question was "What is it, after all, that inclines you to Hawaii? Is it the desire to preach the gospel to your brethren there, or is it the pleasing prospect of a few years abroad?" Like Paul, he faced the question manfully, and answered it to his own shame and confusion. After a few days of bitterness ~~he~~ came before his people and ~~and~~ made full confession of his worldly ambition and a statement of his complete renunciation of the same. The effect upon them was that of a refreshing rain after long drought. A complete revulsion of feeling came over the whole church

Every man and woman in it went through a season of self-examination and repentance; two men - ex-evangelists - who had scarcely set foot in the church for ten years, came begging for forgiveness; secret sins were confessed; in fact, a new river of life, fresh from the Throne itself seemed to come flowing in.

Since then we have had indeed a happy household whose hearts and purses have been re-consecrated to the Lord. "In December of last year, the church paid the pastor $15 per month, while from the Station he received $5 more for his services in the field at large. In January the Station was notified that no further help from it would be needed, church subscriptions began to increase, and now the pastor is receiving $22.50 per month from his people, or $2.50 more than he received formerly from church and Station combined.

"But the story is not yet told. Just two months ago at a general church meeting, the question of a new house of worship was discussed. The present building is an eye-sore, old, dirty, ill-shaped, and too small. ~~for the demands made upon it.~~ Therefore under the spur

of the revival spirit it was decided to erect a church and parsonage at a cost of $2500 — a tremendous sum for a people whose annual budget is not quite $350. Already $700 has been subscribed, and of the whole amount, about one half is in sight. As to the other half the ways and means are not clear, but the people are full of hope. Their spirit is excellent. They have come to that point where the are willing to say "We shall do our best. If it is God's will we shall succeed; if not, we must, and ought to fail?

The only request made to the station has been for individual subscriptions, and to this we have gladly responded so far as our straitened funds will allow. What we can give, however, is but a small sum, a drop in the bucket as it were, a much less amount than the circumstances would impel us to give.

The situation is unique. Machashi church is the ~~centre~~ natural religious centre of the Province. The city is the capital, containing the Government buildings, Governor's residence, both Normal Schools (men + women), the largest middle school, private Christian Girls' school,

Christian Kindergarten, and Christian Orphan Asylum. Very close to our church here, are four self-supporting, and four supported churches, and these nine organizations are bearing their full share of the great Kumi-ai movement for independent work. To have a suitable house of worship in Maebashi, would mean much ~~for~~ not only for the city itself, but for the work of the other eight centres, while it would add greatly to the enthusiasm and efficiency of the church members.

Just as the American Board, in withdrawing from certain places in favor of the Kumiai churches, saw fit to make the latter a parting grant as a token of confidence and good will, so I wish that half-a-dozen Christian men at home, who are heart, soul, and pocket in missionary work, would see fit to show their appreciation of the brave showing this Province ~~is making~~ has made, by sending a few hundred dollars towards this new enterprise at the very centre. Such a gift would come as a pleasant surprise to our brethren here and would add much to the present good feeling shown toward the

American Board and its friends.

Would you, under the circumstances be willing to mention this matter to individuals of your acquaintance in the hope of enlisting their practical sympathy? Of course, I am making no public appeal for funds, and on the other hand I am not sufficiently acquainted with any American constituency to make a personal appeal. While the Central Church at Bangor is contributing toward my support, I have never yet visited the place or the people, so do not ~~feel justified~~ know any individuals who might like to assist. Because of this, I have ventured to bring the matter to your notice, and feel assured that whether or not you judge it best to move personally in the matter, we shall have your warm interest and sympathy. If I could close up this stage of the the work here by presenting the Building Committee of the Maebashi church with a check representing the good will of the home people, the joy of both station and the local brethren would be well nigh full.

And now there are two more matters for your consideration. First that of a fur-

lough for myself and family. A request for the same, preferred by the Mission is now on its way to the Prudential Committee, but it requires a word of explanation. By next spring we shall have been eight and one-half consecutive years on the field, one year less than the Board naturally expects us to stay. Personally, neither Mrs Pedley nor myself are in especial need of rest. It is simply the question of our children that has moved us in the matter. Our boy, Hilton, went home three years ago at the age of thirteen and by next year will probably be ready to enter college. This added to the fact of his four years absence from his parents, together with letters from my brother who feels strongly that the boy very much needs ~~him~~ us at this time of transition has inclined us strongly toward going home. Then our two older girls are at the age when a year of schooling would give them a right start, while a furlough from next year ~~would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ would give them a proportionately longer period with their parents after our return to Japan.

Second, is the request for a single lady

for Machashi, with a view to her assuming responsibility for the English teaching in the Girls' School. This School has increased in five years from forty to about one hundred and forty, and is thus looming much larger in the public eye. The Governor has attended the last two graduating exercises and expressed his sympathy with the work. The Middle School Principal also has spoken in high terms of the school's efficiency. So far Mrs Bedley has undertaken to do what teaching is necessary - about six hours a week - and will probably be able to continue until next Spring. On her return to this country, however, our children will take most of her time, and Miss Griswold will have her hands full with Evangelistic work. Thus we will be in a tight place unless we can have an additional lady. She need not be a specially qualified teacher, coming with a view to teaching only, as not for some time probably will the number of hours be materially increased. The present number would allow a good deal of time for language study and preparation for direct evangelistic work later on. The present ~~necessity~~ need is that of a regularly qualified missionary

to keep up the English in the school and otherwise take advantage of the many opportunities for entering into the homes and hearts of the people who send there daughters here to be educated.

Just a word and I will bring this long letter to a close. During the latter half of March and the whole of April, I had the pleasure of visiting the Hyuga and Shikoku fields. The vastness of the former, and the scarcity of workers impressed me very strongly, as well as the universal stage-coach methods of transportation, while in Shikoku the excellence of the Mission plant, the high standing and efficient work of the Imabari church, and the ~~wide-spread~~ ~~utility~~ ever-present steamboat as a means of travel, were some of the things that attracted my especial attention. Our Outlook Committee is certainly a fine means of bringing the members of the Mission into closer sympathy with each other's needs and efforts.

Trusting to receive a reply from you at your earliest convenience

Yours sincerely

H. Pedley

Note. Perhaps it would be wise not to make public Mr Otori's name.

Maebashi - Japan - June 13 1906

Rec'd SEP 24 1906
122.

Karuizawa. Aug. 26. 1906.

Rev J. L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd OCT 5 1906

14 Beacon St

Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Barton.

Your prompt reply of July 16th is at hand and for the same please accept my hearty thanks. We had just heard from Dr Learned that permission for furlough had been granted so were at rest re that matter. We are especially thankful for your kind interest in Maebashi station and its work. You will be glad to know that the forward movement there is still in progress.

Last month, beginning on the 26th and continuing till the 29th, we conducted a small summer school in the Maebashi Church building. Drs Guy & Oltmans, of the Friend & Presb. missions respectively, kindly helped us out with addresses upon "The struggle for existence", & "Character", and on the Japanese side we had a fine lecture on Ibsen's "Brand", an interesting talk on "~~The~~ religious Teaching to be obtained from a study of Water", and, in addition, lectures by Yamamuro of the Salvation Army, and Matsumura, one

of Japan's well-known Xtian writers. Admission was by ticket — 30 sen for the whole course, and 10 sen for each session. The rain poured down continuously day and night, but to our surprise, we had an average audience of 120, and at the last two sessions 150 each. Everybody was delighted with the course and all are eager for something similar next year. Inquirers are springing up continuously, so that Mr Hori and the young theological student with him are as busy as can be. One pleasant feature connected with the school has been the interest shown by educational men. Just after the meetings had finished, a large number of school-teachers came to town for their educational summer school, and many of them expressed great disappointment at being too late for the religious meetings. A frequent remark was that they are hungering for talks upon spiritual themes. Next summer the convenience of these men will be considered when arrangements are being completed".

Our summer in Karuizawa has been exceedingly pleasant and helpful. Some 800 foreigners are here, and the social life is a rare treat to most of us. A new audi-

torium, seating over 400 has been built and paid for, and on Sunday mornings and at ~~evening~~ vesper services the place has been full. At the Episcopalian Church another 150 also assemble for worship. Our Tennis Club has 150 members and 4 courts are going morning & afternoon. For two weeks a tournament was on, and as afternoon tea was served during that time, the pavilion became a great social centre. Every Tuesday evening we have had a free concert & entertainment, and nothing has been so popular. We have some fine elocutionary & musical talent among the 800, and it has been unsparingly devoted to the entertainment of a crowded audience. Besides the above there have been at least two lectures a week on all kinds of subjects. Committee meetings, mission meetings, Student Volunteer gatherings etc etc, almost ad nauseam. My part so far has been an address to the Student volunteers, and interpreting two lectures by Mr Matsumura on Count Katsu the leading spirit in the Revolution of 1868. Excursions, picnics, etc fill up what remains of the time. A Mr Ellis, sent out by the Associated Press to make an all around the world tour

of missions, has been with us this month, and has given me or two very helpful talks on things American. I have secured him for a talk at Maebashi on Sept. 11."

And now to a matter of business. In regard to our going home, we should like the privilege of drawing at this end the full amount of travel allowed us to Boston. We are not thinking of a European trip, but would like considerable freedom in regard to the route we may take, so if this privilege can be granted, we would like to trouble you to let us know what you would consider a fair amount, including fare, sleeper, & meals. 265 [illegible] Mr. 1/2 children under 12 yrs

Again, we would like to speak tentatively for the use of the cottage connected with the Auburndale home from Sept. 1907 till June 1908. We are busy calculating how we can live so near to the hub with $300 less salary and an additional burden of $250 for rent. So far the calculation does not come out as we would like, but perhaps the way will open up.

Mrs Pedley & the three children are in the best of health and join in ~~regards~~ sending kind regards

Yours sincerely

H. Pedley

Karuizawa - Japan - Aug. 26-1906.

Rec'd DEC 17 1906
Ans'd JAN 3 1907
123.

Maebashi Nov 24. 1906

Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

Many thanks for your prompt reply to my letter, and for the consideration given to my request anent our furlough next year. We plan now to leave for home about June 1st, and after reaching the West Coast, go leisurely via Ontario and Vermont to Boston arriving there about Sept. 1st. We hope that the Auburndale cottage will be available at that time as from the description given it ought to mean the needs of our family very well.

Enclosed I send you a few notes re the recent movements in Jōshu. Things are moving along right lines at present and fill us all with hope.

There are one or two additional questions. Do all the transcontinental lines from the West Coast including C.P.R. grant 50% reduction to missionaries, or is that rate confined to the Great Northern?

Again would not a certificate from you of my relation with the Board be a help in getting

tickets where there are no regular agents of the Board? If so would you kindly send me one at your convenience.

The news of the Bells' resignation has brought down us all for we had hoped for permanent recovery and a return to the field. It is some compensation to know that Mr Bell has been appointed to a position in the Rooms where he will be in close touch with us henceforth. He is a good fellow, and no doubt will keep up his end of the work. I am writing him by this mail.

Yours very sincerely

H. Pedley

Tuacahaki Japan
Nov. 24. 1906.

Rec'd DEC 17 1906

Forward Movement in Jōshū.

The spirit of revival has been with us since the beginning of the year; and became most more completely organized after the hot weather had passed, Takasaki & Maebashi being the centres.

(1) The work in Takasaki had been arranged for at the Spring meeting of the Eastern Association. ~~this~~ Association convened at the above city ~~on~~ Oct. 2nd & ~~three~~ 7 for six days. nightly gatherings were held under the leadership of Rev. Kozaki of Tokyo. At first the church members were a little indifferent on account of some fancied private grievances. but as the interest increased from day to day. all stood hold with a will. The local pastor joined in. many homes were visited, inquiry meetings were opened. and on ~~the~~ Sunday the closing day. Eight were admitted into Church fellowship. while nearly thirty more were enrolled as coming under regular instruction. The financial side of the movement is worth noting. There seemed to be no money in the Church treasury at first. but with ~~renewed~~ new interest. came voluntary offerings from unexpected quarters, so that when the accounts were made up. the church had a

credit of three-quarters of an American cent!

The influence of the Tatasaki revival was contagious, warming up Amaka-kesima's birth-place, and its neighbor, Haraichi. Three days of meetings were organized in each place and to those of us who had been accustomed to be greeted by audiences of from twenty-five to thirty, it was a genuine surprise to see nearly two hundred people out each evening, and this in spite of almost unceasing rain. One unusual sight was that of a principal of a middle school holding up his hand, with several others in response to an appeal for decision. About thirty inquirers in each place were enrolled, and now they are being looked after by the respective pastors.

(2) The second great movement began in Maebashi on Nov. 1st and continued for eleven days. One hundred yen were contributed from the special fund of the Kumiai churches, and about the same amount was collected by the local church. Many days of prayer - public & private, had created the atmosphere in which revivals thrive, so when Rev. Tsunashima of Tokyo, took charge in the evening of the 1st, there was the expectation

of great things in the hearts of the more than one hundred people present. The real campaign began with a citizens' meeting in a large hall near the church. Six hundred came out in the middle of the afternoon to listen with deepest interest to addresses by Rev Tsunashima, & S. Shimada of the "Mainichi" ~~Shimbun~~ Tokyo; and after the meeting over fifty sat down to a dinner in honor of the two speakers. At that dinner, Mr. Shimada surprised us all with a sermonette under two heads; (a) this dinner a model, in that wine & dancing girls are absent; (b) ~~It is~~ also a model, in that it began with the asking of God's blessing, such a beginning means a fine aid to digestion.

The Educational Meeting, next day, saw the church packed with three hundred & fifty people some of whom had come many miles. Matsumura the author, & Ebina the preacher, made a powerful impression by their history of the changed attitude in educational circles towards Christianity, and by their insistence upon religious conviction as the vital force in teaching the young. The church was again crowded two days later when Mr Matsumura & Rev Mr Kozaki (ex. president of the Doshisha), spoke ~~to~~ words of inspiration to the students of

the Middle & Normal Schools. In this connection we must not forget to write that Messrs Matsumura & Tsunashima, spoke in both of the above schools by invitation, and the writer who is in close touch with both institutions has heard some very appreciative words in regard to both speakers.

The big meeting of all was ~~that~~ in the interest of Social Purity. A movement is on foot to re-establish licensed prostitution in this Province which has been free from that blight for a couple of decades. So the biggest hall in the city was secured, no pains were spared in advertising, Murphy of Nagoya, the champion of the rights of unfortunate women, and Shimada the leading orator of the day, ~~[illegible]~~ promised to speak; everything, in short that could be done to make a success of the meeting was done. ~~but~~ Even ~~then~~ so, we were all surprised beyond measure at the crowd ~~who~~ which filled the building and overflowed into the verandahs and yard; it ~~was~~ ~~been~~ estimated that thirteen hundred people were present. The two speakers rose to the occasion and poured out such a stream of facts & arguments, that those who came to scoff remained to listen; and

at the close it was felt that a great blow for righteousness had been struck.

Another special meeting was ~~that~~ for women, over two hundred of whom were present to listen to Mrs. Kozaki's experiences during her visit to america and Mr Matsumura's mighty but exceedingly sane remarks on woman's place in the social life.

In addition to the above specials, regular meetings preaching services continued daily, and by the evening of the 10th it was announced that one hundred and twenty inquirers had come forward. The following day was the crowning one. At the regular Sunday morning service, two hundred and thirteen were present, and of these fifty were accepted candidates for baptism, twenty-five of either sex. It was a great day and a great sight, such as we had not seen before in Maebashi. Rev. Tsunashima ~~separated~~ stirred us with a sermon on the final triumph — John 17!, and then came the solemn ordinances of Baptism & Communion, in the latter of which nearly two hundred joined. A glance at the fifty candidates may be interesting. Fourteen were girls from the christian school; one was the wife of Maebashi's leading lawyer; another

was a ~~boy~~ lawyer who had been wavering ~~since~~ for seventeen years; another was the nurse of the writer's children, a woman of pure gold, and accepting Christ ~~because she~~ without persuasion on my part, had ~~said~~ decided it was the right thing to do. There were middle & normal school students, a teacher, several wives of work~~-a-day~~ ing men etc etc, in all a company representative of the universality of Christ's ~~world~~ Kingdom. ~~Happiness~~ Joy was in every heart, and in true Japanese fashion, we celebrated by an afternoon sociable and the photographing of all present.

The speakers from Tokyo made their home with the writer, and precious was the friendship enjoyed. Distinctions of native & foreign disappeared as we talked, & laughed and prayed together; ~~and~~ all were mightily refreshed & uplifted in spite of the late nights and early ~~hours~~ morning hours.

Pastor Tsunashima in his farewell remarks claimed to have received more than he gave, and said he was going back to his own church with a new resolve to devote himself unreservedly to Christ & his cause.

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth" Agatsuma church in the North has made out its program for a week's campaign next month. Numata is expecting to do a similar thing in January. Sano has begun a like movement, and in Tajioka several days ~~of continuous~~ have been spent in continuous services. Truly the time is come for a great work and happy are we to be in the midst of it.

The Presbyterians too in this Province have been ~~joining with us in good work~~. The writer had the ~~pleasuring~~ pleasure of preaching in two of their churches and saw the same signs of interest as were apparent in the Kumiai work. In their four centers about seventy people were quickened into ~~a~~ desire for a new life, and a goodly number of baptisms have resulted.

It is in an atmosphere such as this that the spirit of Union flourishes. Let it be permanent, and the church of Christ will soon grow big enough to house all its members now scattered abroad in so many different communities.

~~H. Pedley~~ .ovr.

And now for the snapper at the end. As we wrote before so we write again - Maebashi church needs a new House of worship & parsonage. The cost will be well up to $2500 and such a sum is humanly speaking beyond the resources of the present membership. If only some of the heat generated in the late campaign could find its way into some well-disposed well-to-do christian at home. There no doubt that a substantial subscription would soon be coming this way. What is better still however is the small subscription of the average man, who shows by it his interest in this divine leading, which is so clearly in evidence. May some good friends of our work see these lines and lend us a helping hand.

H Pedley

Forward to Movement in Tokio - Japan
H. Pedley Dec 17, '96

Rec'd JUL 24 1907
JUL 24 1907

125.

Peacham Vt. July 22 1907

Dear Bell

Yours to hand. Am glad to hear of the good welcome you have in store and it will be reciprocated.

So far, I have worked every Sunday since landing, until yesterday, and it was good to sit in the pew and listen to a fine old-fashioned sermon on the uselessness of worry. I shall be ready for work after the middle of September and hope to join yourself, Dr Forest, and any other of the boys, in some oratorical spiels. Hilton Jr. + self are making reputations along the line of gardening + house-cleaning. Next Sunday I hold forth in this church, and tremble for my individual reputation then.

We expect to reach Boston about Sept 5. to get our house in order for the fall's sojourn. Get me a chance for occasional tennis if you have any wires to pull.

Kind regards to Mrs Bell

Yours ever
H. Pedley

When is Dr Creegan expected back?

grateful

Ans'd SEP 25 1907

126.

JAMES L. BARTON, D.D. } Corresponding
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D. } Secretaries
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H. W. HICKS, Associate Secretary
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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 14 BEACON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

132 Hancock St
Auburndale
Sept 20. 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr Barton

During the summer my son was obliged to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and altho' the charges were small — $35.00 — I write to know if I can obtain a special grant for this expense. I had not thought of mentioning this, until lately, when the question of Mrs Pedley's attending the meeting of the Board came up. If I can obtain this grant, I shall dedicate it to her expenses for that trip. In case it is not granted, I am afraid she will not see Cleveland.

Yours sincerely

H. Pedley

Teachers
July 22-1907

Rec'd JUN 30 1908

141

132 Hancock St Auburndale Mass.
June 29. 1908

Dear Mr Bell.

A I write to make application to the P.C. for a medical grant of $65. Fifty of this is due Dr Berry for his services on behalf of the children including operations upon two of them for tonsilitis + adenoids. The remainder is due to a local physician for services.

I would much rather pay these bills myself than apply for aid, but the fact is that the struggle to make ends meet on the furlough allowance has been about as severe as we could stand, independent of the above. Of course this by no means includes all bills for medical help, but for this sum only we are asking relief.

Hoping you will present the matter before the P.C. at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely Yours,

Hilton Pedley

Auburndale - Feb. 20-1908

JUL 13 1908

14/

Peacham Vt July 10 1908

Dear Mr Bell

In case the P.C. should grant my application for medical aid, will you kindly have the Treasurer send to me at above address two checks for the amount, one for Fifty, and the other for Fifteen Dollars.

Got here safely last night and feel as if I were in Karuizawa, so cool and refreshing is the air.

Kind regards to Mrs Bell

Sincerely Yours
H. Pedley

Returned-Treasd. June 29-1908

Rec'd DEC 23 1908

Nov. 31

Maebashi Oct. 27. 1908

129.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
14 Beacon St. Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton.

My home address is as above, but I am writing far from Kyoto. One has to go away sometimes to get a chance to catch up with correspondence.

We arrived O.K. in Yokohama after a delightful voyage, made especially so by the break in Honolulu, where we enjoyed the hospitality of the Bulletin & Scudder for a week. Fuji was at her best as we steamed up the bay. The mountains of Joshu beamed upon us and even old Asama sent out a smoky salute in honor of our arrival. One hundred and fifty people cheered the train as we came into Maebashi – a reception that made the home-feeling complete.

Shall maintain silence so long because of the uncertainty of our location.

As you know the Mission at its Annual Meeting appted a comm. to confer with us re removal to Niigata, and after an interchange of letters the matter was left in abeyance till our return. The Comm. met us in Maebashi two days after our arrival + Dr Rowland being there for a time was made an unofficial member. After a long conference with the Comm. and with "Bokwai" [Our Eastern Association], the matter was left in our hands. A few days later I attended the General Minister Assoc. — annual — at Nara, and with Dr Davis + Mr White discussed the situation with the Kumiai leaders. The upshot of the matter was that I decided to remain in Maebashi, and now have in Kyoto to meet the C. A. & others in regard to the future of the Niigata Station.

Mr Cobb + wife are now holding the fort alone. The male workers are reduced to two — the pastor of the so-called indep. ch. in Niigata, and a young fellow just put into Nagaoka. Shibata, Aarkajo, + Kashiwazaki are pastorless. Niigata ch. has been destroyed

by fire, Evangelistic funds are low, and altogether the situation is not encouraging. There seems to be a wide-spread feeling that the Cobbs should not be left alone, and there seems no one to go to the relief.

I have submitted a plan to the C. a. S. and upon that plan we sit to-day. It is in brief — In case the Cobbs be pulled out, to transfer the Evang. funds of Niigata station ~~and~~ into my hands and let me in conjunction with a Comm. of our Eastern assoc. endeavor to work Echigo from Maebashi. My reasons for the above are briefly as follows: —

1. Both the Echigo Xtians and workers have suffered from too great dependence upon the local missy. It has become the talk of Japanese leaders ~~who~~ who have toured there, and one or two prominent local Xtians feel the same thing.

2. To get the Echigo Xtian communities into closer touch with some strong Kumiai organization. They have no regular Kukwai

in that Province, it is difficult to send any adequate representation to the Annual meeting, and they feel shut off from the swing of the main body.

3. With such a Commission established it would seem easier to get men of experience and wisdom to take hold of that work. The weather conditions in winter are certainly bad, and it requires some decision of character on the part of a promising man to locate there. It ~~is~~ is up to us to make the outlook as encouraging as possible.

This will all come up this afternoon and I will hold the letter over, so as to send on the result of the Conference.

The Ministerial Assoc. at Nara, & the Annual Meeting here were both delightful and inspiring. At Nara we listened to 3 fine lectures on (1) The Idea of One God in Jap. History. (2) Theism vs Pantheism. (3) Lives of M in past 25 years. We had fine devotional services, a side-splitting social, and a magnificent rally meeting to enthuse for next year. The Mayor & Councillors

of the town were present at the social and the mayor not only made a hearty speech of welcome (He is a Doshisha Grad.) but also gave each of us a fine present of some Nara views and a costly stick of India ink. The deer in the park couldn't help bleating with surprise at such an act within call of the great Bronze Image of Buddha!

The annual meeting had 104 delegates — including S.S. White — and 25 Corresponding members. The business was transacted in the Doshisha Chapel. An ordination service was conducted in another building, but the mass meetings were in the City Hall, one of those meetings being the occasion of the annual sermon & Communion at the latter of which 500 people ate and drank of the sacred emblems. It was a sight to make Neijima turn over in his grave, and it certainly stirred memories in the breasts of our veterans, who told us of how 33 years ago there was not a Christian in the city, and the Prefectural Gov. was fighting tooth and nail, the entrance of both

Ministry and foreigners. The Budget of the Home Missy &c. for next year was announced as over 10.000 yen, besides a sum of nearly 2000 yen pledged for special work of an evangelistic nature. The A.M.S. is planning to open up two new places of work, and possibly a third. A telegram of welcome was sent to the American fleet, and Admiral Sperry's reply came in hearty fashion. Just as the meeting was about to adjourn. a somewhat remarkable decision re ordination was reached viz:— that henceforth all ordinations should take place at the annual meeting, or in case of urgency by a representation of the 5 councillors recently appointed to confer with the President in all matters of administration. The Kumiai churches are evidently trying to steer a middle course between anarchy and absolutism!

The fleet has come and gone. It had a wonderful reception and some of us feel that it will take all the wind out of the Hobsonian war party in America. It is perfectly ludicrous to see how so many of the good people at home "all like sheep" do

follow the leading men with such half-baked conviction. Roosevelt built better than he knew perhaps when he dispatched the fleet to these shores. The 15.000 men on board will go back blushing for thots harbored before arrival and for the harr-brained oratory familiar in some home platforms.

Nov. 30.

I must apologize for delaying this letter so long, but the Echigo business was settled just two or three days ago, and I have been waiting in hope until now. After various plans were discussed the final decision of the C.A.J. was to put the work in the hands of the Maebashi station, the latter to have a free hand.

I have asked 3 pastors of the Eastern Assoc. to cooperate with me in carrying on the work and they have cordially assented. The names are Hori - Maebashi, Kozaki - Tokyo, and

Hirata - Yokohama. We had our first meeting the day before yesterday and have made a start. Two experienced men are to be invited - one from the South of Japan, and the other from Hokkaido. and there is a fair prospect of their consenting to come. ~~the~~ Two of the Commn. will visit Echigo next month, and after that we hope to arrange for a monthly visit from some one of the experienced men here. Probably I shall go about once in two months myself.

We have just had a big movement to counteract that in favor of licensed prostitution in this province and hope for favorable results. The forward movement in Evang. work is still on. ~~two~~ three sets of special meetings having already been held in Joshu since our arrival. Thus we are all busy. The Cobbs passed thro' the other day en route for Kyoto where they are henceforth to live.

Yours very sincerely N. Pedley

Maebashi Japan. Feb. 4. 1909.

Rev D. L. Barton. D.D.
14 Beacon St Boston. Mass.

Dear D Barton —

Yours of Dec. 31 1908 came to hand two or three days ago, and it was good to read that Hobsonian theories have been discounted by the hospitality of the nation here towards the American fleet. Telegrams of the last few days from San Francisco, however, are not so reassuring. It makes one blush for his race to hear of so-called educated men howling themselves hoarse over the fall of a "white" California. One is inclined to think that brother Dyer must be "drooling"!

Japanese newspapers remain calm on the whole. They have a good deal of confidence in the President and his "big stick", and are looking to a reasonable solution of things. They can hardly regard it as possible that the great U.S. is going to go back to Chinese notions of its own importance and its relation to the world in general.

We have had quite a time over

Maebashi Japan Feb. 27-1908

the so-called "Makdashi Plan" for Niigata, our dear old C.O.I. Kept letters whirling around the circle for nearly a month after our Kyoto meeting, alternately adding to and subtracting from the ideas set forth at said meeting, and then finally wound up by a notification to your humble servant, that he might take the Echigo Job and accomplish it any way he might deem fit, but must not look to them for endorsement of any definite plan. I enjoyed the Job and then went ahead. On Nov 28 a comm. was organized in my parlor consisting of Messrs Hirata (Yokohama), Hori (Nidebashi), Kozaki (Tokyo) and myself. As the mission stations in Echigo are practically depleted of workers, we agreed to plan, provisionally, for the placing of two good men - one, either in Kashiwazaki or Nagaoka (we decided to lump these together), and the other in Shibata. Two names were suggested, and correspondence was started at once with said names. We also decided that two of the Comm. - Hirata & self go up in Dec. to look the field over.

On Dec. 14 the two members of the Comm. appointed, went up to Echigo, and visited the

3 places above mentioned, as well as Niigata itself. We found everybody in sympathy with the new plan, and after telling of our intention in regard to workers, we asked the Xtians of each Mission Station to get together and see what money they could raise. We found also some drift-wood - two A.B.C. Evangelists and one W.B.M.M. After careful interviews and deliberation, the Comm. decided to refer further employment to the two men, and Miss Legge kindly relieved the of the woman.

On Dec. 28th the Comm. met in Tokyo in Mr Kozaki's house to report progress. We found then that Mr Higashi of Hirajima (Shikoku) - an ordained man of experience - had consented to settle in Kashiwazaki, but could not come till Spring. In the meantime a communication from the two places - Kashiwazaki & Nagaoka - informed us that the former would pay 12 sen per mo. to pastor's salary, and the latter 5 sen per mo. for travel between K. and N. This raised our spirits wonderfully for such a thing had hitherto been unheard of in the annals of Echigo Xtianity i.e. in these places. Our Comm. at that time also voted that monthly visits should be paid to Echigo from this end, until

June of this year — I to go every other month, and the other members on the alternate months. The reason for my going so often is simply because of my former connection with the field and also because — as the sup. of the mission it was felt that, at first at least, I should be well in evidence.

Accordingly I went up again in Jany. and had a pleasant visit including a twenty-mile sleighride which brother Bell and I have appreciated. I found Shibata ready to pay out 3 yen per mon to pastor's salary — not a large sum, but several smithin times what they have hitherto paid [Hitherto — 0]. I also visited Nakajo — now independent without a pastor — and am in hopes that if we can settle a good man in Shibata — 10 miles distant, he may also keep in touch with the Nakajo work.

We are negotiating with a Rev. Higuchi of Hilo, Hawaii, for Shibata but his answer is not yet in. He is a good man with experience of Echigo, and highly regarded there.

Turning to my own immediate field, my spare time has been well taken

up with engagements. I have been to every place but two, and to some places from two to three times. Besides, several additional places have been visited, and also several schools have called for talks on the present American world.

I went out to Saino [the only place here directly supported by ABCFM funds] last Saturday and Sunday, holding three meetings and enjoying such a time as I have not had there before. The Ch. people were out in force, listened very eagerly to proposals for an advancement, and will go in for special service some time in March or April. I am hoping to see the mission extend of another 5 men per month very soon. But of this later.

Had an extremely pleasant call upon Rev. Ebina on the night of Dec. 28th. He was delighted over his reception in the U.S. and Canada, saying that there was nothing to regret, and everything to be thankful for. I have read two of his sermons - delivered since then, and both have very appreciative references to the thoroughly Christian spirit dominating the people whom he met abroad. He has asked his congregation to send him

Ebina

to the Pacific Coast at least once in 3 years to preach to his country-men there.

Miss Grisard is well, and doing steady work in connection with the Girls' School, Kindergarten, and S.S. Teachers' class. Miss Hocking fled us a short time ago to take Miss Pettee's work in Kobe College. She has also decided to flee the mission and long to become the bride of one Lane-man. We are sorry for ourselves, and the Kobe Bible School, but glad for the young lady in question.

The family are all well and send kind regards. Mr Deaming is here till March, working on the language. He is evidently trying to get enough words together to meet the demands to be made upon him by the six young hopefuls now sustaining with their mother in America.

With kind regards to Mr Barton, Mr Bell, and all the noble band on Beacon Hill

Yours sincerely

H. Pedley

Nagahori Japan Feb. 14 1899.

JUN 4 1909

Private 16

Maebashi Japan May 16. 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.

14 Beacon St Boston U.S.

Tokyo Sugar Scandal

Mr. Yokoi

Dear Dr Barton

You will, see this reaches you, have seen more or less detailed accounts of the great sugar scandal in Tokyo. Eighteen M.P.s are behind the bars in consequence and among them are two Christians, one of whom is Rev. Yokoi one of the famous Kumamoto band.

As I have had an opportunity of hearing some inside facts in regard to Yokoi's connection with the affair, I write at Dr Dr Forest's suggestion, a few things for your private Journal – not for the public eye.

The arrests began about a month ago and only 6 days ago the results of the preliminary trial were made known – all to be remanded for public trial to open on May 25th.

The charges of bribery are in connection with two matters (1) Continuation of first rebates of sugar duties to the company. The Formosan sugar makers had organized to forbid the con-

timation of said rebates after the present term had expired. The Company bribed members to use their influence for said continuation

(2) The taking over of the Company's affairs by Govt. It seems the Company was in a rotten condition - indeed on the verge of bankruptcy, and to save its face hoped to sell out to the Govt. before the crash should come. To hasten the desired end money was freely used, and Yokoi was caught in the net, having received as his share yen 2.500 — a small sum in exchange for a hitherto highly-esteemed life.

As you can imagine, ~~that~~ the Xian world especially the Kumiai leaders felt the disgrace keenly. Meeting with these leaders the other day in Tokyo, I was both rejoiced and saddened to hear how highly Yokoi had been regarded by his fellows. Matsumura in his magazine the "Michi" has devoted a long editorial to Yokoi and in it strenuously maintains that Yokoi is at ~~bond~~ least the best of the whole bunch and that the present lapse can only be interpreted as a temporary ~~weakness~~, caused by one of those swift temptations that are often too much for the strongest.

~~Now~~ No one thinks Yokoi took the money to use for his family, but simply as a small election fund.

As for the man himself he seems completely crushed, ~~has~~ acknowledged his guilt, reproached himself for the disgrace brought on his father – the great Yokoi Shōnan, and declares he will make no attempt to defend himself.

A committee of two – appointed by some Xtian leaders in Tokyo – called on him in the prison a few days ago and made known their business. viz: – That his friends advised him (1) to hence drop out of politics completely. (2) after his term of punishment, to remain in private life for a time, and retrench himself & God determine whether his future years shall be spent in out and out relig. work, or along educational lines. (3) to have no anxiety for himself & family while in retirement as his friends would look after the household. The man broke down completely at this expression of sympathy and cried like a babe.

We all hope that this may indeed be the turning-pt for Yokoi and at the same time be the occasion for heart searching in the part of all who bear the Xtian name.

As to the term of sentence, it will probably be short and no hard labor involved. The "Mail" says from one month to one year imprisonment. ~~He~~ A friend — a former pupil of mine, and one of the Committee above referred to — told me that he had heard from an authoritative source that Yokoi would probably be kept under police surveillance in his own ~~house~~ home for 6 months, after which time he would stand in the same relation to the law as he had ~~been~~ stood before the arrest, ~~and~~ meaning by this that he would ~~have~~ lose no political rights and would not be obliged to have his crime recorded whenever signing his name to legal documents.

We all hope for the lightest sentence possible. Ebina, who married Yokoi's sister, is of course badly cut up. The affair will not tend to lighten the depression he has felt since his return from America, a depression due largely to the great contrast between representative types of Xtian life in both countries. Ebina is a changed man since his return in his whole spt of news. Yr men of the Board did a great thing for him the work here by your splendid introduction. His Provincialism has given way to Cosmopolitanism.

Mr. E

Just a word in regard to some other points of interest. In March, Ebina, & in April Uchimagawa spent several days in the city, both being our guests. The former drew crowded houses because of his popularity & fresh experience of America. The Governor & leading officials were out to hear him. The latter's work was rather that of consolidation. The audiences were fair and the lectures and sermons most practical and helpful.

Hori – our pastor – is about to resign and start for the Pacific coast. He has been with us ten years and most of the time has done fine work. Lately, however, he has lost his grip. and for the sake of the church, I am glad he is going. I shall miss him much however, for we have been like brothers and such are few in the contact of East & West.

At Sano – the only out-station left to me, we conducted special services in April – and 12 were received into the church, thus bringing the total up to 68.

In the Kiryū field, things have begun to move a little. We have at last secured a man for Shibata and so far both pastor & people are mutually in love. It looks also as if we had secured also a new

man for Kashiwazaki. Our committee has corresponded for 5 months about this place, lost one man after he had promised to come, and has been pulling the line on another for two months past. We think he is caught now.

Echigo is certainly not an attractive field to Japanese of ability, but I am sure that our committee is in a position to get hold of men more easily than the missionary alone could do. The most gratifying thing to report in Echigo is that the Xtians in the out-stations have begun to give. Shibata pays 5 yen to the new pastor, and Kashiwazaki will pay about 8.

Niigata Church (indep.) is in a bad plight. No building since the fire, just enough money collected to get a site, only one man of means in the Xtian company, and he liable to be moved at any time. Our Eastern assoc. the other day spent much time in discussing that institution and decided to help the church till Dec. to pay its pastor, and in det. at the annual meeting, bring to the H. M. S. the question of taking in the work from Jany 1st 1910. Family are all well. We start for M. M. May 24.

Yours cordially H. Cadley

Kashiwazaki, Japan
May 16-1909.

JUL 3 1909

182.

Maebashi June 12 1909

Rev. E. E. Strong
14 Beacon St Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Strong

Enclosed I send you two copies of statistics, one for the work of the Japan mission and the other for that of the Kumiai churches.

The statistics for the mission are not complete because of the failure on the part of some stations to send in full returns, and also because there was confusion in the minds of some as to the distinction between their immediate work and that of the Kumiai churches in the same region.

The statistics of the Kumiai churches are taken from the year book of that body for 1908 I am also enclosing some Educational statistics, and between the three papers you will probably grasp the situation

I trust you & your family keep in good health. We are all well here and busy.

Yours sincerely
H. Pedley

Mr Walter Sedley.

June 12 1909

Statistics x

and

Rec'd SEP 30 1909

Karuizawa Aug. 29. 1909

My Dear Mr Bell

Thanks for your letter of the 2nd inst. I am glad my Annual Report met with your approval and will not be anxious about getting "credit" if it meets your needs.

The Niigata work can hardly be said to be booming, but two men are at work in the district in charge of our Comm., and the Niigata church will soon be attempting its new building. Olds and I go up to Echigo on Sept 11 to spend a week. The Canadian Methodists have plans laid for sending two new families into Nagaoka, as soon as they are forthcoming, while a branch of the Presbs. is also contemplating the location of a family. Thus Echigo may soon begin a new boom — a reminder of 20 odd years ago, when Scudders, Albrechts, Cozads, Neville, Judson, etc were rushed to the fore. It seems as if one might reasonably expect that the next great advance will mean a larger and deeper hold upon the Province for the new conditions of transportation have introduced a flood of ideas, industries, and people, thus bringing

Third of 20 Graduates in Niigata Field

Rec'd

the far-off country near.

Karuizawa has had the loveliest summer in all my experience. While the weather has been unusually warm, rain has been scarce, and mists comparatively few. In all, 2000 foreigners & Japanese – about half and half – have invaded the place. Meetings have been endless. "Deepening the Spiritual Life", "Science & Religion lectures", "Presby. Council", "Kindergarten Union", Concerts – in all languages, etc. etc. have filled up the hours inside, while Tennis, Baseball, picnics etc have almost obscured the day-outside.

You will remember Coates of the Casa-matta mission. He has had a narrow squeak of it during the last 10 days, coming down with a tremendous fever, that at one time made us fear the result. He is on the mend now, we are glad to say. He is in my guest-room, so we have been "lively".

Sec'y Brown of the Presb. Board has been in K. for a few days holding conference with the members of the Mission. The latter evidently feel that he has come with the idea of making them behave themselves towards their Japanese brethren, and so he has not been exactly a "persona grata". None of us, I suppose, like a man to travel 8000 miles

for the sake of giving us a spanking! Under
Japanese brethren can use the strap about as often
as we want. The Presbs. are still in the snarl
of so-called cooperation plans, and we shall all
be glad when they get out of it and somewhat
strained relations become normal once more.

The news you write of Ned Greene
is sad. I hope he will come through all right,
but he has an insidious enemy to fight. The old
folks will sorrow much for "Benjamin", I fear.

Hearty congratulations to both of
you on the advent of "John Frye". May he not
take after his mother so much that his father will
have to take after him! You will be a happy papa
I have no doubt, and I trust that henceforth
Mrs Bell will have a double portion not only of
joy but of physical health.

Paul Rowland is here – a big
hearty lad – and will settle in Osaka – to teach.

I saw Hori off for Hawaii on the 18th
He probably reached there yesterday. We shall miss
him much.

All well here. With kind regards
to Mrs Bell, Dr Barton & all in the Rooms.

Sincerely Jno. H. Pedley

COPY

Maebashi, Japan. Nov. 23, 1909.

To Mrs. A. Hardy,

Auburndale, Mass.

Dear Madam:-

Enclosed I am sending you by request two small Japanese papers with writing by two persons who will be of interest to you. The larger paper is written by Mr. Neesima's grandfather and is an order authorizing the local Temple authorities to draw on him to the extent of 17 ryo , corresponding to dollars now-a-days. The smaller paper is written by Mr. Neesima's father and simply enrolls a list of three names of persons with whom he evidently had some dealings.

The young man who gave me the papers to send to you is a native of Mr. Neesima's town of Annaka and is now engaged in writing a life of Neesima. He has collected a lot of material in the shape of early letters, sayings, autographs, etc., and when his work issues in book form it will, I judge, be quite valuable. He is now studying Mr. Hardy's life of Neesima and I am helping him over the difficult places. He has asked me to prefer a request to you to answer the following questions, with the understanding that your answers may be incorporated in the book in the form in which they come from you.

1. What are your impressions of Mr. Neesima's personal appearance when you met him first?

2. What was Mr. Neesima's attitude toward money? (as you no doubt know, the Samurai of old were notably irresponsible in money matters)

3. What subject of study did he show a preference for?

4. What English book was he most fond of reading? If the Bible, what was his favorite passage, or at least what were some of his favorite passages?

If it will not trouble you too much to reply to the above questions, I am sure Mr. Negishi (the young man) will be profoundly grateful for your response.

Yours very sincerely,
(signed) H. Pedley, (A.B.C.F.M.

COPY

Bost n, Dec. 30, 1909.

Rev. H. Pedley,

Maebashi, Japan.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter addressed to my mother reached me this evening. Mrs. Hardy died on August 21st, 1904, and it is impossible to answer Mr. Negishi's questions as he would wish. Indeed the two last as to his preference in study and favorite Bible passages must remain unanswered.

The others I can reply to from my knowledge of Neesima perhaps to his satisfaction. I saw Joseph soon after his reaching Boston, and saw much of him. The impression that he made upon me was that of one with a purpose and a quest. His manner was quiet, deferential, but dignified. You know he came with a "great aim". The way of attaining it lay at that moment in my father's estimate of him. He had a good advocate in Capt. Taylor of the ship which brought him to this country. His own craving and earnestness won my father's confidence. You can see that the conditions were peculiar. Joseph's imperfect English restricted conversation measurably. The study of the Oriental with his strange story was necessarily somewhat prolonged: but his sincerity was manifest and faith in him followed I suppose by personal appearance. You do not wish a ship's cabin boy described, (for that he was when first presented), but rather the characteristic bearing of the man.

As to money I know that he was scrupulous in its expenditure to the last degree. He knew that all his necessary expenses

would be met - and he was conscientious in respect to them. I never heard anything but praise of him in this connection.

I know that he was much interested in geology and in chemistry - but cannot speak of a preference . I am greatly obliged for the papers you enclose. I assume that you meant them to be retained. Joseph's relation to the family was more than that of friend - never that of a dependent or beneficiary. Brotherliness would better describe it. I have several mementoes of him, among others a sword, to which your enclosures will be added. If I can be of any further assistance to your friend pray call upon me.

Yours very truly,

(signed) Alpheus H. Hardy

4451 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

x Rev. Jas. H. Pettee 136.

JAN 21 1900
MAR 1 1900

STEAMSHIP COPTIC. Jan. 3, 1900

Yokohama Harbor
Japan

Dear Dr. Barton:

After a good trip for this time of year & a magnificent glorious view of Mt. Fuji at sunrise New Years morning, we reached Japanese terra firma about 11 A.M. Jan. 1st. We found Japan in holiday dress keeping New Years.

I have made several calls in Tokyo & Yokohama.

The most noteworthy
was one on Col.
Buck U.S. Minister
I had a long talk
with him on
the general situation.
He is hopeful that
things will come out
all right, more
so than the
missionaries. He certainly
has used his influence
to the advantage
of educational and
missionary work.
Dr. Greene & family
are in Niigata

on a ten days visit, so I missed seeing them.

A Conference of missionaries on the general educational problem meets today in Tokyo to last 3 days. I doubt if they accomplish much — unless it be to decide to establish a Xian University — entirely independent of Government patronage & control.

one in which all Mission societies can unite. A Mr. Peters of the Dutch Reformed Mission is advocating this. More of this later.

I hear that Miss Adams is convalescing in Osaka. Miss Wainwright is broken down & has been sent to China by Dr. Taylor so Okayama is deserted. It's high time some of us were getting back.

The general outlook seems to me

STEAMSHIP COPTIC.

encouraging.
I go on to
Kobe today by
this boat.
I am in good
condition & spirits
& glad to be
back in the thick
of the fight once
more.
In great haste
with warm regards
to all in the Rooms.
Yours in the glad service
James H. Pettee.

Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D.

APR 7 1900 138.

Kobe Japan Mar. 10, '00

MAY 18 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D. — Sec. &c.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Ever since reaching Japan I have wanted to say a word to you about Dr. Atkinson. He is all worn down & sadly needs a furlough. Dr. Taylor was called in the other day & will doubtless give you his professional opinion.

The C. A. D. also are taking action on the matter. I simply want to add my word.

Its poor policy to keep him here in his present condition. The sooner he can get away the sooner there will be a rallying of his vital forces, & the greater hope there will be

getting more ~~some~~ of his old time good work along various lines.
He's of little use here in his present condition.

Meetings of the highest excellence and promise are being held wherever Dr. & Mrs. F. E. Clark go.
Our Mission work and all Christian enterprises in Japan have received no more signal assistance for a long time than these two friends attended by the grace of God have been enabled to ~~give~~ bestow.
They reacht Okayama last Monday afternoon and were met at the

station by 200 orphans and other Japanese friends.

Between that time and Thursday seven meetings of various kinds were held all well attended and ~~very much~~ marked by a spirit ~~[illegible]~~ of deep consecration and practical good sense.

The 8th ~~Annual~~ C. E. Convention is now in session here in Kobe. Crowded meetings, a well varied and interesting program, & plans for enlargement of the work are special features.

A beautiful silk banner on which the American and Japanese flags and other emblematic designs were embroidered has been presented to Dr. and Mrs.

Clark, but better than this or the many personal gifts and attentions showered upon them as expressions of ~~great~~ individual affection, has been the evident presence and benediction of the Holy Spirit.

The sunrise meeting on the hill back of ~~the~~ Kobe College Saturday morning, attended by some 150 consecrated Christian workers, was as impressive as it was unique. ~~Christian Endeavor~~ All sections of Japan from ~~Sendai~~ Sendai to Nagasaki were represented in the meeting, and there were delegates present from Korea and Formosa. Of our own communion Rev. Messrs. Harada, Hiyase

and Yuasa, ~~were~~ together with several of the missionaries were ~~quite~~ efficiently prominent. Christian Endeavor is taking on a new lease of life in Japan. A ~~[illegible]~~ standing committee of ~~[illegible]~~ fifteen has been appointed to push the movement. Nearly half of these are Americans and three of the number are members of the American Board Mission. If the right man can be found a general secretary will soon be appointed. At least 25 new societies are already in sight and the outlook is bright every way.

One new feature of work in Okayama is the starting of a weekly Bible Class for Christians. We take the Old & New Testament (Genesis & Matthew) alternately and the meetings are held ~~at~~ at the home of the missionaries.

Misses Adams & Denton will get away on the "Doric" a week hence.

Many thanks for your kind letter recently rec'd.

Excuse this paper, its all I can get hold of at this moment.

I trust Mrs. Barton is gaining in health. Please tell Dr. Strong his letter was rec'd. He will hear from me before very long. Yours, James H. Pettee

Kyoto Japan Sund. Mar. 4, '00

Rev. Jas. H. Pettee D.D.

I am up here to meet the Clarks & escort them to Okayama tomorrow. Dr. C. has preached twice today, once in the Doshisha chapel & once to the foreigners. & he preaches again tonight. These 2 sermons were very impressive & timely. A student who chanced to sit next me in chapel told me the sermon had been of great help to him. I urged him to decide for X today & he said he would. The text was "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world &c". A very delightful informal reception for the Clarks Saturday at Mr. Curtis at which nearly all the foreigners in town were present. His visit is very timely. Many thanks for your letter.

MAR 20 1900

AUG 15 1900
AUG 30 1900

Kobe College,
Kobe Japan
July 25, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton —

I planned to write you a long letter but have time for only a word.

As you may have heard, the Mission very wisely decided to keep open house here at Kobe thru the summer for Missionary refugees from China.

There has been a good deal of work on it but many hands

Cheerfully offered
have made it light
for each one.
We run it as a
Continuous Club on
the Family Plan as
much as possible.
Since we began this
summer hotel business
July 12th that is 13
days ago # 67 adults
& 33 children (just
a round hundred
up to tonight) different
persons have been
registered. Of these
22 adults & 16 children
belong~~ed~~ to our Amer.
Board Mission in Japan.
Nearly all the

others are refugees from China. Some stay for a single meal or a night & go on to Arima or Yokohama or elsewhere. Others remain much longer.

Of the American Boarders in China, only the Perkins family of Linching & Miss Patterson of Tientsin have been here. If the awful mystery at Pekin is ~~ever~~ soon cleared up we shall hope to see more. We still keep up hope but its of a very frail sort.

In response to your

Cablegram "Did Annie Roberts Ewing escape?" We could only reply sorrowfully "Unknown".

Aside from the American Boarders our China guests have been a large delegation of L. M. S. people whom we were especially glad to befriend (Dr. McFarlane & family & Mr. Bridge & family are still with us) quite a number of Scotch & Irish Presbyt. from Manchuria, Eng. Baptists, Xian Alliance, Am. Presbyt., & one Eng. Presbyt from Formosa & one Meth. from Korea

these last of course not refugees.

Aside from the ladies here at the school especially Miss Shaw who is proving herself exceedingly efficient, the Carys Allchins, S. L. Hedicks with Misses Keith & Fraser have given much care & time to this special work. The club is now in the hands of Mr. Clark & Misses Shaw, Hedick & Mc Landlish (the last named goes to Michigan tomorrow) & myself. It is pretty warm here now, but we are all

Well I shall try to remain so.

I must close with warm regards to all friends at the Rooms.

Yours sincerely
James H. Potter.

140.

OCT 6 1900
JAN 9 1901

Kobe, Japan, Sept. 12, 1900.

Dear Dr Barton:

It has been a great
leasure to serve & care for China friends
this summer. The K. C. H. H. & R. R.
closed its doors & took down its sign
few days ago, but I am lingering
here a few days to settle the
state. It has been a en 1680.
venture & accounts come out just
square neither debts nor
dividends. 364 guests from July
2 to Sept. 3. Of these 54 duplicates
o 310 different persons. Of these
2 were Americans 128 British 18 Chinese
Korean & 1 Japanese. 310 in all
200 of these were adult missionaries,
in Korea 1 in Formosa 36 in Japan & 161
China. It has been hard work
t times during the hottest of the
eason, but we have all kept well.
been strengthened for every needed
ervice.

During the past few days the
ain friends have come in upon us
it was a joy & a privilege to
e & hear them! The Chapins
ngrams & Miss Andrews have gone

on by the "Coptic" Wh. carries this. The Galts are settling down here in Kobe in a small house we have rented for them while Mrs. Goodrich & children will probably take the next boat after the "Coptic" "America Maru" for San Fran. These younger children show to a pitiable degree the terrible strain of the trying siege. All the friends have greatly commended themselves to us by their modest heroic bearing. They especially Dr. Ingram & Mrs. Goodrich give an exceedingly intelligent & intensely interesting account of their isolated life in Pekin. It is a marvellous story of pluck, patience heroism & striking Providences.

I return to Okayama & my own work in two days more.

Yours in Christ hastily

James H. Pettee

P.S. A telegram comes just as I mail this from Chas. Ewing showing that he (& presumably family) is at Nagasaki. J.H.P.

Rev. James H. Pettee, Kobe, Japan to Dr. Pettee, Sr. 12/2/1900

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Rev. James H. Pettee, Kobe, Oct. 12, 1900

THE NEW REVIVAL
(at Okayama Japan)

We have a "new theology" a "new philanthropy" and are soon to have a new century. Why not a new revival ?

We think we are in the midst of one here in Okayama. It contains some of the perfervid elements of the a older sort but we more of the practical ones of the modern type.

It came in connection with the celebration by Okayama Church of the completion of twenty years of organized life. The anniversary exercises themselves were of a high order and they were followed by five days of extra meetings.

Rev. Messrs. Albrecht and Cary of Kyoto, Miyagawa of Osaka, Osada of Kobe and, for one evening, Howard S. Galt of the Board's North China Mission were the visiting brethren. They with others were used of God for bringing us the blessing but it is only right to single out Mr. Miyagawa, who was heard at Boston a year ago, as the special channel of the Spirit's outpouring. He was with us all the week, his work was strong, varied, continuous and deeply impressive.

It was a rich foretaste of what is coming when Japanese revivalists, filled with the spirit of wisdom, men of stalwart faith, stering character, overflowing minds and fervid zeal take the field for Christ and the church.

Of the twelve adult baptisms last Sunday four were members of the girls' school and four others were among the oldest lads in the the orphan asylum. The offering taken at that service was three times as large as any similar one previously received, and was joyfully divided between the American Board and the Japanese Home Mission Society. At one of the evening meetings fifteen names of inquirers were secured.

Okayama church really seems to have shaken off its coat of lethargy that made it well nigh invisible, has repaired its church home at large expense, and is now taking vigorous steps to more than double its usual monthly collections so as to secure the man of its choice as pastor and leader.

The "original orphan" at the Okayama Asylum has decided to study for the ministry and will enter the Meiji Seminary at once. The orphanage rejoices thus to lay its first born on the altar of God's service. This decision was one of the earliest results of the new awakening.

Another young man has applied for a seminary scholarship but it is thought wise to test him further before encouraging him to give up his business and prepare to become an evangelist

Many old friends not seen in church for months or years are coming back to their first love.

Almost the only great disappointment in connection with the glad celebration was that Mr. Kagawa the original pastor of the church, now residing in Tokyo, still keeps himself outside the Christian fold. But the prayer of faith and love in his behalf goes up incessantly from the heart of his old church and yield he

must, in God's good time.

"A church dedication and an ordination service (that of the spiritually-minded Mizoto San) at Kagato, preceded the Okayama festivities and revealed the life current running true and strong in that five year old country church, with its 70 members. One member of the church sold all her silk clothes so as to have money to give for the new church. Another, at the other end of the social scale, made straw sandals, evenings working until midnight or later.

"For us here to work under such conditions is easy. It ought to be equally so for you yonder to pray and to give."

James H. Pettee

Okayama, Japan
Oct. 20, 1900.

. Barton The moment my Sunday work is finished I start for Tokyo to attend the Missionary Conference. I grudge the time just at this critical stage of the revived work here, but it seems a plain duty to go. I think you must have prayed for us once at least at St Louis for we've certainly had a blessing in answer to some ones earnest petition. — Many thanks for yr recent letter appreciative of my special summer labors for the Church here. Yours warm regards — Yours as ever J. H. Pettee

DEC 21 1900 142.
JAN 9 1901

Okayama, Japan Nov. 23, 00

Dear Dr. Barton:

We feel most keenly the loss sustained in the death of Dr. Gordon. He was perhaps the most all round man in our Mission circle and the most dearly loved. He was our John the beloved — not in name but in nature. Keenly sensitive himself he was ever considerate of the feelings of others. He was equally ~~jealous of an~~ so in his treatment of truth and the Lord of truth. He was quick to resent any thing that betokened a spirit of irreverance. He was quick to note the changing moods and needs of the nation, especially its Christian element. His timely tracts on Prayer, The Inoefficiencies of Buddhism, and The Sabbath, his heroic attitude in connection with the Doshisha

dispute, and his thoughtful letters of sympathy or counsel to his fellow missionaries or Japanese associates at times of special trial all reveal this.

He had the insight of a poet & the foresight of a prophet. He was a keen debater with whom few cared to cross blades, but he was gentleness personified where he detected no sham and no conceit.

He was one whom we all delight to ~~esteem~~ consider our friend and brother. We loved & trusted him. The memory of his helpful love will linger long with us.

Dr. & Mrs. H. N. Kinnear are making themselves very useful here in Okayama during their enforced absence from China. They and their five children are a delightful addition to

our little circle ~~here~~.

Moreover Dr. K. is helping put the Asylum printing office in better shape and is giving much valuable advice and practical assistance in the ~~English~~ department of English printing.

Mrs. Kinnear is teaching English to the older boys at the orphanage and to some of the city teachers.

New doors are opening to us in all directions and we are kept busy to the full measure of our time and strength.

We are rejoiced to have the J. S. White family back. He is getting his house in order at Tsuyama. They will soon be settled & deep in the work.

I was so busy during the summer caring for China refugees that I fear I neglected to

write you explaining a little more fully than the bare Mission vote the question of this house and land.

As you are aware the land on wh. this house stands is owned by the C. A. The house, entire paid for by the Board is also owned by the C. A. but we hold their written agreement that a missionary of the Amer. Bd may use it rent free so long as the house may be needed for missionary purposes. While the present arrangement is satisfactory as things are today, it seems to me and others the Mission that it is possible & wise to make a still better arrangement, now while everything is congenial. If we will buy this lot of the C. A. at the market price of the day, the C. A. will yield their legal ownership of the house and the whole property will thus become ours.

When the Mission committee of

twelve with Dr. Greene at its head becomes incorporated & other Mission property is turned over to its custody, I confess I should like to see this Okayama property placed in its keeping.

Full confidence as I have in Mr. Ishii & others now associated with him in the C. A. I should much prefer to see the permanent ownership of the property lodged with the proposed Mission Company. Moreover the value of the land is increasing yearly so that no financial risk is assumed — except a possible slight increase in taxes wh. wld be far more than offset in my judgment, by the greater security year by year (especially if there should be any radical change in the management of the Orphan Asylum) and by the prospective opportunity of selling out someday at a marked advance.

The estimated cost of this purchase would be $400. (gold) The lot is quite large & is surrounded fortunately on all 4 sides by streets or narrow lanes. It is now well fenced & protected. I fear that if too much delay ensues we shall have to increase the amount.

I desire that you & the Prud. Com. shld know these facts. They show the reason for the Mission vote last summer.

I beg the pardon of all for neglecting to write sooner.

Yours most sincerely and with thanks for many favors to me & mine. With warm regards to all in your official & domestic family circles, I remain

Yours in the gladsome service

James H. Pettee.

P.S. — Dr. Gordon's death still further emphasizes our desperate need here for more missionaries 4 new families & 4 single ladies of the right kind at your earliest convenience please!

J. H. P.

DEC 28 1900

Okayama Japan
Dec. 2, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton -

Altho it is Sunday I want to write just a word on two matters to catch the next mail.

I was at Kyoto last Thursday attending the celebration of the 25th Ann. of the Dōshisha.

I need not dwell on details. The things that impressed me most were the absence of the "Kumamoto band" men & their closest friends, the prominence given to foreigners & foreign wishes in the preparation for & celebration of the quarter-centennial, the frank emphasis laid on the Christian foundation and conduct of the school, and the signs of vigorous life in the institution.

The "Kumamoto men" no longer antagonize the school or wish it to go to pieces. They simply stand off & let others run it.

Their interest will be easily reawakened as soon as the school demonstrates a little more clearly its continuing success.

The school today is in the hands of those who revere the memory & principles of Keesim. It is — practically — as much of a Mission school as it ever was or ought to be. (except in its very e[illegible])

It leans on the Mission & the Board heavily & we must deal generously with it.

This same thing might be said with truth of all our Mission work. The foreigner's time has come once more — not ~~exactly~~ as in the old days when any foreigner could do everything, but when any trained foreign worker is in tremendous demand for what he can do best. The result is that with Dr. Gordon gone and half a dozen others near the ragged

edge, ~~the~~ so far as health is concerned, we are fast coming into a desperate situation.

Kobe College needs strengthening if it is to be kept up to its proper place.

The Okayama Orphan Asylum needs the whole time of one or two foreigners. And so I might go thru the list.

I don't feel dyspeptic or pessimistic. I simply feel impressed with the magnitude of the opportunity given to our Mission & I wish to do what I can to send this current of feeling thru you and the members of the Prud. Com.

And one thing further. You were somewhat troubled by the Mission vote last summer asking ~~the~~ W. W. Curtis to choose between Okayama & Sendai. There were special reasons relating to the health & usefulness of the

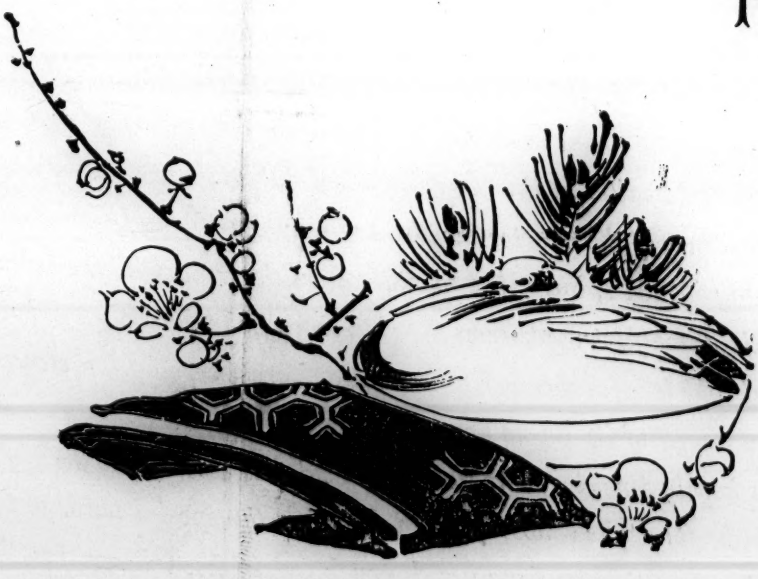
W. W. Curtis family wh. led to that decision. The sequel has shown ~~that~~ what many of us feared at the time that any vote on their location would be an idle one.

But on the general question of the relative importance between the central stations & the solitary distant ones like Tottori, Miyazaki &c the situation has changed somewhat since you were here. These outlying stations are of course no less important than they were but the work (or some features of it) at the great centres is far more dependant on foreign help direct & indirect than it was then. Population tends more & more to the cities, new problems of city work are before the churches & they need our help & counsel quite as much as the less strenuous country districts. We shall try hard to keep a correct balance, but please be not too much influenced by your observations five years ago & by what the Japanese & we missionaries said to you then. Okayama Ch. does not succeed yet in getting a pastor — good men are so scarce — Jas. H.

Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D.
144.

Christmas Greetings

1900



End-of-the-Century Christmas Chimes

A PASTORAL REFRAIN TO PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF "THE MISSION CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAPAN."

Beloved Friends:--

Christmas seems to me the most individual of our annual feast days. Not merely sui generis in character, intensely so in a personal sense because it sets the whole world to observing the birthday of one and the same regal child, but also because it individualizes its blessings as no other day does. Every child of God in the wide brotherhood of man should give and receive, in the name of a disciple, at least one present on Christmas day. Until this is realized, we who belong to the inner circle of God's spiritual family ought to feel that one note at least, is still lacking in the harmony of Christmas chimes.

*

Our beloved Dr. Gordon's first Christmas in Heaven.

To the loving tributes already offered to the memory of our brother let me add mine in this Christmas salutation.

He was one of the charter members of our church, and since that November day in 1872, *but a few months after his arrival in the country, when his name first went upon the church roll, he has always been a most loyal and helpful member of our little church, serving for several years as the pastor of its Kyoto branch.*

Of a keenly sensitive temperament joined to a devotion to the highest of ideals, he forestalled most of us in detecting the special needs of the ever changing situation in Japan and struck quick, keen blows for the

right. His timely tracts on Prayer, the Deficiencies of Buddhism, and the Observance of the Sabbath, his sermon on What is Man? with I John III 1-2, as a text, and his brave attitude in the Dōshisha struggle are illustrations of this. He was a soldier, a poet, a prophet and a preacher, but best of all we knew him as a trusted friend and choice-souled brother, one who reflected in his kindly deeds and helpful words the spirit of the Lord of Christmas whom he loved and who loved him. Deeply tho we mourn such a loss to us and to the work, we rejoice that his faith is now realized in vision, that the choicest of Christmas gifts, a mansion in the Heavens and service near the Throne has become his portion; and that he has left to us the text he loved so well and preached so freely, he having no further use for it; "Beloved now are we children of God, and it is not made manifest what we shall be. We know that, if He shall be manifested, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him even as He is."

*

It is a pleasure to note in this connection, that I am indebted to a suggestion made by Dr. Gordon to my daughters for the most helpful devotional book that has come to me during the past year. The book, "Studies of the Portrait of Christ" by that rare-souled searcher of Scriptnre, "The blind preacher of Edinburgh," Dr. George Matheson, was published (by Hodder and Stoughton) in 1899, but the book will be as valuable for 1901 as it has been for 1900 and I gladly pass on to you friends the suggestion for which I am so much indebted to our "fellow disciple" who has passed into the heavens.

Dr. Matheson's eyes are set in his imagination, and he sees some psychological and spiritual connections in his development of the life-work of Jesus which we of blunter and possibly more critical vision may not discern, but we can not fail to be helped both spiritually and intellectually, by the portraits he hangs before us and by the searching confes-

sions and choicely phrased prayers which he places at the bottom of each portrait chapter.

*

As probably all are aware, the children's Bible study for the year is The Book of James. I hope every child in the Mission is at work upon it. Also any others, either in Japan or abroad, who care to do so. Additional copies of the printed questions and suggestions may be had by applying to the pastor, whose residence you know, is in Okayama.

*

Among special causes for gratitude at this gladsome season I may mention the six-months-old addition to our Mission Infant Department of dainty Miss Pedley; the safe return to us, with improved health, of Misses Barrows and Torrey and the S. S. White family; the coming to the Doshisha of Mr. Lombard and into close fellowship with us of Mr. and Mrs. Knipp of the United Brethren Mission; and for a season, greatly to the help of our pressing work, of the Kinnear and Peet families from Foochow, the Galts from Peking, Miss Patterson from Tientsin and Miss Reid from Chefoo.

I may be pardoned the personal testimony that Dr. Kinnear's coming to Okayama at a critical juncture in the history of the Orphanage and being given time to set up in better form, the prostrate printing industry there, is one of the clearest cases in my experience of a direct answer to prayer, but who would have dared to dream that God would shake an empire and enlist the world to answer a few feeble petitions for the loan of an American Christian printer?

We offer our warmest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Galt, our heartfelt sympathy to the doubly afflicted China friends in Kyoto, and would send messages of loving salutation to the W. L. Curtises, especially rejoicing over the good news, that comes across the water, of re-

turning health to Mrs. Curtis. We extend our tenderest sympathy to brave tho heavy-hearted Mrs. Gordon, to Mrs. O. H. Gulick who has been twice afflicted, to Mrs. Cary in her bereavement and to others of our circle there or here, whom the angel of affliction has visited. Our Christmas card to Mrs. Clark and Miss Daniels would contain John's beautiful words of expressive desire, the second verse of his third epistle, and to Miss Dudley "Go in peace" (Ex. IV, 18.) *Sayonara. We rejoice with Jerome Greene and Donald Gordon over home life happily begun, with Charlotte DeForest and other Mission children over recent honors showered upon them; give hearty thanks for the presence with us here in Japan of Miss Grace the Learned, and cannot forbear to extend our congratulations and Christmas wishes to two happy families, one in Kobe and one in Yokohama, that we feel belong, in a sense, to us. May the blessing that is promised to children's children be granted to their little ones.*

*

We rejoice together over the successful celebrations at Kōbe College and the Dōshisha and the present encouraging condition of those well-loved institutions; the recent marked - as it was greatly needed - improvement along many lines in the Okayama Orphanage; the deepening spirit of earnestness apparent in several of the churches; the increasing harmony and fraternal spirit among all Christian workers and the evident desire to lay emphasis upon prime essentials of doctrine or of duty, so marked a feature of the recent Tōkyō conference, that eight-day meeting of great power and promise in which so many of our number bore a highly creditable part; and the general hush of expectancy with which the new century is soon to be welcomed.

*

In this connection may I remind you that the standing committee of the United Society of C. E. in Japan at a recent meeting in Kōbe

voted to ask all Christian Endeavorers to spend the first thirty minutes of the new century in prayer and meditation. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom in general, of midnight devotions, it seems to me that the coming New Years is worthy of such a vigil and I trust that many of us, whether known as Endeavorers or not, will observe the half hour from midnight on, that opens the glad new century.

*

Owing to a crush of more pressing duties your committee appointed to prepare suggestions for a revised set of church rules is not yet ready to report, and begs your further indulgence.

Copies of the church manual, membership blanks, prayer cards, Hiyeizan hymn and Mr. Curtis' song "Farewell to Home and Scenes of Childhood" may be had upon application.

I have ordered a number of copies of Congregational Hand-books for 1901 *and shall take pleasure in distributing them, probably the last of January, among members of the Mission in Japan.*

*

I would like to suggest that as an increasing number of our circle are being adopted by churches, C. E. unions or W. B. M. branches at home, it would be pleasant and spiritually helpful if we knew of these home ties and to whom they relate. If the members of the Mission will inform me at an early date, what church or society or branch has adopted them, I will prepare a list for the next annual report or our summer church meeting. State explicitly how many members of the family have been adopted, the year of adoption, and any other facts of interest.

*

One of the many beautiful Christmas lessons that seems to me peculiarly appropriate for workers like ourselves is the varied manner in which the advent was made known to different classes of people, and

later how the kind offices and masterly teachings of Christ were adapted to individual preferences. (I claim no originality for this thought or for some of the expressions in which I clothe it.) To astrologers by a star, to music-loving shepherds by a song, to thoughtful fishermen by well-filled nets, to reasoning rabbis by an argument, to servile tax-gatherers by a command, to palsied weaklings by a strengthening hand, to wretched lepers by a healing touch, to anxious mothers by a fondled child, and to trusting children by love's benediction. And this is God's method ever. Whether by raising to life a dead son, or hanging a new star in the sky, or sending heaven's choir to sing an anthem, He bends to enter the heart by the door which stands widest open.

And the accompanying thought is "Jesus comes first where He is most awaited." "A city full of satisfied worshippers there may be, resting indolently in the assurance of a coming redeemer; but the eyes that watch for him as they that watch for the morning shall be the first to see his star in the east."

*

The limits set for this sermon letter forbid the dwelling upon other like beautiful Christmas thoughts such as

The Lesson of Little Things and their Great Worth, whether in babies or kind deeds. Let them be such as angels can rejoice over.

The Importance of Right Beginnings.

The Grace of Giving.

The Music of True Living.

The Triple Crown of Saviour, Lord, Messiah, that angels hung above that Bethlehem cradle.

The Path of Light and Love and Life, that stretches from that couch of straw to highest heavens, strewn all the way with glorias.

With such memories, such promptings and such prophesies who could not keep a happy Christmas-tide? God give us every one His joy as Christ is born anew in all our hearts on Christmas day.

The Triple Christmas Crown

"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. . . . Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." *Luke II:* 2, 14.*

A gleaming star in Syrian sky,
An angel strong outwings the morn;
God's great GOOD-WILL *to men proclaimed,*
"A SAVIOUR *unto you is born."*

The CHRIST, *that child of Bethlehem,*
All ages circle round his birth.
Sad woes and wars of hearts and lands
Await his advent, PEACE *on earth.*

High Heaven's Son, crowned LORD *of all,*
Thy praise let Christmas anthems ring;
While seen and unseen choirs unite
And unto God their GLORIAS *sing.*

Your pastor and fellow disciple:-
James H. Pettee.

Okayama, Japan.
December the twenty-fifth, Nineteen Hundred.

**Undoubtedly the Revised text here is the more accurate grammatically but it slightly clouds what seems to me a fair inference from the original. Moreover the older version has made a fixed place for itself in our hymns of the nativity. Hence my use of it. I am indebted, I may explain, to Rev. Henry Burton (See page seventy in "The Gospel of St. Luke" Expositor's Bible series) for the suggestion that lies back of my rash venture in rythm. Please use the thought tho you reject the metre.*

J. H. P.

Okayama, Japan, Jan. 5, 1901

F. H. Wiggin Esq. Treas. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Mr. Wiggin:

The inclosed Japanese envelope contains one yen ~~and~~ a gift to the A.B.C.F.M. from Mr. M. Komoto of this city.

He rose early New Years morning and had a special Bible reading and prayer service with his family reading and expounding the 3rd Chapter of Philippians. The family chose the 13th verse especially the words "but one thing I do" as the family motto for the new year. In connection with this little family service, he decided, the family approving, to make ~~give~~ the first money ~~offering~~ payment of the year directly to the Lord's work. So he prayerfully decided how much it was his privilege thus to contribute to the Lord's treasury. This he divided into three parts giving one to the Okayama Orphan Asylum, one to the Japan Home Missionary Soc. and

one to the American Board.
He is a very earnest lay worker and gives much of his time to direct work for the Orphanage.
He was miraculously saved from drowning nearly two years ago and since then has led a most exemplary Christian life.

Instead of paying this money to the Board thru Dr. Leavitt our treasurer, I thought I would send the identical one yen note itself in the envelope in which Mr. Komoto brought it to me.

I thought possibly you might be able to sell it to some good friend for more than the fifty cents which it is legally worth and so profit a little by it. If you do not care to do this Mrs. Pettee or Mrs. Gordon will exchange it for you in Uncle Sam's money.

Hoping that a multitude of other gifts will flow into your treasury this year, I remain
Yours in the Gladsome service
James H. Pettee

For The Missionary Herald 146.

JAN 30 1901

A DOUBLE CENTURY WEDDING.

An unique marriage ceremony bridging the two centuries, occurred at midnight in Okayama, Japan.

Since this city is situated on the 134th. parallel of longitude east from Greenwich, and since Japan though fifteen degrees wide has but one standard time and since a large part of the space between this island empire and the 180th. parallel where each day begins is uninhabited and since the word that pronounced these friends to be husband and wife was spoken at one minute past twelve A.M. on January first it is highly probable that this was the first wedding of the new century in all the world.

The contracting parties were Herbert S. Wheeler Esq. of Jersey city N.J., U.S.A. at present residing in Kobe in connection with the firm of Heyn, Breckelmann &Co., and Miss Edith S. Shaw of the American Beard Mission whose American home is in Kidder Missouri but who has been teaching for the past year and a half in Kobe College, Japan.

Miss Shaw will be especially and pleasantly remembered by a large number of people not merely because of her teaching work in the college but because of her efficient services last summer as principal hostess at the extemporized hotel in Kobe for China refugees.

The interesting service took place at the missionary residence in Okayama, the ceremony being performed by the writer of this notice, who happens to be the pastor of the mission church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler make their new home in the well known "Atkinson house", Kobe. The prayers and wishes of a wide circle of friends, that Heaven's choicest blessings and continued opportunities for helpful service may be theirs, will attend them as starting at its beginning they walk together down the twentieth century.

James H. Pettee.

Okayama Japan
January the fourth Nineteen hundred one.

Dr. Strong & Dr. Barton

The K[illegible] ear family leave us next Wed (Jan. 9) & expect to sail from Kobe for Shanghai & Foochow Jan. 12. We are genuinely sorry to have them go for both Drs. & Mrs. Kinnear have been of great service to us in the work in many ways. But of course we rejoice that they are able to return to their own work. J. H. Pettee.

Karuizawa Japan, Aug. 9, 1901

Sec. J. L. Barton, D.D. (and Brethren of the Prudential Committee)

Dear Dr. Barton:

By a misunderstanding on my part I neglected to write you at the time of our annual meeting — as I was expected to do — to explain more fully than the secretary's announcement of the formal vote the reason for a special request to help carry Okayama — Tsuyama station through this present year.

Our need is very urgent. For the past three years, owing to various causes the general work in our field has been at a very low ebb.

Since Mr. White's & my own return to Japan a year or more ago we have slowly been filling vacancies and preventing further resignations by a slight increase in salaries (only however in

cases where the native church did its part in such advances) until today all the vacancies but one are filled and that is for the summer and will be permanently in the near future.

Moreover all the churches are aroused as not before for many years and the whole work is in a very hopeful (but critically important) condition. But to accomplish this result we used considerably more than half our appropriation (not than our estimate however) during the first six months of 1901. The exact figures are not before me as I write.

The quickened churches will meet a good share of the increased expense, but we on our part shall need between $75 and $100. extra to carry us through this year and meet pledges already made. With the intention of

putting our needs at the lowest possible figure we made a formal request for $50. only & this was promptly and unanimously endorsed by the Mission after hearing our statement. This amount we simply must have. It would be suicidal at this juncture to cut more deeply. Even with this extra we shall be forced to cut off some of our touring and all new work including some village work which we planned to start in the fall.

I may add that the range of salaries in the field of our double station is still proportionately low, much lower than in several stations of our Mission and very much lower than than of Presbyterians and Episcopalians working along side us.

Please therefore give us an extra $50. to help close this years' accounts and please if possible grant

our full estimate for 1902.

Yours very truly

James H. Pettee

P. S.

Mrs. Pettee & myself found ourselves needing a complete change & rest, so came up here for the month of August. We are boarding with the H. B. Hewes family and are already feeling much refreshed & rested. The weather wh. had been intensely hot changed two days ago & it is now very cool here, thin overcoats & fires being in some demand nights & mornings. Some 41 Amer. Boarders including the Tenkeshburys & Misses Russell & Sheffield of No. China and also including 14 children are here.

With warm regards &c

James H. Pettee

Okayama, Ja

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148.

JAN 16 1902

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 21, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I inclose a copy of a letter written to Miss Wingate which explains itself and I hope will secure the $275. askt for, on Miss Wainwright's house a/c.

I will only add for your information in Boston that as soon as Dr. Greene's property-holding incorporation scheme gets into working order which I hope will be in January, this house at the north end (two houses in the same yard to be more exact) to which Miss Wainwright has recently moved will be turned over to ~~the~~ said company by its present legal Japanese owner and the Board will thus practically secure a valuable piece of property which cannot ~~fail to beco~~ fail to become increasingly valuable as well as increasingly useful in our work. If all comes out as I confidently expect it will, I shall feel that the settlement of the Okayama property question (and that elsewhere as well) is a very safe and happy one.

Dr. Daniel's cheery letter of Oct. 30 announcing the grant by the Prud. Com. of $50. as a special for our station evangelistic work in response to our request last summer, made us draw a long ~~sigh~~ breath of relief. I doubt if the granting of a similar amount ever afforded more timely help. Our gratitude is beyond words to express.

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 27, 1901.

Rev. J. T. Barton, D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

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James H. Pettee

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I was also glad to hear of Dr. Daniel's visit to Pittsfield Mass.

Okayama Kumiai church has just held its annual meeting one of the brightest and most encouraging in its history. Beginning the year with a burdensome debt it has practically wiped that out; raised more money and more easily than in any previous ordinary year of its history; received some fifty new members to its fellowship; welcomed a new paster (Mr. S. Abe) who is proving himself the right man for this responsible position; increased its gifts to local or more distant charities; and is planning for still larger accomplishments in 1902. This is one of the fruits of the twentieth century forward movement.

We are rejoiced to have Miss Adams back in her old place. She is deep in the work already. Mrs. Pettee keeps in fairly good health and turns off her full quota of work.

The very best greetings of the season to yourself and family; Drs. Daniels, Strong and Smith and other friends in your large office.

Yours in the gladsome service;

James H. Pettee.

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The very best greetings of the season to yourself and family; Mrs. Daniels, Strong and Smith and other friends in your large office.

Yours in the glad service; -

Copy

JAN 16 1902

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 19, 1901.

Miss M. D. Wingate, Sec. W. B. M. I.
(Room 603 59 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill.)

Dear Miss Wingate:-

Our Mission is asking the W. B. M. I. thru the A. B. C. F. M. to make us a special grant of $275. for repairs on the house now occupied by Miss Wainwright. This sum also includes a small amount to cover Miss Wainwright's moving expenses from our house here on the east side of the city to her new home near the north west end of the city.

While this change of residence was made mainly for the sake of the work, it was really necessitated also by the fact that one house is too small to accommodate all of us Amer. Board and Woman's Board workers now stationed in Okayama.

Thanks to the expenditure of this money, Miss W. is now comfortably settled in a home of her own and is already making many friends in the neighborhood. Her place is the only centre for Protestant Christian work in the northern third of the city. Her nearest Christian neighbors are the Roman Catholics and they are half a mile away. She thus has an ample and a promising field for every sort of work.

After this initial expense is met, no annual charge will be mae made for rent except barely enough to cover taxes and repairs. As the large lower room is used for a station chapel as well as for a Sunday school and other purposes distinctively connected with Miss Wainwright's work, a part of the annual expense for heating, lighting, servant's fee &c will be charged to the American Board. We shall try to make a fair division between the Boards.

But in view of the fact that the recent repairs were made solely on Miss Wainwright's account and that no rent (proper) is to be charged your Board on account of Miss Wainwright's residing there, it seems only fair that your Board should meet this special bill. Hence our request.

I may add the personal word - though it is not needed - that Miss Wainwright is an efficient and devoted worker and we confidently expect large results from her new work at the north end. These results are already appearing. We think her very plucky to live alone (with her Japanese teacher) in a Japanese house. Not a dollar too much has been spent to make her new residence safe and comfortable.

Mrs. Pettee joins me in warm regards to yourself and the friends at your Board rooms.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Pettee.

Copy

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 19, 1901.

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(Room 808 59 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill.)

Dear Miss Wingate:-

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Yours sincerely

James H. Pettee

Enclosing letter from Miss Wainwright

Received Dec 27, 1901
W.B.M.I.

MAR 24 1902
MAY 20 1902

Okayama, Japan, Feb. 27, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Many thanks for your kind letter of Jan. 21. I inclose a copy of my reply to Miss Wingate. Let me add one word for your guidance. It bears on what is written at the bottom of page 3 and the top of page 4 in mine to Miss Wingate.

I think in strict equity but little if any of that $100. + received from the W.B.M.I. in 1898 should now be refunded to that Board, but if the W.B.M.I. insist on such terms, I would advise you to refund it <u>all</u> rather than give them any excuse for trying to evade the payment of bills on Miss Wainwright's <u>present</u> residence.

Our Mission makes no distinction between members of the American Board and members of the Woman's Boards except as forced to do so by the action of the Womens Boards. The American Board has given free rent to single ladies many more times than it has received a similar favor (as just now it is temporarily receiving in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford at Kobe College) from the Womens Boards.

There are several small items of interesting news here in Okayama but I can not stop to-day to report them. We are full of work and happy to have it so.

Mrs. Pettee and Miss Adams join me in warm regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely

James H. Pettee.

inclose 2 or 3 little
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Yours sincerely

James H. Pettee

Enclosure 2 or 3 letters
[illegible]

Copy

151.

MAR 24 1902

Okayama, Japan, Feb. 27, 1902.

MAY 20 1902

Miss M. D. Wingate, Sec. W. B. M. I.

No. 59 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Wingate: -

Notwithstanding the fact, which we in Japan learned for the first time from your letter of Jan. 17 to Dr. Barton, a copy of which he sent me, that your Board paid in 1898 out of 1897 unexpended balances something over $100., on this house where I now reside, and have paid rent, what you call it, twice since, in face of the statement made in Dr. Barton's letter to you that the house would "remain for future use free of rent", it seems to me only fair that your Board should be asked to meet the expenses incurred on Miss Wainwright's present residence solely because of her removal there.

That bill of expense includes two items viz. $275. for repairs on the up-stairs of the chapel (Miss W's study, chamber &c); and the cost price of the adjoining building used as Miss W's dining room, kitchen and servant's quarters. This second bill will be between $350. and $400. The transaction is not quite completed.

No request for this second sum has yet been sent you it being thought that the easiest way for you to pay that ~~it~~ would be by extending it over a series of years and collecting it as rent.

This house had to be bought without waiting for your approval, so it was bought with our Mission House Funds (American Board fund-

Okayama, Japan, Feb. 27, 1922.

Miss L. D. Wingate, Sec. W. B. M. I.

"c. 80 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss Wingate: -

Notwithstanding the fact which we in Japan learned for the first time from your letter of Jan. 17 to Mr. Barton, a copy of which he sent us, that your Board paid in 1898 out of 1897 unexpended balances something over $400., on this house where I now reside, and have paid rent twice since, in face of the statement made in Mr. Barton's letter to you that the house would "remain for future use free of rent", it seems to me only fair that your Board should be asked to meet the expenses incurred on Miss Wainwright's present residence solely because of her removal there.

That bill of expense includes two items viz. $75, for repairs on the re-staire of the chapel (Miss W's study, chamber &c) and the coat price of the adjoining building used as Miss W's dining room, kitchen and servant's quarters. This second bill will be between $350. and $400. The transaction is not quite completed.

No request for this second sum has yet been sent you it being thought that the easiest way for you to pay that it would be by extending it over a series of years and collecting it as rent.

This house had to be bought without waiting for your approval, so it was bought with our Mission Home funds (American Board-

ney) with the approval of the Mission. When we make out our next year's estimates it is the purpose of some of us (the Mission approving) to state the case to your Board and give you your choice between settling the bill in full next year or continuing it over a series of years as rent. Your Board also should pay repairs and taxes or at least a large share of them on the place while your Missionary occupies it. But the special request made of your Board which is now under consideration covers only repair bill of $275.

This whole proposition in regard to Miss Wainwright's present residence seems to me so reasonable that I do not feel further argument is necessary. My house was built for my family and Miss Adams and when needed by us cannot be expected to be used for your missionary. The plan adopted has been on the whole the most economical and satisfactory all round.

Now returning to the question of your Board's interest in my house because of payments made on it when Miss Wainwright was living here, I am glad to leave the matter to you and Dr. Barton to settle only requesting that you keep the two house matters separate and settle each by itself on its own merits.

I would submit the following considerations. The payments made on this house of mine are not much if any in excess of what Miss Wainwright's house bills would have cost you for that length of time had she rented and repaired a house for her own use.

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I would submit the following considerations. The payments made on this house of mine are not much if any in excess of what Miss Wainwright's house bills would have cost you for that length time had she rented and repaired a house for her own use.

Moreover changes are constantly occurring in the personnel of the station and it is not impossible perhaps not improbable that inside of five years, a representative of your Board will be living again in this house, now occupied by Miss Adams of the Woman's Bd. and Mrs. Pettee and myself of the American Board.

Your over-payment for past favors is so inconsiderable, and the apparent ignoring of an agreement made to you was so obviously owing to a misunderstanding between Boston and Japan that I raise the question whether it is worth while for you to press for an exact settlement and thus waive all claim that you now have for some future use of this house. Aside from the $100. collected from your Board in 1898 which was a very small fraction of the total cost of this house and land, the Mission has received nothing from the W.B.M.I. as rent on this house during the years of Miss Wainwright's occupation of it; the only thing drawn on account of that house from your Board was for current repairs and (perhaps) taxes; When your Board withdrew from the joint house fund arrangement whatever had been contributed to the Fund by the W.B.M.I. over and above what had been used from it for repairs etc. of the houses of its ladies was used, with the approval of that Board, to buy the Gulick land connected with Misses Barrows and Cozad's home in Kobe.

But if you still feel that it is best to insist upon an exact settlement for the past and let the future take care of itself, I am sure Dr. Barton and the Pru. Com. will be ready to do what is

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But if you still feel that it is best to insist upon an exact settlement for the past and let the future take care of itself, I am sure Dr. Barton and the Prud. Com. will be ready to do what is

Rev. James H. Pettee D.D.
Okayama Japan
Sunday Evening
May 9

right in the matter. A part of the amount you paid in 1898 might be deducted from the $275. bill now presented to you by the Mission.

It just occurs to me that one and perhaps a sufficient cause of the misunderstanding has been the different way in which the Amer. Board and the Woman's Board settle the house accounts.

The American Board grants a round sum each year for each of its missionaries for house rent, repairs and taxes. This sum is the same for each individual whereas the amounts paid out differ widely according to location. All details are settled by Mission vote, the Board deals only with lump sums.

We very much prefer this course and on the whole we think it cheaper for the Board and certainly more convenient for us here. But your Board has usually preferred the other course of voting on the exact amount for each individual, and this has mixed things up a little especially as some of our requests to your Board have been sent in the middle of the year. I trust the matter is now understood all round and that there will be clear sailing after this.

Gratefully appreciating the several ways in which your Board has helped the work in this field and wishing you every blessing,

I remain,

Yours sincerely

James H. Pettee

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Yours sincerely

Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D.

MAR 31 1902 152.

Okayama, Japan
Sunday Evening
Mar. 9, 1902.

MAY 20 1902

Dear Dr. Barton

Here is a rough copy of what I sent yesterday to Dr. Greene to appear in "Missionary News" the last of this month. It occurred to me the Herald might like it also.

I baptized 6 persons 3 men & 3 women this P.M. at a very

impressive service at the Okayama Ch. There were 2 other candidates who were unable to attend.
Also 2 admissions by letter.
All these 6 baptized are fruits of the Forward Movement. They come to church membership slowly here in Okay. but perhaps that is just as well.

Others are in sight and the work goes on.

Please tell Dr. Daniels his letter of Feb. 7 explaining ~~about~~ a gift from the Pawtucket Ch. Lowell came this morning. Also a letter from Rev. W.H. Poor pastor of that ch. on the same subject. I will answer in a few days & do what I can to satisfy the Endeavor Soc. there.

There are 3 things you must do for us in Japan if you can at the critical time.

1 — Send us a few more A. No. young missionaries

2 — Find the right revivalist & send him out for 6 mos. or a year to work in English.

3 — Be a little more generous in funds.

These are hard things I know.

But we are terrible needy.

I rejoice in
the good report
you were able to
give of India
what your Depu-
tation said & did there.
You accomplisht
wonders in the
amount of work
you were able to do.

Misses Adams &
Wainwright are both
sick in bed with
colds & over work.
They will be forced
to lie still a week
or so.
Mrs. Pettee is not

J.H.P.

For "~~Missionary News~~" "Missionary Herald" 153.

MAR 31 1902

Okayama in Lent.

While not technically observing this churchly fast, Okayama Christians come nearer keeping it in spirit this spring than for many years past. Special mention may well be made of these matters.

First — The combination of seibetsu and sōbetsu (holiness and farewell) at a meeting on February twentieth, when a church full ~~of~~ of Okayama people had the sad pleasure of listening for the last time to Rev. B. F. Buxton of Matsue and all Japan, before his leaving for England.

He spoke in exposition of Rom. V. I - II dwelling in a tender and inspirating manner on the Christian's peace , security, salvation from sin, and joy in God. The meeting will long be remembered in this region.

Japan loses a veritable apostle of the Holy Spirit in losing the English Mr. Buxton from among her corps of missionary workers, but she is grateful for his ten years of choicesouled service in her behalf.

Second — On the morning following the Buxton meeting a third preparatory ~~meeting~~ conference of those interested in the new form of local evangelistic effort was held. The campaign itself was formally opened on the afternoon of March first by the holding of a remarkable prayer-meeting on the summit of the highest hill adjoining the city. Twenty-six persons were present.

Mr. Ishii of the orphan asylum, around whom the movement centers, reported that more than the one hundred yen called for to meet expenses had been subscribed and paid in. Forty sen of the amount came from the evening earnings of a few girls in the Orphanage.

Pastor Abé has temporarily left his home (except one day in the week) and came over to the east side of the city to live with the other workers who will now for a time take up this special ~~se~~ service of daily Bible reading with individual inquirers. There are ~~six~~ some eight candidates for baptism here next Sunday.

Third — Somewhat different from the preceding and yet not entirely inappropriate for the Lenten season was the very successful celebration by Okayama Christians of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The church was packed and the exercises were of a very helpful order. Prof. Gauntlett spoke for England and Prof. Hattori for Japan. America was also represented by speech and music.

The striking contrast between the way in which Christians and the public generally celebrated the event on succeeding days, has caused much local comment mainly full of caustic criticism of the city and administration for the Christians.

Parts of Prof. Hattori's stirring oration at the church reminded one of Bishop Potter or ~~the~~ Dr. Parkhurst arraigning New York in the Lenten season. May Okayama heed and repent.

Okayama Japan, Mar. 7, 1902.

J. H. Pettee.

Japan 2

Episcopalian

[redacted]

An Abridged Account of the Okayama Orphanage.

This institution was established in 1887.

The number of children that have been recieved into the institution is 450. There are at present 260 children, and 30 workers (Officers 5, Teachers 6, Industrial teachers 7, Those who take care of the children 12). The children's ages are from four to twenty three years old.

The average expense is three *en* per. month making the expense about a thousand *en*.

The Asylum owns three thousand *tsubo* or two acres and a half of land. There are thirteen buildings in Okayama, and nine in Hyuga.

The Asylum has the *Kojiin Jinjo Koto Shogakko* (Primary and Grammar school) and a Night school.

The industries are Printing, Hair dressing, Farming, Rice cleaning, and Cotton Weaving.

To Mr. J. Ishii,

The Okayama Orphan Asylum,
Okayama, Japan.

Dear Sir,

I enclose *en* ..... for the support of your family of 260 orphans.

Yours faithfully,

(Name) _____
(Please state whether Mrs., Miss., Rev., Mr. or Esq.)

(Full Address) _____

Okayama Orphan Asylum.

Constitution of the Okayama Orphanage.

Article I. The Situation.

This Institution is situated in Kadota Yashiki, Okayama and has a branch asylum in Koyugun, Hyuga.

Article II. Our Principles.

The Principles of this Institution are the principles of Christianity, that is, to glorify God and to love man.

Article III. Object.

This Institution is intended to rescue and train up orphans and destitute waifs who are in genuine distress, in the place of their parents.

Article IV. Admission and Dismission.

[illegible] those who have special ability will be sent to higher schools.

Article VI. Manual Education.

A Child, when he or she reaches the age of twelve, must work in one of the industrial departments of the asylum, after school hours are over. And after graduating from the school he or she may study a trade in the asylum or may be apprenticed to a farmer, an artisan, or a merchant.

Article VII. Maintenance.

This institution relies for its support and enlargement, on the voluntary gifts of friends, the donations of associate members (one who donates

12 1902
T 24 1902

Kobe, Japan, July 18, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I write today at the request of the Mission to explain and emphasize two of the requests voted at our recent annual meeting.

First the special request for an immediate grant (or loan) of Yen 350. (Gold $175.) to deposit with the Government as a guarantee fund for The Morning Light the monthly newspaper published by Dr. Atkinson. Japanese law is such that unless such a sum is advanced the paper is constantly embarrassed and is liable to be suppressed or fined on the most trivial charges.

All regular dailies weeklies and monthlies religious and social as well as political furnish such a sum. Even the Salvation Army after many annoying experiences

has yielded to the pressure brought by officials and advanced a similar amount for its organ The War Cry.

It is clearly inadvisable for Dr. Atkinson to continue much longer to publish his very useful paper — which fills a place with the common people not occupied by other religious journals — unless this guarrantee fund is advanced.

The money is not a gift but a loan to the government as a guarrantee of good faith and substantial backing. It will draw interest (some 4 or 5 % annually) from the government and will be refunded whenever the paper is discontinued, unless meanwhile used up for fines a very unlikely event. The papers that furnish these guarrantee funds are seldom fined except for serious breaches of the law and there is no danger of the Morning Light's thus erring.

3000 copies are now printed

monthly. They are scattered all over Japan and form an influential herald of the Gospel we are here to proclaim.

I trust you will find some way either by an outright grant or a temporary loan to supply this money for The Morning Light.

2nd " After very careful consideration especially by a representative committee that held several sessions, the Mission voted to ask for three new families and four single ladies. The Mission rejoices over the prospect of the early coming of Mr. & Mrs. Bell, and has located them in Sapporo.

The next most pressing needs are recognized as centering in Miyagaki, Okayama and Matsuyama. These are now one man stations and large and important fields. It is imperative that a second family be put into each

of these cities. The fact that the Mission voted unanimously to endorse these requests shows how urgent the matter appears to those of us here on the ground.

The order named is the present recognized order of need. Mr. Clark is alone in all Hiyuga; it is utterly impossible for me to do justice to the wide open doors of opportunity in Okayama ken especially as I have two extra responsibilities, the large influential Orphan Asylum and C.E. work for all Japan, to each of which I feel peculiarly called to devote a part of my time and strength; and Mr. Gulick is swamped with work on the island of Shikoku.

The request for the appointment of Mr. Lombard explains itself. He appears to be the coming man

for the Doshisha and it would be a grave mistake not to secure him on any terms for that influential position.

As for the ladies, I will simply remark that it is imperative in view of the infirm health of Misses Barrows and Cogod that a young woman be in training at the earliest possible date for the Bible Womans school at Kobe; Osaka urgently needs some one to take Miss M. A. Candlish's place; & Mujagaki and Maebashi clamor loudly and justly for one additional lady each.

Other stations presented requests but the committee and the Mission decided to draw the line at what they deemed imperative needs and reasonable requests.

I beg you and the Prudential Committee to heed these calls and grant them if it is a

possible thing to do so. You will thus help utilize the present golden opportunity for redeeming Japan.

Yours gratefully and expectantly
James H. Pettee

Member of the Committee on New Missionaries

P.S.

I am in Kobe a day or two on our property business. I am delighted to report that our license for organization has been rec'd & yesterday the Congregational Association of Foreign Missionaries in Japan held its first legal meeting. elected Dr. Atkinson Prest., Mr. Stanford Sec. & Messrs. Albecht, Atkinson, Speer, Learned Pettee and Stanford its exec. com. It authorized the taking over of property in Kobe, Okayama & Niigata as soon as feasible, & enlarged its membership from six to 12 members the additional six being Messrs. Allchin Cary & Davis & Misses Barrows, Holbrook & Searle.

No crucial developments yet on this schl property matter. The outlook for a fairly satisfactory settlement with Mr. Homma's creditors is encouraging. Hastily yr L. H. Pettee

Cholera and the Christian Outlook in Japan.

The past summer has been a distressing season for afflicted Japan. Cholera and other epidemics have counted their victims by the thousands, while tidal waves and typhoons, heavy rains and threatened eruptions have caused wide spread damage and anxiety.

Okayama city and prefecture, the center of my own work, already records 1900 cases of cholera with some 1300 deaths. The disease seems nearly stamped out here but is on the increase in Kōbe, Osaka and Kyōto. The rice harvest will be small this fall, business is well nigh at a standstill, bribery trials in connection with the recent election for members of the national diet run into the hundreds, a Kobe church member denied his faith in order to secure his election to parliament, but —— be it said to the credit of pastor Harada and his church —— has been promptly excommunicated therefore, —— defalcations, suicides and bankruptcies, are on the increase and not a few are asking where is to be the end of this down-grade movement physical, financial, moral.

Per contra, in these days of danger cities are cleaner, people are healthier, lives are better for the summer's scare. Regular meetings were of necessity discontinued but are now reopening with greater zest and a more fervent longing on the part of many to know and to do the truth. During my twenty-three years of residence in Okayama I have never seen the city more subdued and seriously-minded than it is today, and the same is

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measurably true of other places.

Whole blocks of housesare joined together by straw ropes hanging from the eaves. From these are suspended pieces of white paper cut in a peculiar shape, the gohei so ofter seen in front of shrines or used in private houses at New Years or on other special occations. It is a Shinto prayer or charm to ward off disease. It means that the people generally are turning to their religions once more for the comfort and the help they stand in such need of. Some of these inquirers are coming to Christianity in fear and hope.

The Christians have not been inactive. Those of this city promptly collected over Yen one hundred and engaged in relief work. They are now caring for six young children orphaned by the cholera.

By the help of special gifts and careful management, the twin epidemics of cholera and dysentery have been kept out of the Okayama Orphanage, with its 240 children but that brave, useful institution still needs the special prayers and gifts of its wide circle of benefactors. The workers there feel that they have been preserved from harm in these days of danger by the prayers of their believing friends.

Regular Christian work was begun last Sunday in a village hitherto unyielding, nearly all the better elements of the town uniting to organize a young men's association for the study of Christianity. Inquirers multiply on every hand. The student class especially is very approachable and there are growing signs

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of a probable break in the ranks of opposition or indifference to Christianity among the great mass of the common people.

It is a time for strenuous service on the part of all workers here and of generous support by the friends over there. The people feel the need of a sound and safe religion. ~~Shall we meet that need and give them what we have?~~ That need should be supplied at the earliest possible moment.

James H. Pettee,

Okayama, Japan,
Sept. 17, 1902.

Dear Dr. Strong —

You or Dr. Barton may use the above in whole or in part or not at all — as you may desire. I feel almost solemn this fall because of the rare opportunity that is ours to win new believers. I believe Japan will surely see a revival before the winter passes, I hope before it ~~comes~~ begins. Remember us very earnestly in prayer. Mrs. Pettee & I are well rested by our vacation. Miss Wainwright is at her post & Miss Adams will be back in a few days. Our family love to your family & to Dr. Barton's. Hastily & — James H. Pettee.

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O Rayner
Rec'd Sept 17/02
Ans. Sept 10. 1902

NOV 12 1902

Okayama Oct. 9, 1902.

Dear Friends of the Church and the Mission,

It is borne in upon me, as it doubtless is upon many of you, that the coming Annual Meeting of the Board, to be held at Oberlin Oct 14—17 is likely to be one of exceptional importance, especially as bearing upon the question of enlargement or retrenchment of the work already in hand. As our Mission is vitally interested in this serious problem and the action that may grow out of the Oberlin meeting.

It occurs to me that a special concentration of thought and of prayer by us on behalf of the subject referred to during the days of the great Meeting, would be peculiarly appropriate and measurably helpful.

I therefore beg leave to suggest that on next week Tuesday,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, wherever we chance to be, we spend a few moments about One O'clock P. M. in earnest prayer for the Board's Wide Work and especially for its annual Meeting then in progress.

If it please you let the time be somewhere between 12-55 and 1-05 P. M. perhaps as convenient a time in the day as any, that we may feel a thrill of fellowship in our union of thought and prayer.

Yours Most fraternally
James H. Pettee
Pastor of the Mission Church.

P. S. — I have a few of our Mission Prayer Cards left, which I should be glad to send to any who care for and will use them.
J. H. P.

NOV 12 1902
NOV 25 1902

Okayama Japan,
Oct. 15, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton —

The inclosed explain themselves & I have no time for more. Our thoughts are much with you at Oberlin this week. The last mail brot word from Pacific Coast papers that you closed your fiscal year free of debt.

We rejoice that news and now hope there may be at least a slight advance.

Our Mission made no fancy requests for next year in its regular estimates. Don't cut us down if it can be avoided.

I was out in the country last Sunday & baptized two promising persons a young man and a young middle aged woman in a sleepy church that has had no additions previously for

many months,

The "Bible evangelistic Mission" here in the city, which dropped its work during the summer, has begun daily work again and nearly all the church and city machinery of various sorts for ethical and spiritual ~~weaving~~ character weaving is whirring once more

Cholera is not quite stamped out of Japan as yet but the cases are growing daily more sporadic and lighter. ~~that~~

I have rec'd a cablegram from my brother telling me of the death of my father on Oct. 7 at Manchester N.H. America seems a long way off at such times but Heaven draws nearer. I received by the last mail a letter from father breathing a beautiful spirit & showing he was ready for the change of worlds. He was almost 88.

With warm regards to Dr. Strong & wife

James H. Pettee

+ Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D. U. Rangoon, Oct. 15, 1895

HARRY WADE HICKS,

NOV 12 1909

For The Missionary Herald

One of Japan's best-known Christians Honored.

Mr. J. Ishii founder and present superintendent of the Okayama Orphanage has just been invested by Imperial Orders with the badge of the blue ribbon in recognation of his fifteen years of tireless service in behalf of homeless children. So far as the writer is informed this is the first occasion on which a Japanese Christian has received this badge of distinction for philanthropic service, since the order was established in 1881.

The governor of Okayama ken, who is an ardent admirer of Mr. Ishii and his institution, was largely influential in bringing this about, but it is well known that for some years past high court officials have kept a close watch upon the Orphanage and had become well acquainted with Mr. Ishii and his remarkable career.

The bestowal of this well-deserved honor upon a stalwart Christian reflects great credit on the government that dared brave hostile criticism in doing it, and is an encouraging sign of the times. Mr. Ishii received it in the same modest, quiet dignified manner in which he does every thing and turned at once to his regular work once more.

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Note for Missionary Herald
J. H. Pettee

HARRY WADE HICKS

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With warm regards to Dr. Strong
James H. Pettee

+ Rev. James H. Pettee, 159.

Rec'd JAN 23 1903

Okayama Japan,
Dec. 28, 1902

Ans'd FEB 14 1903

Dear Dr. Barton

Miss Wainwright is getting along as comfortably as could be expected. The rest of us are well as usual.

Many thanks for your kind letter of a recent date. I have a few items of ~~Mission~~ station news to send you as soon as I can get time to write them up.

In order to forestall any inquiries, I will say to you in confidence that we considered very carefully the question whether we should call Dr. Taylor from Osaka to attend Miss Wainwright, and in accordance with Miss W's desires we decided against so doing. We have secured the best medical skill in the city & we consider that preferable to having Dr. Taylor's services — he living in Osaka & coming to

Okayama but once a week as he would undoubtedly insist on doing if he had charge of the case.

Full arrangements are now carefully worked out & every thing is running smoothly. It brings much responsibility on Mrs. Pettee & Miss Adams especially the former but they are bearing it well. The two rooms occupied by the invalid & her nurses are quarantined from the rest of the house.

We cannot read the future but while we are anxious we are not alarmed. Miss Wainwright is perfectly content and full of a spirit of trust and peace.

The meetings usually held in the house will be held elsewhere for a week or two until the crisis is passed.

With the heartiest of New year greetings. —

James H. Pettee.

It is regret to announce that Miss Wainwright is quite ill with typhoid fever. This is the ninth day. Dr. Suga says it is not a light case but it is not yet a dangerously serious one. She was brought on Xmas day from her own home at the north end of the city to our house and the best possible arrangements are being made for her comfort and care. One trained Japanese nurse has been secured and another will be shortly if needed. Miss W's intimate friend and language teacher Ogihara San occupies the adjoining room and devotes her whole time to waiting on the invalid while Mrs. Pettee and Miss Adams lend a hand as occasion requires. Dr. Suga in whose care the case has been placed, is at the head of the Gov't Hospital & Med. Schl. in this city. He has studied in Germany and travelled (for professional observation) in several European countries including England. We feel he is competent to take entire charge of

the case. 2 Miss Wainwright is in excellent spirits, rests quietly and is content with the arrangements made. Practically her wishes have been carried out in what has been done and planned for. There are no alarming symptoms. Apparently there is no reason for special anxiety, but the next week or ten days are likely to be the critical period and I would bespeak in her behalf the sympathetic prayers of Miss Wainwright's many friends.

Okayama Dec. 27, 1902. James H. Pettee.

P.S. — Miss W's illness did not interfere with the Christmas celebrations planned for. Nearly all the foreigners in the city together with the Elliott family of Hiroshima + Y.M.C.A. teachers in Ford Schls, Messrs. Abbott, Grant, Gustafson & Root held a morning praise service and breakfasted together at our house, lunched with the Orphans at the Asylum + dined & spent the evening together at Prof. Gauntlett's. Six Japanese S. Schls + the C.A. had fine exercises. — J. H. P

Ans'd NOV 23 1903

Rev. James H. Pettee

161.

Okayama Japan,
Oct. 29, 1903.

Ans'd DEC 17 1903

Dear Dr. Barton

I mail you by this same post a photograph of the Sokwai in its social gathering at our beautiful Okayama park last Friday (Oct. 23)

I would have had the picture reduced in size but there was not time before this next mail leaves.

Okayama Church

rose to the occasion in fine shape and proved itself a genial & generous host.

I may say in confidence that Dr. Eulick made a very fine impression on the workers by his ~~able~~ able lectures on Evolution at the Workers' Meeting yesterday he and ~~addressed the~~ Mr. Tsuzumu delivered very telling

addresses before
500 students at
the government
~~Chu~~ ~~Med~~ Chū Gakkō
(Grammar School)
in this city and
Dr. G. speaks at
Tsuyama today.
He is in constant
demand for this
public work & is
doing it well.
Mr. & Mrs. Bartlett
passed thru Okayama
last night in
their way back
to Tottori. They are

much stronger than in the summer but are still (especially he) in very precarious health. Still he thinks he can hold on till spring without breathing.

I have promised to tour with him in his field the last of next month. I go to Hiroshima for one night two days hence.

We are busy, happy & hopeful.

Yours James H. Pettee

For The Herald

An Eventful Fortnight at Okayama.

A three days visit from H.I.H. the Crown Prince in one week and a four days meeting of Congregationalists from all over Japan in the following week have filled Okayama's cup of excitement and privilege to the full.

The city was throughly cleaned and put in order for the first event and remained in that pleasing condition till after the second event had closed. On one beautiful day the Crown Prince reviewed 6500 school children on the extensive grounds of the Government High School. Every thing went like clock work and as rapidly as similar manoevre would have been executed in the west, the various marches, gymnastic exercises and mock contests succeeding each other without a particle of delay so that the whole program was completed inside of twenty-five minutes. It was one of the most interesting sights I have ~~ever~~ have ever witnessed in Japan.

Owing to his many engagements the Prince was unable to visit the Orphan Asylum as he had intended to do, but he thoughtfully sent his representative who brought Yen one hundred as a gift from His Highness and himself gave two hours to an inspection of the institution. This well deserved attention bestowed by royalty upon the Orphanage naturally pleases its friends and spurs them on to yet higher attainments. The Okayama Orphanage continues to deserve well of its supporters both at home and abroad. It stands before this aroused nation as Christianity in practice.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the representatives of the Kumiai churches proved one of great harmony, power and promise. Some sixty-four duly accredited delegates from forty-six churches were in attendance, together with as many more visitors from out of town. Aside from those residing in Okayama city the Mission was represented by Messrs. Learned, Gulick and White and Miss Talcott. Rev. T. Harada of Kobe presided most admirably and was elected president (moderator) for the coming year. A practically unanimous vote was passed to ~~his representative who brought~~ accede to the request of the trustees and teachers of the Doshisha to come into closer relationship, especially with the theological department of that institution and a committee of conference was appointed for that purpose.

The main interest of the occasion centred about the Home Missionary Society which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Pictures of Neesima and Sawayama were hung behind the pulpit and very stirring addresses full of inspiring reminiscences were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Osada, Tsuyumu (recently returned from two years study at Union Seminary) and Ebina.

At the instigation of Mr. Ishii of the Orphan Asylum a forward movement was planned which proposes to centralize special evangelistic effort at promising centres in ~~Jap~~ Japan ~~also~~ and also to open foreign missionary work (probably in Korea) as soon as money for that purpose can be raised. An extra collection amounting to Yen 137. for a preliminary survey and preaching tour by Mr. Miyagawa was taken at one of the sessions. A strong committee of ten layman was appointed to have special charge of the financial affairs of the Home Missionary society. Mr. Osada was reelected president of the ~~secretary~~ organization with but two or three dissenting votes, a very handsome complement to efficient service. The society now carries on work at eight important centres.

One half day was spent in ordaining Mr. S. Abe to the Christian ministry. He has been for the past two years acting pastor of the Okayama church and thus was chief host of the assembly. His lengthy statement of belief and experience, which had been prepared with great care, proved thoroughly satisfactory and showd him to be a progressively conservative man. Some twenty-three ordained men three of whom were Americans gathered about the candidate as the moderator offered the installing prayer, and the strong, tender charges to pastor and people by Messrs. Ebina and Miyagawa with a congratulatory address by pastor Tsunajima of Tokyo completed an exceedingly impressive service.

The committee on self support reported as the result of three years labor that six churches have assumed self support and as many more will reach the same goal in the near future while eighteen others are well on the road to independence. Altogether it was a very memorable and I believe epoch-making meeting.

It was followed by a two days conference of the workers at a health resort half way between Okayama and Tsuyama, at which Dr. S.L. Gulick delivered two very helpful and timely lectures on Evolution and there were informal discussions on such subjects as What we most need to study and What is the most pressing problem before our churches.

J. H. Pettee

Okayama, Japan,
Oct. 28, 1903.

163.

Rec'd APR 8 1903

Okayama, Japan, Mar. 18, 1903.

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D. - Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Ans'd APR 22 1903

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your kind letter of Feb. 16, came to me a few days ago. I am glad to be able to report that Miss Wainwright is now well again and apparently there will be no further occasion for health bulletins concerning her. I ought to add however that she is under doctor's orders not to do much head-work till next fall. She plans to take several outings this spring to various places in this part of Japan, by way of keeping out-of-doors and out of her accustomed duties, so as to be able next fall to plunge into regular work in real earnest.

The rest of us are as usual and full of work. Last week we had the choice privilege of a twenty-four hours visit from Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall. He delivered four addresses to selected audiences and made a deep impression on the city both by his scholarly lectures and his personal character and bearing. "A Christian gentleman", "a true religious teacher", "a fair minded religionist", "a scholar and a gentleman" are some of the names one hears applied to him. In the evening a reception in his honor in foreign style was held here at our home. We had sent out over two hundred invitations (the number was limited only by the size of our house) and over one hundred of these were accepted. The mayor of the city and the principal of the local government college assisted Mrs. Pettee and

myself in receiving the guests and presenting them to Dr. Hall. It was the first time any thing of the kind had been attempted here and was a marked success. Many of our leading citizens and most promising students are seriously pondering religious truths as a result of Dr. Hall's timely visit.

The "forward movement in Okayama church" keeps moving steadily quietly, healthily forward. The church is filled nearly every Sunday and all mid-week meetings and auxiliary societies are flourishing. A week ago last Sunday I had the pleasure of baptizing nine adults and one infant while four other adults were received into the church by letter.

Among many suggestive bits of personal testimony that might be recorded let me mention one. A leading lawyer and politician, who has been a member of the church for many years, nearly lost his faith during the reactionary period. He became involved in a case of bribery that affected a whole political party and many officials. He was convicted and after fruitless appeals has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and the deprivation of his certificate to practise law. Whatever may have been the exact facts in the case, it is universally believed that he has been made the scape goat of his party in the attempt to free itself from unsavory charges. But the pleasing side of the unpleasant transaction is the fine Christian spirit shown by Mr. ——— the lawyer. He accepts it as God's reproval and warning. He has been coming to

church regularly for months and his prayers and remarks in the mid-week meetings are heart serching and uplifting. A special prayer-service was held with and for him the other eving and he will go to prison this week the best exponent of the beatitudes, Blessed are the poor in the spirit, Blessed are the meek, Blessed are the pure in heart, &c, that Okayama has seen for many a year.

Yours most sincerely:— James H. Pettee.

P. S.

This station has asked for Mr. and Mrs. Olds and I suppose they will be located either at Miyazaki or Okayama. Our work here is so varied and the opportunities for telling service are so many and urgent that we feel we must have another family in Okayama. No city of its size more influentially affects the whole country than Okayama and one man is altogether insufficient for the Board's work here. The Mission knows this. I wish the Prud. Com. to be equally well informed. J. H. P.

P. S. No. 2 —

You may like to know that my daughter Elizabeth who is a Student Volunteer at Mt. Holyoke, speaks most approvingly and appreciatively of Mr. Hicks' recent address and conversation with individuals at the College. She thinks some of the volunteers greatly needed to hear such a "common-sense" treatment of the subject as Mr. Hicks gave. J. H. P.

Rec'd MAY 21 1903

Ans'd JUN 4 1903

164.

Okayama, Japan, April 21, 1903.

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D., Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

You will receive official notice, probably by this same mail, from Sec. Learned that the C.A.I. have voted unanimously to advise Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to accept the invitation extended them by Okayama station to locate in Okayama. We have been feeling increasingly during the past two years that we <u>must have</u> another family in this city. So many interests centre here that it is simply imposible for Mrs. Pettee and myself to handle the work even with the valuable help that Misses Adams and Wainwright can and do give.

This has always been a good centre for work and has yielded probably the largest returns measure for measure of any part of Japan. Ours is the leading work here and the openings for aggressive effort are simply countless.

Strong as the Japanese church is, it cannot yet carry the work alone. The village work is untouched. Then there is the Orphan Asylum, C.E. societies, Sunday school work, Bible evangelistic work, the Girls School, twelve outstations &c &c. Moreover through the Orphanage, C.E. work and in other ways this station exerts a wide reaching influence on all Christian work in Japan. No other station of ours or any other Mission attempts to carry on so wide a variety of activities with so few foreign workers as Okayama.

May I say in this connection that the situation has changed completely since the Deputation was here and that these central stations, Japanese themselves being judges as well as we missionaries are requiring more and more of the foreigners' work and influence. It is my firm conviction that the legitimate work of the Amer. Board imperatively needs from this time on an aditional family in Kobe, Osaka and Okayama (additional I mean to the Atkinsons Allchins and Pettees) It was the desire of all that the Stanfords should fill one of these vacancies. Kobe was needy enough to justtify retaining them permanently there but the question was complicated by the relations between the Amer. Board and the Women's Boards so it seemed best to pass Kobe by for the present. Mr. Allchin made a strong and just plea before the C.A.I. in behalf of Osaka but the committee felt that for personal reasons as well as the needs of the respective fields it was better to place the Stanfords in Okayama.

The decision was a unanimous one after weeks of careful consideration and as the whole Mission last summer in annual meeting heartily endorsed Okayama's appeal for another family I am confident the Mission will be pleased with the C.A.I. action when it hears of it. We earnestly trust that you and the Prudential Committee will be likewise. Already we are laying out work for Mr. and Mrs. Stanford when they come here next September. The Japanese are prepared to give them a warm welcome and I am sure they will have their hands more than full from the start.

The one practical difficulty is the house problem. That also has been considered very carefully by the station and the C.A.I. Loth as we all are to present a request for a house grant at this time it seems the wisest and most economical thing to do.

Okayama is an unhealthy city. It is next to impossible to secure a two storied Japanese house favorably located. There are only half a dozen foreign style houses in the city and they are occupied. If a house is to be built it is poor economy to put up a frail one. And yet our plan is to build or repair as cheaply as possible. The C.A.I. have pared down our request to the lowest feasible figure. We earnestly urge that their request for a moderate house and land grant be approved and the amount voted. Real estate is steadily rising in value and I consider that the Board runs no risk in such an investment. In fact I shall be surprised if ten or fifteen years hence the value of such a property is not greatly enhanced. But if we are to buy land it should be done at the earliest possible date. Hence this urgent request.

Trusting you will give it a favorable hearing, I remain

Yours most sincerely,

James H. Pettee.

Rec'd AUG 11 1903

Private

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 19. I will send you more photographs one of these days.

I am glad you liked my article on the Orphan Asylum I sent you. You speak of paying for the photographs I sent with the article. It's all right either way but if you wish to do it you might have Mr. Wiggin credit my personal account with $2. Every little helps in these days when one has girls in college over twenty to educate.

We had a quiet but fine-spirited annual meeting at Kobe last week. The outlook is certainly very hopeful in all quarters. Mrs. Pettee and I are a little worn down by the heat, company, year's work &c. We get away next week for a month by the sea near Kobe.

With warm regards to yourself and family in which Mrs. Pettee joins heartily, I remain

Yours in the glad service,

James H. Pettee.

166.

Rec'd AUG 11 1903

Okayama, Japan, July 16, 1903.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D. Sec.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

The vote of the Mission at its recent annual meeting asking for three new families and five single ladies was no mere perfunctory performance. The decision was reached after careful deliberation. We all feel that this much of an additional force is needed properly to hold and carry on the work now in hand.

No enlargement of our borders is planned for, altho we have received very urgent invitations from Japanese, Christians and non-Christians alike, to place Amer. Board missionaries at Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Onomichi, Uwajima, Wakamatsu (in the Sendai field) Nagaoka (in the Niigata field) Otaru in Hokkaidō and several other smaller towns. The Mission has no present thought of opening new stations urgent as some of these calls are, but it does feel imperatively urged to strengthen the work at the centres now held and for this we plead.

With the wide variety of interests centering in Okayama, Matsuyama, Osaka and other places, it is a sheer impossiblity for one family to do the American Board part of the work in each of these important cities. It is a keen disappointment to us all in Okayama, Japanese included, that we cannot have the Stanfords or Olds or some other family from the coming fall. I am convinced that with the favorable situation now holding in this region and

which is likely to continue indefinitely, a second working family here would quadruple results.

The Orphan Asylum, Christian Endeavor, and various kinds of general committee work take so much of my time that I cannot begin to do justice to the local and country evangelistic work that calls for attention. I am pulled three ways at once and each is worthy of a man's best efforts. The same is true of other one-family stations.

Moreover age is creeping on apace in some heads and limbs of the Mission and younger men should be in training for future as well as present needs. We are exceedingly grateful for the new families sent us during the past two years . We beg you to keep up this good work a little longer. We still want <u>only the best</u> but we want those badly. Three new families, please, during the next fifteen months. And Okayama cries loudly for one of these.

Yours for self, station and the W. mission, James H. Pettee,
Chairman of Com. on New Missionaries.

This letter altho addressed to Dr. Barton is intended as well for the Members of the Prudential Committee especially the Committee on Japan. J. H. P.

(Not for publication.)

Copy for Pastor

2

Okayama Feb. 2, 1904.

Dear Friends of the Mission

We sit in the silence and sorrow of a great moral bereavement. We have loved and lost that which was of priceless value to us. Say more we have pinned to and our pain has found us out. Let us tarry a moment and learn in quietness the lessons God would teach us by this terrible affliction, the severest trial perhaps ever visited upon the Mission. I make bold to suggest that as a Mission we observe

Monday, February Eighth,

as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer (I select the earliest feasible Monday, Monday being Kyoto's day on our Mission Prayer Cards) Let us either as individuals or as families or as stations as circumstances may advise, draw near to God on that day and take counsel with Him.

Let us pray
1 — In deep contrition. I feel that in a more than figurative sense we are partially responsible for our brother's fall. We are sharers in his sin. Moreover each one has confession to make to self and to God on his own individual account. Let us allow God's Spirit to do very thoro' work with us whatever our personally besetting sins or failings may have been. Confess, Repent, Renounce
2 — With prayer for our brother and those whom he has most wronged. Our hearts are sore but it is the soreness of sympathy (suffering with) the anguish of an abiding love that would reach out a hand to save or to comfort. Speaking for my own station I can testify that I have not heard or heard of being uttered a single syllable of harsh judgment; there has

been simply 3 the few words of necessary inquiry or answer and the sympathetic silence of loving grief. I am sure the same is true of other stations even of Kyoto where the blow falls most heavily.

3 — For a holier purpose in service during coming days. I dare not say to the members of the Amer. Bd. Mission, Do more work, but I do dare say to myself and to you all, Do more wisely and worthily what is done. Keep spirit at the front. Let Christ be implicitly obeyed and constantly exalted. Let this sad occurrence be made the sure stepping stone to better service in the name of true discipleship. History is full of instances of a higher rising after a distressing fall, of a grander triumph after a grievous trial. "My grace is sufficient for thee" &c.

Suggested 4 Biblical Passages
Psalms LI. Hosea Chaps. VI, XI. XIV.
Isa. LXI. John VIII 1-11 John XIII.

And let us consider whether we should take any further action as a Mission to express our love for our brother and our confidence in his purpose and ability to atone for the past by an upright life and a brave and patient spirit. The C. A. F. is the proper committee to receive any suggestions if there are any to offer.

How ~~we~~ shall we help Mrs. Albrecht bear her burden. It is a delicate matter to decide. My thought is that we leave the matter with the Kyoto ladies with power to act for the Mission in any way that seems to them best.

I wrote yesterday to our brother Albrecht telling him of my proposed pastoral action & asking him to observe next Monday with us. J. H. Pettee
Pastor of the Mission Church.

Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D.

Rec'd FEB 29 1904 168.

Kobe, Japan Feb. 5, 1904

Ans'd MAR 9 1904

Dear Dr. Barton —

In order to keep you & the Japan Com. & the Prud. Com., as well informed of matters out here as possible I send the inclosed.

I have just spent two days in Kyoto on C.A.J. business.

I would have gone on to Yokohama to see our brother Albrecht, had it seemed worth while.

You will be shocked & deeply pained at the news. It seems to me however that Dr. Albrecht's German inheritance should be remembered, as well

as the heavy burdens he has been carrying.

You will I know be as considerate as possible in your judgment of the sad affair.

The C. A. I. considered very carefully the two questions of whether a more thorough investigation should be gone into & the money question. Several members of the Mission clamor for a full probing of the facts. We came to the unanimous conclusion that such was neither necessary nor advisable.

Enough is known to us and acknowledged by him to justify the prompt acceptance of his resignation. There-

is every reason to fear that further light would but increase the distress and start up new suspicions.

There is no evidence of any wrong that could be righted by fuller disclosures. It seemed to us the more quietly & quickly the case could be closed here the better. At least one member of the Mission thought some arrangement might be made to keep him in Japan but the committee felt sure that that should not be thought of.

Then as to the money grant. The P. C. may feel that we were over

generous.

But it should be remembered that he is really a sick man. He is in no physical condition today to be thrown on his own resources, to say nothing of earning something for support of his family.

Moreover it will very likely take him a little time & perhaps some travelling before he secures work.

I understand that he has been using Chloral & other drugs freely for some time.

We hope by giving him this generous sum for travelling allowance to avoid all need for raising the question of a retiring grant.

so far as he is concerned tho' we do hope you to deal very kindly with his family.

So far as present appearances go he will use every spare cent for their benefit.

The Japanese who know of the affair are very considerate. His confession and withdrawal from the country satisfy them.

It is a terrible blow to us as individuals & as a Mission. It must inevitably injure the work, but there is reason to think the injury to the cause will be minimized by the considerations which I have mentioned above

The Japanese are doing every thing possible to keep the affair out of the papers.

On my way back here I made a brief call on President elect Shimomura of the Doshisha. I was the first member of the Mission to see him after the electo (except Messrs. Davis & Greene who were at the Meeting. I assured him of the cordial support of the Mission and so far as I could forecast of the

American friends of the school.

I called his attention to the urgent need of emphasizing in every proper way the religious character and aim of the school. He fully assented to this.

I also told him that the continued support of the Board & American friends was conditioned on adhering closely to the principles of the school. He said "I knew it" & added "I can do nothing without their support"

So I hope you will feel like assuring him of your pleasure over the choice made by the trustees & your confident expectation that the School will prosper under his administration.

You will bear in mind as we do that Dr. Albrecht's fall hurts the foreign side & that every thing possible must be done to make good this loss.

Do send us another good family soon if you can. We are terribly straitened for men & means to carry on our work properly. Actual war will increase our work & financial responsibilities all along the line. It is a dark time with us but we are making the best of it & there are many things to give us light & hope. Suggest this to catch the mail

James H. Pettee

Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D.

169.

Rec'd APR 20 1904

Ans'd APR 21 1904

Okayama, Japan, Mar. 18, 1904.

r.

Dear

Now that war is an actual reality, suf-ering has greatly increased among the poor of Japan. I wish herefore most earnestly to beseech your help in behalf of the Oka-ama Orphan Asylum. If this were an ordinary charity I would ot trouble you with an appeal even at a time like the present hen factories are shutting down and purses are shutting up, but e Okayama Orphanage is one of a select few institutions in e Far East which merit special consideration.

It is the oldest, largest, and by far most influential Christian Protestant) orphanage in Japan. Founded sixteen years ago by Mr. J. Ishii, then a Christian medical student, in imitation of eorge Muller's faith orphanages at Bristol, England, it has red for some six hundred different children, and now has two ndred and sixty under instruction. Mr. Ishii is one of the blest, most heroic Christian men in all the East. He has the wer of impressing his own choice spirit and high ambitions on e children and they are turning out well. Ten of the older boys nt to America during 1903 and are pluckily making their own y. One is in Korea and others are scattered all over Japan.

The Asylum is not merely an orphanage. It is a sort of ial settlement and touches society at large in many ways. It nds midway between the purely evangelistic work of the churches d society in general. It is looked upon by the great mass of people as representing Christianity in the concrete. Governors d other high officials visit it to learn how to conduct a great rity successfully. Mr. Ishii has been decorated by the govern-nt with the order of the Blue Ribbon. The institution is widely own and very influential.

Hence the imperative necessity of keeping it up to date in its various appointments. Thus far it has struggled along with very limited means. But the time has come when this will no longer suffice. It simply must have more land, better houses, and especially a vastly improved industrial plant, if it is to maintain itself at the head of the line and thus practically preach Christianity to all these millions.

One hundred thousand dollars would do the business and is what ought to be secured. One half of this is needed for endowment (in order to keep the asylum school and industries running) and one half for new land and buildings. Since the war began gifts from Japanese have fallen off alarmingly, people preferring to give to the war chest or the Red Cross Society. On the other hand applications are received almost daily to place needy children in the institution.

Immediate, bed-rock necessities are these:

For the general treasury	*$5,000.*
For an urgently needed chapel (with land)	*$5,000.*
For the printing house and other industries	*$5,000.*
For the school	*$5,000.*
For new dormitories (with land)	*$5,000.*

Whatever may be thought of war in general, Japan is pluckily fighting for the best interests of the world, America included. She deserves the generous help of all who believe in the principles of western civilization. To tide an influential institution like this asylum over the war shallows is one of the best ways of helping the whole nation at this critical time in her history.

Any gift large or small will be most gratefully received and conscientiously expended for this worthiest of all charities in the Far East. Gifts may be sent directly to the undersigned or to Frank H. Wiggin Esq. Treas. A. B. C. F. M., No. 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., with the statement that they are intended for the Okayama Orphan Asylum, Japan.

Yours for needy children and Christian work in their behalf,

J. H. Pettee

(For twenty-four years a missionary in Okayama, Japan.)

References

Any one of the seven hundred Christian Missionaries in Japan.

**Rev J L. Barton, D.D. Boston, Mass.*

**Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D. (Founder of "Christian Endeavor") Auburndale, Mass.*

**Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D. Montclair, N. York*

**Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D.D. " "*

**John R. Mott New York City*

**John C. Berry, M.D. Worcester, Mass.*

**Rev. B. F. Buxton, M.A. Ware, England*

**Mrs. Julia Billings New York City*

**Pres. C. C Hall, D.D. Union Seminary, N. York City*

Hon. S. S. Lyon, U.S. Consul, Kobe, Japan

Geo. Sale Esq. " "

T. W. Hellyer Esq. " "

Capt. F. Brinkley, R.A. Editor "The Japan Mail"

Hon. N. W. McIvor Yokohama, Japan

**Hon. Sidney Fisher Ottawa, Canada*

**Dr. Clyde E. Barton Philadelphia, Pa.*

Prof. Edward Gauntlett Okayama, Japan

and hundreds of other patrons.

Also H. I. H. Crown Prince Haru-no-Miya, Marquis Itō, Marquis Ikeda, Commodore Ijuin, Dr. D. Kikuchi, ex-Minister of State for Education, and a large number of other prominent Japanese.

**These persons have visited Okayama, Japan and personally inspected the Orphanage.*

Sev. Private H. Pettee D.D.

Rec'd APR 20 1904

170.

Tokyo, Japan,
March 27, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, ABCFM APR 21 1904
Sec. &c

Dear Dr. Barton

Mrs. Pettee & I have come to Tokyo to attend the annual C. E. Convention to be held here Mar. 30 — Apr. 1 Then we hurry to Kobe to attend our annual Mission Meeting which has been moved back into April from July this year owing to the special emergencies & problems now upon us.

I do not care to attempt any prophecy but I want to do my

part to prepare you for some strong action by the Mission asking for large reinforcements & special grants-in-aid.

Personally I am feeling that one of the two or three great crises in our Mission work in Japan is now upon us. We may have had — yes have had — one or two in the past — but we certainly have one this year. Everything possible

should be done to
interest the general
American Public
in the uniqueness
of the situation
here & the urgent
demand for help
it makes upon
America & England.
It seems to me
that large requests
must be made
upon the Board
& America generally
not merely to tide
the Christian work
of Japan over the
War shallows

but to utilize this rare opportunity for flooding Japan with the best teaching of the West.

I will reserve detailed suggestions & requests until after Minori Meeting, but I feel like pleading in advance that you & the Japan Com. & the whole Prud. Com. prepare yourselves & give a sympathetic hearing to what we may ask of you.

I sincerely trust that Mr. Cobb & his fiancé are already

appointed & assigned
~~to~~ Japan.
We are in desperate
need of more men
women & money.
Kyoto is as lonely
as a wilderness &
if the Mission doesn't
put more foreign workers
there it will lose
the opportunity of a
generation.
The same might be
said of Okayama
Osaka, Matsuyama
(if Dr. Gulick is transferred
to Kyoto) and other
stations.

I am arranging
a tour thru Japan
for Rev. T. S. Hatch
the C. E. secretary
to last from Apr.
8 to May 11th.
I shall try to let
him see what the
need here is so
that he may
report to you.

I learned for the first
time a few days ago
that you were written
to a month or so
ago when Dr. Davis
lay apparently at
death's door with

reference to appointing his successor on the Board of Doshisha Trustees. I sincerely hope no action was taken on that suggestion.

My strong feeling is that whether in the country or not Dr. Davis should be retained on the Board of Trustees until it is certain that he cannot come back to Japan.

I understand further that my name has been mentioned in connection with the position

When it becomes necessary to appoint such a successor I trust some one ~~else~~ other than myself will be chosen for the place. ~~I think~~ there are several (not to say many) in the Mission better fitted for the position.

If no appointment has already been made there is no occasion for haste ~~in the matter~~ & doubtless the Mission ~~will~~ thought on the matter will be given you. Aside from the question of fitness, I am already overwhelmed with work for the Orphan Asylum & C.E. in addition to my regular

station duties,
But my chief objection
is that other available
candidates could do
better service than I
could.

The situation in
Okayama was never
more promising than
it is today! Progress
of a healthy sort
is being made by
leaps & bounds!
Church, Asylum,
Bible Evangelistic
Movement all going
finely. Details a
little later in
our annual report.
Our one lament is

More workers & more means to do with in order to enter the open doors.

I know you are burdened for other countries, but the next few months & years mean everything to Japan & through her the whole East so we must all do our best while the time is ripe.

You will hear from me (and others) again on this subject.

Yours for the work & the great opportunity in Japan

James H. Pettee.

Rec'd MAY 9 1904 171.

Okayama Japan

April 11, 1904.

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D. Sec. &c.

Dear Dr. Barton;-

This year's mission meeting held in early April instead of July proved to be an unexpectedly strong, harmonious and earnest meeting. Though rather serious in tone owing to the grave conditions in which we found ourselves it was eminently hopeful and courageous in its views and its plans. I wish today to speak of two matters in particular.

First Tottori Station problem. It is a problem indeed and the Mission has deliberately tho' regretfully reached the conclusion that unless the mission force and grants-in-aid can be considerably increased it must give up the problem and close that station. With so many one-man stations and Osaka, Okayama and Tōkyō pleading urgently for another man, apiece it is impossible to spare one of our present families for Tottori. The Cobbs must be sent to Niigata in place of the Newells who are to move to Matsuyama. It will never do to send one new family alone to Tottori. Hence the conditional vote of the Mission that unless three new families can be given Japan, Tottori must be closed.

The grant-in-aid matter was also in the minds of many altho' not included in the formal resolution adopted. $12,000 a year is not sufficient to carry on properly the present work of the Mission

That figure must be lifted before the Mission will heartily welcome many new Missionaries. So the Mission in its extremity throws the problem back upon the Prudential Committee and the American Churches.

In addition to Mr. Bennett's plea I would call attention to two considerations that make strongly in my judgment for finding some way to keep that station open.

A - No other Protestant mission is working in that region. It is practically the American Board or nothing.

B - Apparently there is to be only one more hard pull before the whole section opens up to productive work under comparatively easy conditions. Five years more and if all goes well the region will be accessible by rail and prove an inviting field for both Japanese and foreign workers. It does seem a pity to give up in sight of victory especially when we remember the faithful labors there of the Rowlands, the Bartletts and others, our two good foreign houses, a vigorous church and some very interesting out-station work. We beg you to send reinforcements and "save the day" if you possibly can do so. Please confer with Mr. Bartlett and let us know your thoughts and purposes on this whole matter.

Second --- The Emergency Committee of Five, I have not the exact wording of the resolution adopted but for substance of doctrine it was as follows, "Whereas the present and prospective con-

dition of affairs in the far East emphacizes strongly the need of greatly enlarging the educational, eleemosynary and evangelistic owrk in Japan based on Christian principles and whereas the present force and funds at our disposal are utterly inadequate to utilize the great opportunity now presented us be it resolved that a committee of five be appointed to present this whole subject to the Prudential Committee and the American public and to cooperate with other bodies working for the same general object."

The committee appointed consists of Dr. DeForest, Mr. Newell and myself together with Mrs. White and Miss Parmelee. Our feeling is that whatever the exact outcome of the war may be, it is imperative that everything possible be done to help Japan become a truly and thoro'ly Christian nation and this can best be done aside from ordinary missionary methods by utilizing the present opportunity to strenghten the various institutions that have a Christian object in view. We desire to crystalize American sympathy for Japan in the form of special help for such institutions as the Dōshisha, Kōbe College, the Kōbe, Kyōto and other kindergartens, the Okayama and Maebashi orphan asylums, the Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home and a dozen or more other institutions that are doing a more than local work.

There are many churches, schools, asylums &c that must be tided over the war shallows. To do this thru the ordinary channels of missionary work is impossible cramped as the Mission and the Board already are for funds and workers. The only alternative appears

to be to interest a wider public and try to make America see that this is her golden opportunity to repay Japan for fighting the world's latest battle in behalf of open doors for trade, education and religion. The only way not to go backward now is to make a quick and large advance . Other mission boards and organizations are realizing this and we desire to have the American Board in the fore front of this great movement. If special help can be given to Japan during the next few months and years not only will Japan be saved but a long step will have been taken in behalf of the whole far East. What Japan is, Korea, China and other lands are sure to become and in shorter order than most men now believe. I am confident that if the American Board could secure from parties outside its usual givers an extra million dollars to be spent upon Japan during the next five years the returns for such an outlay would be large, prompt and highly gratifying. It is to help secure some such a result that this emergency committee has been appointed. You will hear from us more in detail later. This is simply an advance notice that you may be thinking over the matter and be in some measure prepared for more definite statements and appeals later.

Yours for the ever widening work,

J. H. Pettee.

Private

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Your kind note of March 9 giving me a gentle rebuke for telling the Congregationalist people about the Dr. Albrecht case came a few days since and was appreciated. I am sorry if my judgment was in fault in the matter. I certainly was loth to do what at the time I deemed the wise course to pursue. I knew that the affair was known all over Japan and shortly would be in America and I thought the safer course was to anticipate its getting into newspaper circles.

I am glad you and Dr. Berry and others can take so charitable a view of the case. There is undoubtedly a large measure of truth in such reasoning. But I cannot agree with you that it would have been better to keep Dr. A. in Japan or that the Dōshisha trustees may properly be urged to take him back. I do not speak now for the long future, but at present that would be unwise not to say fruitless effort. There is more sensitiveness in Christian Japan on this than on any other moral question.

In every case — and there have been several — where missionaries have committed this sort of immorality (whatever the original cause may have been) and the matter has been known to more than two or three persons the offending brother has been dismissed from missionary ranks and quietly sent out of the country. The Japanese expect us foreign missionaries to keep ourselves above possible reproach or suspicion in this matter. Dr. Albrecht's

work even for Japanese must be carried on out of Japan at least for some years until he has reestablished himself. But I need say nothing more about this deplorable case. There is the fullest sympathy felt for him and his family here in the Mission. We hope and pray that brighter days may come for him and them.

Soldiers begin again tomorrow going thru our city headed for Manchuria. That means double work for our station ladies until the 20th. As an additional result of this Red Cross service, Miss Wainwright has been asked to teach foreign cooking twice a month to fifty of the city nurses with the privilege of Bible instruction appended.

Work abounds for all of us.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Pettee

P.S.

Rev. F.S. Hatch C.E. Sec. for India is now touring in Japan. I go to Kōbe today to meet him and later escort him to Okayama.

J. H. P.

Rec'd JUN 20 1904

173

Okayama Japan May 27,1904

Ans'd JUN 21 1904

Dear Dr. Barton;-

Many thanks for your kind letter of April 21. You know ere this that the Mission choice for Doshisha trustees this year is Messrs. Cary, Greene and Newell. As I was chairman of the nominating committee it is unnecessary to add that the selection pleases me personally.

I had hoped by this time that the Emergency Committee of Five appointed at Mission Meeting would have some definite suggestions and requests to offer but the matter was not fully threshed out at Annual Meeting and so it is taking time to formulate the best thought of the committee and Mission. We are at work on it however.

In regard to Dr. Albrecht's matter it seems to us here that he has been pushed into responsible church work with undue haste and that he himself hardly shows a sufficient appreciation of the gravity of the case and the possible injury to the whole Christian cause that his acts may have caused. Still personally I favor giving him the benefit of every possible charitable judgment and I do not think his engaging in quiet Christian work in America will hurt the cause here especially if he is not officially endorsed by the officers of the Amer. Board.

I inclose a copy of my letter to the Mission growing out of a letter from Dr. Albrecht to me as pastor of the Mission Church

asking for a regular letter of dismissal. I favored granting the letter and still do but in deference to the objections of a new member have decided to wait a little.

Work is going finely. Our ladies are devoting a good deal of time directly and indirectly to work for the soldiers. This bring them into close relations with the leading ladies of the city.

The American nurses (Dr. McGee and party) go through Okayama tomorrow morning on their way to the Hiroshima hospitals.

Miss Adams and I returned from Tsuyama last evening — Mrs. Pettee and Miss Wainwright had come back earlier — where we all went to attend the dedication of the new church building and the annual conference of the Kumiai churches in the Okayama and Tottori fields. Every thing passed off finely. The new church was crowded at every public meeting and the services were of a high order Rev. Messrs. Ebina of Tokyo and Harada of Kobe being the leading speakers.

You will doubtless receive a full report later from Mr. White so I will not write more.

Yours truly :—

J. H. Pettee.

Copy.

Okayama Japan May 17, 1904

My very dear brother Albrecht

Your good letter of April 8 was very welcome and I rejoice over the news of returning health and of a continued purpose to trust in the All Wise Hedvenly Father and to serve Him in faithfulness. My own inclination was to grant your church letter at once as requested but it seemed only proper that the thought of others should first be ascertained. This I have now done by correspondence and I find that while there is a universally kind feeling toward yourself and an earnest longing that you may regain the place you have lost, there is also the thought on the part of some members of the Ch. that a longer time should elapse before a full letter is given you, and on the part of others that if a letter is granted now it should be different in form from the one usually given.

Okayama, May 17

I am desirous that when a letter is voted you it should be practically without a dissenting voice and should express the esteem and confidence of the whole church, more fully than a letter granted today could do.
It therefore seems best to me, my bro., to wait a few months in the firm expectation that then a letter satisfactory to all concerned may be sent you. You seem to have been greatly blessed in your Home Missionary service. We wait with great interest to learn what your more permanent plans are. Take plenty of time to recuperate physically, and keep the windows of your soul open to every beam of light from the God of love and law and liberty. — You have our prayers and our sympathy, our love and our great longing for your full recovery. God bless and sustain and guide you. Yours for the church as well as for myself alone. J. H. Pettee,

To the Members of the Mission Church.

Dear Friends — Your pastor and a majority of the Church favor granting at once a regular letter of dismissal to Dr. Albrecht, but in view of dissenting suggestions of various kinds, I am taking the action indicated in the accompanying letter. Instead of trying to settle the matter by correspondence or leaving it solely to the pastor and clerk, I would suggest that it be left to those of the Mission who may be in Karuizawa this summer & that whatever action they unite upon be regarded as the will of the whole church. Any one who objects to this plan will please notify the clerk (Mr. Dunning) or myself. Silence will be considered as giving consent. Let us continue to remember our bro. A. in prayer, and to ask for ourselves a spirit of true wisdom and real sympathy in our dealing with this matter.

Your pastor and brother — J. H. Pettee.

Rev. Jas. H. Pettee S ~~$500~~
RECEIVED SEP 19 1904 176.
Kanazawa Japan
Aug. 23, 1904
ANS'D OCT. 20, 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The Emergency or Forward Movement Committee is still considering what extra requests shall be made in view of War conditions. There is much difference of opinion in the Committee & the Mission as a whole. It hence takes much time

to decide upon the
just the wisest
and most generally
acceptable course
to pursue.

Meanwhile as
Chairman of that
Com. I desire to
earnestly beg you
and the Prudential
Committee to heed
the request of the
C. A. F. which will
be forwarded to you
I suppose by this
mail for an
immediate grant-
in-aid of $500.

for special evangelistic work in behalf of soldiers and sailors.

The money is intended to cover travelling expenses to Hiroshima and other garrison centres, cost of tracts, papers &c for distribution, ~~extra~~ expenses (like rent of building lighting, heating &c where for any reason these cannot be met locally) con-

nected with the holding of special meetings for soldiers; work for wounded & for Russian prisoners &c

There is simply no end of this kind of work that can be done after this provided we have the force & the funds.

Our regular evangelistic appropriations are cut to bed rock & cannot be drawn upon for these extras

It is imperative that this work should be done

Hence this request which practically emanated from our committee and has the endorsement of every member of the Mission.

The only difference of opinion was on the amount to be asked for some favoring $100. or more. We took the lowest amount suggested in order not to needlessly embarrass you & the Prudential Committee.

You simply must find this sum for us.

The Mission Church have voted ~~practically~~ unanimously to grant a letter of dismissal & recommendation to Dr. Albrecht so soon as the name of some individual church is known with which he would like to connect himself, to which the letter may be addressed. I have written Dr. A. of this action and as soon as he names some particular church, I will see that the letter is made out & sent him.

34 adult members of our Mission and 11 children are spending their summer holidays here in Karuizawa.

We are finding it very helpful in many ways.

Just now the Y.M.C.A. Conference is holding some strong sessions. Several of our Mission are on the program.

We are all pleased with the honorary remembering by Amherst & Middlebury of Messrs. Cary & Rowland.

I was very much worn down at the beginning of summer but am getting into good working trim again.

Yours sincerely — James H. Pettee.

Rec'd JAN 5 1905
177

Okayama Japan,
Oct. 3 1904
Ans'd FEB 11 1905

Dear Dr. Barton

Herewith an appeal for the Doshisha written by one of the Kyoto brethren Mr. Lombard I think. It is intended to go with the general (Emergency) committee appeal sent you recently.

I forward it exactly as rec'd & you can do with it what seems to you best.

As I am writing

Rev. J. H. Pettee

Okayama. Dec. 3 1904.

I want to
urge you and
the Prudential
Comittee to do
everything in your
power to secure
the extra $100.
for work for the
soldiers. We must
have it if this
special opportunity
is to be utilized
as it ought to
be. We are
exceedingly modest
in our request.
Thousands of dollars
could be profitably

but we ask for the present for but one thousand.

Also the committee request to increase the annual grant for general work from $12,000. to $15,000. This is exceedingly urgent — in short imperative. Do secure it for us if it is a possible thing.

Yours in great haste and greater confidence

C. A. Pettee
Chairman Emergency Committee

There are to be at least ten baptisms in the Okayama church next Sunday

Okayama Japan 178.

Jan. 13, 1905

Rec'd FEB 10 1905

Dear Dr. Barton

In addition to the inclosed which of course you & Dr. Strong are free to use in any way you & mutilate as you like I send under two other covers three photographs for the article. Also a photograph of myself which you or he may put into your album — or case — or into the fire or gutter or waste basket or what not.

Ans'd FEB 14 1905

Your letter of Dec. 19, reached me yesterday and I thank you heartily for telling me of the appeal to young people & Sunday Schools for orphans in Japan. I knew nothing about it. I go to Tokyo next week on other business & I will see Bishop Harris in regard to the matter & write you later.

Yours sincerely — James H. Pettee.

James H. Pettee.

Okayama Japan. Jan. 13. 1905.

179.
Rec'd FEB 10 1905
Ans'd FEB 11 1905

~~For~~ The Missionary Herald

~~The~~ War in the East

~~With the~~ Soldiers in Hospital and Prison.

I had the privilege last month of spending a few days in Hiroshima and Matsuyama, two of the great military centers of Japan.

At Hiroshima there are seven great hospitals each containing on an average twelve hundred sick and wounded soldiers. The chief of the whole local military medical staff Dr. Onishi is a sincere Christian and was formerly a member of the Tottori Kumiai church. ~~and~~ By his favor the missionaries and Japanese Christians of various denominations have free access at certain hours of the day to the hospitals where they are doing a large amount of helpful ministry by means of song and preaching services, tract distribution and personal conversation. The work is now well organized and is very effective, considering the lamentably small number of skilled workers.

I gave my attention to hospital ~~number seven~~, mainly because half a score of the older lads in the Okayama Orphanage ~~have~~ had received the appointment of store keepers and barbers for this one hospital compound. Although assisted by two or three Hiroshima Christians, the boys are kept on the jump all day except for a few minutes at meal times, supplying the wants of 1300 invalided soldiers just home from Manchuria. The lads who are making a ~~big~~ marked success of

the venture and are winning laurels for themselves and their institution are Christian Endeavorers.

I gave two entertainments with my phonograph, made two formal speeches and held personal conversation with a number of the wounded men. I was impressed, as every such worker is with the patience of the sufferers and their earnest desire to recover and return to the front. The ~~fren~~ poor fellow who sat directly in front of my phonograph horn at one of the entertainments had no hope however of again facing the Russian foe in battle, as he had lost both his legs amputated above the knee. He was evidently very fond of music and involuntarily kept time to the stirring marches with his mangled stumps.

One of the most pathetic sights in those hospitals is to see men with one or both feet amputated (or in process of amputation) because of frost bites. Such men lay out all night — in a few cases for two or three days — after being wounded. They lay on the hills around Port Arthur in plain sight of both armies but could not be rescued as a flag of truce was not allowed. Fortunately that barbarous period of the long siege is over. Even before the final capitulation ~~over~~ which Japan rightly rejoices this month, occasional armistices had been arranged and many of these sufferers rescued.

Thanks to a special permit from the Minister of War, to Miss

Parnelee's good standing at the local barracks and to a Christian officer who took our party in charge, we were able to cut red tape off short and secure admission at once to the long wooden sheds hastily constructed behind Matsuyama castle hill, where fully nine hundred Russians are held as prisoners of war. Officers and men gave us a warm welcome and were profuse in their expressions of pleasure and gratitude.

The first record was purposely unannounced and it broke the men all up as ss soon as they recognized the familiar strains of their grand old martial tune, The Russian Hymn. Every man was on his feet in an instant and tears and sobs as well as smiles and chuckles were in abundant evidence. Such expressions as "It was very kind of you to take this trouble", "We haven't had such a pleasure since we left Russia" "I could shut my eyes and think I was in Moscow or Petersberg" "This is a real Christmas treat for us", more than repaid one for the bother of carrying a heavy phonograph one hundred and sixty miles on its mission of cheering comfort.

Hastily formed impressions should be offered with great hesitancy but I cannot help remarking that I was most favorably impressed with the refinement of some of the officers, but less pleasantly with their apparent inability to recognize the military necessities of the situation and to adapt themselves to the irksome

trials incident to a state of even lenient imprisonment. Several have lost their reason as the result of ennui and homesickness. The Japanese are treating them better than they do their own soldiers, but at best the situation is a cheerless one and very few of the Russians care to while away the time profitably by work or ~~other~~ study.

May this as well as other distressing results of the war soon cease by the coming of peace and freedom. The missionaries in those cities should be specially remembered in these days of added burdens and well nigh overwhelming responsibilities.

It would be a delight to write in detail of the ordinary forms of work in Matsuyama; of the church with its face set to the future; of the admirable work at the Home for factory girls, which imperatively needs another building to meet the requirements of its growing popularity; of the self-denying labors of Christ-like lives at the Night school for poor boys and girls; of the Matsuyama girls school fighting heroically for a sufficient outfit to keep it running; of the Y.M.C.A. with its ups and downs; of the wide open doors for touring; and of the delightful home which the Newell family have made for themselves, and to be a centre for the new work which they are taking up so bravely after being torn from their beloved Niigata field. It would indeed be a delight to tell

of these and other things of which I caught at least a glimpse, but I set out to write only of experiences with soldiers and so I hold up my pen.

The army work in these two cities is but typical of what is going on at various places in Japan. It needs and deserves a special appropriation together with the earnest prayers and warmest sympathy of all who love our Lord and long to do what they can to usher in the reign of fraternal good feeling and sturdy rightousness.

James H. Pettee

Okayama, Japan,
Jan. 12, 1905.

J. H. Pettee Rec'd FEB 28 1905 180.

Okayama Japan,
Feb. 2, 1905

Ans'd MAR 1 1905

Dear Dr. Barton:

Yours of Dec. 30, reached me two days ago — coming by a slow boat.

I am more sorry than I can tell that my letter to you containing a copy of the Appeal of our Emergency Com. has gone astray somewhere. I hope it has reported itself ere this.

I certainly hope you will be able to use the copy sent to Miss Lawson if the one designed for the A.B.C.F.M. fails to put in an appearance.

I wish I could
write something with
a pen of fire
that would burn
its way into the
consciousness of the
American people.
The simple fact
is this is America's
opportunity of a
century to help
Japan, and there is
no better organization
to work thru than
the Amer. Brd.
Missions, though of
course I rejoice in
all that is done
to stay up the
hands of other

missions, the Y.M.C.A. the C.E. ~~the~~ Red Cross & many other agencies.

The financial strain on us missionaries in Japan is something fearful at present. I have never known anything like it before. With war prices & war taxes on the one hand & war opportunities on the other we are ground fine between the mill stones.

Personally I am several hundred dollars in debt and I see

I was ~~un~~able to make some suggestions which I think will guard against such a slip in the future.

As for Dr. & Mrs. Greene, I have ~~not~~ never seen them so badly off physically before. They greatly need the outing they are to have & every possible aid in addition.

I had a splendid time in Tokyo, meeting several personages of importance

and being peculiarly impressed with the intense moral earnestness of the leaders of the Japanese people in this great international struggle.

When said to me This war question must be settled in a way not only to insure a lasting peace in the Orient but also so as to benefit all the nations involved Russia included.

~~Another special~~

It must be so settled as to help advance the

interests of God's Kingdom on earth.

A second special impression was the high respect entertained by Japanese statesmen for President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

"We consider American statesmanship in international affairs to be the best in the world at the present time" was the ~~ma~~ remark made to me.

American influence, American sympathy, American assistance are ~~most~~ ~~thoroughly~~ very potent at the present time.

The Christians of

America may well consider this and act accordingly. To strike when the iron is hot is a proof of skill and devotion.

Bishop Harris was touring in the north so I did not meet him. I shall write him tomorrow about that interdenominational appeal in behalf of the orphans of Japan of which you wrote me recently.

All departments of work going well in this section.

We are badly handicapped by lack of workers & of money to do more than play them missions. But we are doing what we can.

Please get that additional $3 on. for the general work of our Mission this year if possible. We were bitterly disappointed & have the sum total ~~[illegible]~~ granted us put once more at $12 on. It is too low altogether for effective work.

Yours sincerely J. H. Pettee.

181.
Rec'd JUL 5 1905
Ans'd JUL 11 1905

Copy.

Okayama, Japan, June 7th, ~~1904~~ 1905.

Miss M.D. Wingate, Sec. W.B.M.I.

Dear Miss Wingate:-

This special request to the W.B.M.I. for $250. is to enable us to purchase a lot containing 70 tsubo (one tsubo equals thirty-six sq. feet) adjoining Miss Wainwright's residence to the north end of the city.

It is exceedingly desirable that this lot be added to our present premises. We can buy it cheaper today than ever again probably owing to war conditions. It is sort of a back yard or we could not get it at any such figure as that at which it is now offered us. Lots close by on the front streets are held at from three to five times the price of this one. Moreover the value of property is steadily rising in Okayama except as affected temporarily by the war so that this is a perfectly safe investment from a mere business stand point.

We all hope Miss Wainwright will be able to rebuild at no distant day and in that case this new lot would be imperatively needed. But even as things are at present this lot ought to be added to our premises for reasons of health, comfort, safety from fires and the requirements of missionary work. Miss Wainwright is now well established in her labor for that part of Okayama. The little home she has made there as the center of her useful work is far too cramped for effective service and the additional land we are now asking for is the cheapest way of enlargement.

I want to urge you to grant the request if it is a possible thing. A little money spent now in this way will greatly benefit the W.B.M.I. work in that crowded section of the city and will save expending

much larger sum later for if Miss Wainwright is to continue to live ere she must begiven more house and land room.

Yours for the work--and the worker,

(Signed) J.H. Pettee.

S. Several recent visitors from America have expressed themselves as eatly pleased with Miss Wainwright's semi-Japanese home and methods work. The latest such was Mrs. Frederics, (Ex. Governor) Smyth of nchester, New Hampshire. She, Miss Wainwright, is working economically d efficiently. Sustain and strengthen her all you can.

J.H.P.

182
Rec'd JUL 17 1905

Okayama, Japan, June 24th, 1905.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Ans'd SEP 7 1905

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Herewith several communications that explain themselves. As they concern matters of very different natures, I have thought it well to deal with the subjects separately. I am sorry they have to do with pleading for money, but that sort of thing is sometimes a sheer necessity. Really the situation here is growing serious in the extreme. The closing of Tottori Station is in the interests of ecomony both of men and money, and is a very dramatic argument in favor of our general appeal. The relief funds secured from America through Bishop Harris and others are being distributed by a Tokyo committee of which Dr. Greene is a member.

For some unexplained reason, I have not yet succeeded in securing any of the money for Okayama; I fear my letter to Bishop Harris on the subject failed to get to the Committee. I shall write again soon.

All our work is going on finely. This is no time to hold us back. I know you are doing your best for us. I appreciate your earnest efforts.

Mrs. Pettee joins me in warmest regards to yourself and family,
Yours most sincerely,

J. H. Pettee.

P.S. June 26th.

Mr. Bennett left this morning for Osaka to complete arrangements for sailing ~~for~~ from Kobe for U.S.A. with his fiancee, Miss Jones, the day after tomorrow.

I hope you will feel like arranging for the two (it will be Mr. and Mrs. Bennett then) to attend the American Board meeting at Seattle on their return trip. It seems to me it would be of great service to both of them and thus to the work here.

J. H. P.

Rec'd JUL 17 1905 /83.

REQUEST FOR $1500 from the W. B. M. I.

ear Dr. Barton:-

The reasons for making this request to the W. B. M. I. for a gift r loan of $1500 with which to buy a small lot adjoining our property t the North end of Okayama and building on the back side of the enlarged lot a suitable residence for Miss Wainwright, have been fully presented to the W. B. M. I.

These reasons are really very urgent. Miss Wainwright now lives in the chapel in cramped and very unsanitary quarters. The Mission is unanimous in feeling that she ought not to live longer as she has been doing. It is the poorest sort of economy. Mrs. Babcock, of Cleveland, Ohio, who visited Okayama a few weeks ago expressed disapproval of the present arrangement in very emphatic terms.

It is a clear case of need, and I hope the Prudential Committee will not hesitate to pass the request on to the Chicago ladies. The land should be purchased at the earliest possible moment and the building erected before winter, if it can be done.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Pettee

For Okayama Station.

Okayama, Japan June 24, 1905

184
Rec'd JUL 17 1905

Ans'd SEP 7 1905

REQUEST for $2000 for GENERAL WORK.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I need not enlarge upon the urgent needs of our work this war year. Every station used more than half its grant for 1905 during the first half of the year. Our general evangelistic fund, which covers inter-station touring, the moving of workers, and some other forms of Mission work as a whole, is now exhausted.

Unless a further extra grant is made for 1905 all touring in the fall must cease. There will be no money to pay even Dr. De Forest's bills as he goes about the country preaching and lecturing on his experiences in Manchuria. This would be a great loss to the general cause of missionary work in Japan. There is absolutely not one cent of money for needed tours in the Tottori, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and other isolated fields.

We are very grateful for the nearly $1000 you have sent us already this year as the result of special gifts. We have divided this up among the various stations to cover extra needs growing out of the war, work for soldiers, etc. This money will be gone by Sept. 1st. Hence our plea for more. I beg of you if possible send the Mission $2,000 more, so that we may properly carry on our work from September to December.

In this connection let me beg of you and the Prudential Committee to grant us $ 15,000 for general work for the year 1906. This is the most urgent request the Mission is sending you; $ 15,000 a year instead of $ 12,000 is the bed rock of the Mission's needs for general work. Please bear this in mind when you come to the business of making your grants for 1906.

Yours for the whole Mission,

J. H. Pettee

Chairman of the Emergency Committee.

Okayama Japan
June 24, 1905.

Rec'd JUL 17 1905

185.

The TOTTORI STATION and BENNETT HOUSE QUESTIONS.

Ans'd SEP 7 1905

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The Mission felt obliged, at its recent annual meeting, to close, at least for the present, Tottori Station and place the work of that section under the care of Okayama Station.

With the natural development of its whole work in Japan, the Mission felt reluctantly compelled to economize its foreign working force by more concentration.

You will please note that this arrangement adds another load to this already over-burdened station. There is not one of the Board's stations in Japan, and I doubt if there is any in any other land, that is carrying so many kinds of work, both general and institutional, as Okayama with so small a force of foreign workers.

It has, therefore, become an urgent necessity that another family be located here, especially with the now added care of the Tottori field. One or two other stations pled very hard for Mr. Bennett, but the Mission most wisely and finally unanimously decided that he and his bride should be stationed here. This makes it imperative that one more Mission house be provided for Okayama. The Mission's desire is, that, if the Bartletts go to Sapporo as requested, they bring a house grant out with them. In that case the amount recently granted by the Prudential Committee for a new house will be appropriated to Okayama.

It is desirable that this matter be settled as soon as possible, in order that we may select a lot and buy advantageously. I presume Dr. Learned has given you a concise statement of the Mission vote on the house matter, viz., the Mission urgently needs two new houses, one at Sapporo and one at Okayama. One of these you have already granted. For the sake of Okayama needs I write asking you to provide for the other in case the Bartletts decide to go to Sapporo.

The Mission has long recognized the needs of Okayama. We were promised the Stanfords, and our request for a second family has been approved every year now for several years. The time has come when the matter should be permanently settled, a second family be located here, and a proper home be provided for them.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Pettee

For Okayama Station.

Okayama Japan June 24, 1905.

Rec'd JUL 17 1905
186.
Ans'd SEP 7 1905

W. B. M. GRANT for HANABATAKE SLUM WORK.

- o -

Some three weeks ago Miss Adams received a private letter from Miss Lamson in which she told of a gift of $ 350.00 from Miss Helen Lathrop for Miss Adams' slum work at Hanabatake, Okayama, conditioned on the consent of the W. B. M. officers to accede to our request that the balance of $ 350.00 on W. B. M. House fund be allowed us to meet the rest of the $ 700.00 needed to complete the payment on land and housebuilding at Hanabatake. She thought the W. B. M. had decided in the affirmative and word would soon be sent to the Mission through you.

Miss Adams urgently needs this money at the earliest possible date. I hope the W. B. M. and the A. B. C. F. M. will grant and forward it as soon as may be. Very likely it is now on the way.

I need not tell you what I believe you understand as well as we do here that this work of Miss Adams' is a very valuable form of missionary service. In fact, there is no worthier work in Japan. All who see it are enthusiastic over it.

Miss Adams is standing the strain remarkably well and plans for only a short vacation this summer. The financial part of the burden should be removed from her shoulders at once. The three new buildings (one of which is a small bath house) and a substantial fence (plaster wall) around the whole lot are now completed and the buildings in daily use. One is a school building and chapel and the other is a dispensary with offices upstairs for Miss Adams' use. Her many-sided work there for the poor, though it sbounds in distressing problems, is going on finely and should be sustained.

J. H. Pettee.

Okayama Japan
June 26, 1905.

Okayama-Japan-June 24-1905.

Japan missions

Rec'd JUL 17 1905

~~For the "Missionary Herald."~~

~~SOME~~ NEWS ITEMS
From Okayama, ~~Japan~~

Dr. Pettee writes from Okayama, June 24 = -

~~Local Conference~~

Immediately after our return from Mission Meeting, Messrs. Bennett, White, and myself went to Hiroshima to attend the annual conference of Kumiai Churches for the District of Chugoku, viz., the portion of Japan's main island that lies west of Kobe. All the Kumiai churches in that field, except one, were represented, and very helpful meetings of various sorts were held for four days.

Two men were ordained to the ministry, the acting pastors of Hiroshima and Tottori churches. Presbyterians and Methodists joined in the laying on of hands during the ordination prayer by Rev. T. Osada, of Osaka, who represented the Japan Home Missionary Society, which has charge of the Hiroshima field.

The large military hospitals in that "army city" were visited by a delegation of pastors who spoke cheering words of Christian sympathy to the sick and wounded soldiers.

It was decided by the delegates present at the conference to follow the happy precedents of the past two years and unite in ~~the~~ special evangelistic work for one month this summer. Urgent invitations were presented from three places, and two of these, Takahashi and Tamashima, both in Okayama Prefecture, were the towns ~~decided upon~~. This special work will extend through the month of July. Selected

Okayama - Japan - June 26-1905

New Church Building - The Orphanage

Hiroshima being a great military cehtre the local church has felt the need of a better house of worship. A very desirable lot has been purchased, and, thanks to special contributions from all over Japan and a few from abroad, including a recent one of $ 70. from a Connecticut Sunday School, almost enough money has been secured to enable the local Christians to go ahead with their building.

The pastors and evangelists went to the beautiful adjoining island of Miyajima and held their association meeting there.

~~The Okayama Orphanage~~

Superintendent Ishii and the Orphanage band are giving some very successful entertainments in several of the leading cities in Korea. Even the Emperor and many court officials, as well as foreigners (other than Japanese) have been made interested in this great humanitarian enterprise which now cares for 330 society waifs.

Now that the ~~almost, but not quite~~ famous Baltic fleet has met its fate, we can afford to laugh over the fact that the Orphanage band was booked to sail from Moji on that fateful twenty-seventh of May when the great sea fight opened, and Mrs. Pettee and myself had accepted an invitation to go to Korea with the orphans. This acceptance we were obliged

bliged later to cancel on account of our own Mission Meeting, and the oys were called back to Okayama in view of the heralded near approach f the great battle, their journey being thus postponed one week. hat is as near, perhaps, as some of us will ever come to being in a attle or otherwise becoming famous. We can endure it, however—— if he Russians can. Okayama, like other Japanese cities, had its celeration of the stupendous naval victory, but it was a most modest and uiet affair. The self-restraint shown by this people in their hour f victory is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Such a nation can be trusted, surely, to use wisely and unselfishly the fruits f her marvellous victories. We are hoping far peace before the end f the year.

A Golden Time For Work

The opportunities for Christian work in Japan are unlimited to-day. ust to mention one sign of the breaking down of prejudice, both social and religious, arrangements are in progress for a joint meeting in his interior city, of Buddhists and Christians to give comfort and musement and instruction to the families of dead or wounded soldiers. he mayor will preside, and addresses will be made by a Buddhist priest Christian pastor, and an American missionary. The meeting will be eld in the local Kumiai Church. Music and a phonograph will add heir quota of help.

It is interesting to note that the one condition insisted upon by he Christians was that tobacco smoking should be prohibited in the hurch building. And this condition was, after some discussion, willingly accepted.

Is this incident an indication of the dawning of the glad day when he unification of religions and the federation of mankind may be realized? The hope gives us cheer and courage for continued service!

J. H. Pettee

Okayama Japan
June 24, 1905.

Some 230

188.
Rec'd OCT 31 1905

Okayama, Japan. Oct. 11th, 1905.

Ans'd NOV 6 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I send you herewith a copy of my report to the Mission of the joint meeting held the other day at Osaka of the Mission and Japanese Committees. As Dr. Cary has already told you, doubtless, it was a surprisingly satisfactory conference. I feel sure we shall have no great difficulty in arranging some mutually satisfactory plan for the annual report, statistics, supervision of the aided churches, and our own organic work. The only friction comes when we emphasize in any way our work as that of a foreign body. You, at your end of the line, as well as we here, must be ready for gradual changes which will draw us into the background and bring forward to increased activity and responsibility the weaker as well as stronger churches and other institutions.

The nation is settling down to the ways of peace. Our relations with the Japanese have never been more cordial than they are to-day. The opportunities for telling work are simply unlimited. Notwithstanding your financial embarrassment please be as generous with us next yeear as possible. Every dollar and every worker counts double now, and it looks as though the opportunity might soon pass.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are here. We give them a reception this evening to which we have issued 320 invitations to Okayama Church members only, resident in the city.

Yours most sincerely,

J. H. Pettee.

Joint Meeting of Japanese & Mission Committees held at Y.M.C.A. Building, Osaka Present Messrs Harada, Miyagawa, Osada, Ichin Cary, De Forest, Gheene & Pettee. The not named preached. We asked the J. to state frankly their plans & desires. They replied they purposely had no plans preferring to have one spring out of our joint conference. A very full & sympathetic discussion followed on Ann. Report & statistics. Plans proposed by them for us, & that we incorporate in the Report our own work simply a translation of their Bemran (a sort of annual) & denominational changes, etc. That they prepare with reference to the world at large an annual survey of their work. We would publish with our own & under a separate cover. We prepare such a survey & submit it to them for approval before printing. They are to tell us later what plan they prefer.

P.S. — Some 230 persons came to the reception & many others sent regrets. J. H. P.

Rec'd DEC 26 1905

Rec'd OCT 31 1905

Joint Meeting of Japs & Missn. Com.
Held at Y.M.C.A. Building, Osaka Oct. 5-1905
Present Messrs. Harada, Miyagawa, Osada, Ichin, Cary, DeForest, Greene & Pettee. The first named presided. We asked the J. to state frankly their plans & desires. They replied they purposely had no plan preferring to have one spring out of our joint conference. A very frank, full sympathetic discussion followed on I-Ann. Report & Statis. Plans proposed by them to us

a – That we incorporate in the Report of our own work simply a translation of their Bemran (a sort of annual table of denominational changes, &c.)

b – That they prepare with reference to the world at large an annual survey of their work wh. we would translate and publish with our own or under a separate cover.

c – We prepare such a survey but submit it to them for approval before printing. They are to tell us later wh. plan they prefer.

Rec'd DEC 26 1905

It was felt by all that no difficulty will be experienced in finding a mutually acceptable plan.

II - The Aided Churches. (Hojo Kyokai) stated the problem to be that while the strong churches were growing stronger the dependant ones were at a standstill or growing weaker. At a prelim. meeting of our Miss. we had discussed several plans bearing on this point & decided to recommend a plan proposed by Herman Cary. viz. that the Kumi churchs. at once assume as a great forward movement the care of all aided churchs. leaving to the Mission simply its present Kogisho (Chapels). We pressed this strongly and our brethren were evidently pleased with the suggestion & its coming from us. They realized that could it be done it would make clear to the world the fact of the independant standing of the whole Kumiai body of churches. The Boards or-

Rec'd DEC 26 1905

nized work would cease to that
xtent. Not even new chapels would
opened by the Mission. Without
nsultation with Bukwai (local conference)
o' missionaries wld of course be
e to do any form of individual
vangel. work they might elect.
ssrs. H. M. & C. could not undertake
say whether the Kum. Chchs. were
ady for such a heroic advance.
wld mean an additional financial
rden of Yen 4,000. — 6,000. The M.
ked in case the Chchs. did assume
t whether we wld give them a
sting grant or help them for
ree years on a sliding scale. Our
plies were various but did not commit
e Mission to any promise. They thought
hat even if the plan were victoriously
ushed at coming annual meeting
n Tokyo, it would take a year at
ast to get it into working shape.
II - The future of missionary work
in Japan - both organized & personal
They said that so far as the personal

Rec'd DEC 26 1905

ork of Missionaries who would iden-
ly themselves with the Jap. churches
s concerned there was a long future
t so far as organized work by a
r. soc. was concerned the time had
ome for it to cease or prepare to do so.
f we could forget we were Amer-
ed. Missionaries & labor in close
onnection with indep. churches or other
nstitutions our assistance would be
ost welcome. The only friction
ame when attention was called to
ur work as that of a for. soc. What-
ver we can do to minimize that
ill increase our efficiency & will
lp tone up the Jap. churches to a fuller
ense of their own responsibility.

V - Church Relationship of US Missionaries.
They would greatly appreciate it if
we would disband our Mission Ch.,
nd unite with Jap. churches. The reason
r our Miss. Ch. were fully explained
o them & attention called to the possible
unwisdom in some cases of foreigners
uniting with J. churches. They admitted

J. H. P.

that each case must be settled
y itself but assured all of a heartly
welcome. —— The whole conference
was marked by a genuinely fraternal
spirit. Not one unpleasant word
was spoken. Every one felt that the
discussion was on a high level that
we are all searching for the best
possible working system for Japan.
That is so progressive, so self-reliant
generally victorious & yet withal
so needy. They urged us & others
of the Mission to attend the coming
meetings at Omori & Tokyo. It is
hoped that at least Messrs. Cary, Greene
Eddy & White can & will do so.
We adjourned to meet again after
Sokkai. When probably a larger
number of J.K. will be present.
We hoped such meetings might be
held more frequently than in the past.
We feel that a long step was
taken toward a better understanding
between them & us. —— J.H.P.

190.
Rec'd DEC 26 1905
Ans'd JAN 1905 1906

Okayama, Japan, November 29th, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I cannot forbear to trouble you with a few words in regard to the recent action of our Mission committee (Allchin, Carey, De Forest, Greene, and myself) in conference with the Japanese Committee.

As to its importance, you in America will need no words from me. It is a long step in the direction of what you sent us out here to accomplish. At various times you have pressed it upon the thought of us missionaries and the Japanese, so that a large part of the credit of initiating this movement belongs to you. We have long had it in mind, at least, many of us have. Ours was the special duty to discover the psychological moment when the work could be most effectively accomplished. Our Committee (than which one could hardly contain five more variant units) is unanimous in thinking and feeling (a very important matter in Japan) that the critical moment has come, and that a serious mistake would be commited, one involving a heavy financial loss and, graver still, a loss of moral prestige, if the slightest obstacle were placed in the way of our Japanese brethren attempting to put in operation their heroic resolve.

It is perfectly clear to my mind that from this time forward we must act more and more as though the Japanese were the responsible leaders, and we their helpers and sympathetic advisers. In that way needless friction will be avoided and the full energies of the Japanese be called into exercise. Although this great step may seem to some who have not been on the inner circle hurriedly taken, the sufficient excuse is the laudable desire to utilize this rare opportunity of early post-bellum days: so I am sure you will see the advantage, not merely of striking while the iron is hot, but of doing it in a hearty and generous fashion.

Personally I wish the whole farewell grant of $3,000 might be paid over to the Japanese during 1906. Can you not secure this sum by a special gift or gifts for this exceptional undertaking, and so, not only not embarrass, but really help your general treasury? Then I hope you will continue to give the Mission $12,000 a year for its remaining work, and all will go well. I speak entirely unofficially, but I feel sure that if after Jan. 1st, 1906 we are freed from the financial care of the churches at present aided we can with $12,000 do in some proper fashion the evangelistic work still remaining in the hands of the Mission.

Anticipating a prompt and affirmative reply to our Committee request, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Pettee

191.
Rec'd DEC 28 1905
Ans'd JAN 12 1906

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, December 7th, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In writing you the other day I neglected to refer to one matter upon which I want to say a word. You will have received when this reaches you, the notice of the formal action of the C.A.I. asking for a furlough for Miss Wainwright. It is probably unnecessary to say anything on the subject, but I wanted to remind you that her furlough is already overdue, and that the W.B.M.I. ladies have bee n advising her for some months to go home on furlough. I simply want to add my testimony that she greatly needs a rest and change. I hope nothing will prevent the Committee's approving of her taking her furlough as soon as she can arrange matters here. We ~~here~~ in Okayama are sorry to lose her even for a year or so, but it seems clear to all of us that she ought to go soon.

A copy of your recent letter to the Mission, telling of your plans for a special campaign to raise money and arouse interest in the churches has just come to hand. I am greatly interested in your new plan for trying to raise a million dollars the coming year. It seems to me a very wise and timely move. In case you cannot secure Dr. Smith you will make no mistake if you draft Dr. De Forest into the work. My only fear is on the score of his health. There is no question but that he has a message to deliver to the Christian world. Strong as he was before his Manchurian experiences he has grown and developed remarkably under that special discipline. He is clearly a great prophet among the missionaries in Japan. It would be a great loss to Christian work here to have him leave the country even for a few months, but such men must be used in more than one part of the world. If you call him home, my only suggestion would be that he be held back from engaging in too many lines of work, such as writing for the press, preaching, and so forth, in addition to giving missionary addresses. I greatly fear that whether he goes or stays he will break nervously before another year goes by; but conditions od diet, climate, and so forth, are so much better in America than in Japan that it is quite probable he could stand the strain of severer work there than he possible can here. Though a little extreme in some of his views, he is so sanely optimistic and keeps such a firm grip on the real essentials of Christian belief and practice that he is thoroughly trustworthy; though I presume some of his utterances may trouble a few extreme conservatives. As I was writing to-day I could not help saying this much to you.

Work here in Okayama goes right along. We shall have more than enough left to ~~do~~ to keep us all busy even after this station turns over five dependent churches to the care of the Japan Christian Missionary Society on January 1st. The more I think of this project to turn over the ~~o~~ forty or more churches to the Missionary Society the more I am convinced that it is every way a grand and promising undertaking. The Japanese with whom I converse are waking up to the importance of the move and are showing themselves ready to do what they can to make it a real auccess. I rejoice that the American Board has the privilege of leading in such a splendid ~~advance movement~~

2

Rec'd DEC 28 1905

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

advance movement.

Okayama had the privilege the day before yesterday, of welcoming back from Manchuria Field-Marshal General Marquis Oyama. His very efficient chief of staff, General Baron Kodama, and about forty other generals or lesser officers accompanied him. The party remained in the city about eighty minutes, and were enthusiastically welcomed by tens of thousands of people. I am profoundly grateful that they are returning from the war rather than just entering into it.

With the very best of Christmas greetings to yourself and your family,

I remain,

Yours sincerely, J. H. Pettee

P.S. Many thanks for your letter of Nov. 7. It requires no special answer

J. H. P.

Rec'd APR 2 1906
772.
Ans'd APR 3 1906

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, Mar. 10 1906

Dear Dr. Barton (or Dr. Strong)

I am sending by this mail a letter to the Congregationalist & also two pictures (alike) The Joint Com. that arranged the transfer of the Churches. One of the pictures is designed for you. I enclose here a description of the Photograph for your use.

In my judgment this action of our committee has gone a long way toward removing any possible cause of friction between the Board and the Kumiai Churches and toward rendering a continuance of the Board's legitimate work in Japan both welcome and efficient. We must do strongly what is left us to do and this means imperatively

No reduction of force or grants but rather a slight increase at least until the three years (of our making a grant-in-aid to the Missionary Society) are up.

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

FEB 6 1906

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

The work in this region is going on finely.

A telegram has just been received at the Okayama Orphanage from one city in the famine district saying that 50 homeless children have already been collected and will be sent to Okayama as soon as some one can go up to escort them. It is likely that at least 100 new children will be received here during this month.

Mr. Ishii has advertised in all the papers in the To-hoku (the famine region) saying he will receive any child that may be sent him from the afflicted section. Faith & courage are required to take such a stand as that, especially as the Orphanage is full already. All of us here in O. are well and busy. Yours sincerely — J. H. Pettee.

Rec'd FEB 6 1906 193.

A YULE-TIDE LETTER

TO THE

nbers of The Mission Church of Christ in Japan.

ear Friends of the Church and the Mission.

This Christmas season finds us rejoicing over the turn of peace, the general prosperity of our work and e continual blessing of God upon our circle of homes.

For restored health to some of our number; for alued additions during the year; for the safe return to apan with renewed strength of several of our number ncluding our eldest veteran; for widened service both Japan proper and in Manchuria in behalf of soldiers nd sailors; for special celebrations in the two oldest hools of our connection; for the burying of hatchets nd healing of scars that had hindered cooperations; for atifying progress in churches, schools orphanages and mes of refuge; for the heroic forward movement now ndorsed by the Prudential Committee which passes over the Missionary society with the opening of the new ear the care of aided churches; and best of all for the d, old Christmas story with its wealth of love and acious blessing, we give most hearty thanks and find rselves made glad indeed at this joyous season.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to our former associe Mrs. Clara Brown Nagasaka in her trying illness but e rejoice that she is so far recovered as to be able to rite with her own hand under date of December sixth.

".....Our friends are so good to us, and we are ppreciating anew God's blessings in so many different ays. I am learning the lesson of sympathy as never fore, and hope the time may come when I shall indeed e able to put it into practice.

I am improving much faster than I at first anticip ted; can sit up for most of the day now, and can wi the support of my husband, walk or move along a fe steps from the bed to my chair, so I am hoping to b around in another month."

We have also been pained to learn of the sad accide by which Mrs. Matsui of Kōbe nearly lost her life a is likely to be cripped permanently.

I am sure we shall specially remember these frien and their families at this Christmas season. Their e periences and the lighter sufferings of others remind anew that pain is one of the great Providences of l and is inseperably connected with even the gladd season and joyous events of the year.

Aside from the details of our own individual lines work our common thought is centred at this time work for the soldiers returning from Manchuria and t new openings for service resulting from peace betwe the nations; on the transfer of a large section of c work to the *Dendo Gwaisha* and questions growing c of this action; on the distressing famine in the region Sendai; and on the expected coming early in Janua of the W. B. M. I. deputation. We shall need to pr fervently, think earnestly and work diligently in order discharge our full obligations in connection with th great specials.

I would like in particular to urge your prayer thought upon the question that seems to me to pr heavily upon us as members of the Mission chur What is the wisest course for us to adopt in the fut with referance to this organized church? Shall we co tinue practically as heretofore or is some radical char advisable?

I frankly confess that my own thought is tendi more and more in the direction of uniting myself w some Japanese church and advising others to adop similar course. Whether this will mean giving up Mission church in case the large majority of its pres members accept invitations to join Japanese churc we cannot say now. But I would like to urge e of you to give the whole question very conscienti consideration.

I am sure we are agreed that however much we love ur little church and have been helped by her in the past e are determined she shall not stand in the way of the rger progress of Christ's kingdom. There are many arnings in history, some striking ones in our own day, f churches that have forgotten to save their life by sing it.

Our church like our mission is here to serve rather an be saved, to minister to rather than be ministered nto. The problem is before us awaiting its solution. et us work upon it in our closets and in our studies and us be prepared when we come together in May to ecide upon some clear line of wise procedure.

As we read or recite this year the great Christmas erses Luke 11: 10, 11, 14 and 34 shall we not pledge urselves anew to the cause of peace and universal bro- erhood, the cause of righteousness and truth, the cause f God's own holy church among this Eastern people?

God bless us each and all on Christmas day,

O holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us, we pray
Cast out our sin, and enter in;
Be born in us to-day.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tiding tell;
O, come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel.

Phillips Brooks

The heart must ring thy Christmas bell,
Thy inward altars raise;
Its faith and hope thy canticles,
And its obedience, praise.

J. G. Whittier

Yours in the bonds of Christ and of his church.

J. H. PETTEE
PASTOR

kayama, Japan, December, 1905.

Dr Barlow

Rec'd JUL 12 1906 /27

Okayama, Japan, June 23, 1906. Ans'd JUL 16 1906.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D., Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have so much to say to you and so little time in which to write that I am embarrassed.

First, I want to thank you for your kind letter of congratulation over our daughter' Anna's coming to Kobe College. We do indeed feel very grateful to the good Heavenly Father and all His assistants who have worked to bring this about.

Second, I want to thank the officers of the Board, especially the tressurer, for collections forwarded for the Famine Relief Work which have come to the Okayama Orphanage.

Mr. Ishii and his associates have risen to the occasion in a truly wonderful fashion. They are worthy of all confidence and support. While the Board assumes no financial responsibility for this enterprise and is not under obligation to contribute a cent to its support, what ever any of you officers can do individually to secure private gifts for the Okayama Orphanage, will be highly appreciated and will, I am confident, do much toward helping the Board's own work in the far East.

Third, We are just closing a short week's series of meetings for pastors and other Christian workers in Okayama Ken. It has been as exceedingly profitable week of lectures, Bible study, and warm devotional meetings, together with preaching services each evening at the church, and on the street.

The workers are very much aroused and at the closing session this morning twenty-seven of them (twenty-six being Japanese) subscribed Yen 401.22 to be paid during the year for aggressive evangelistic

work in Okayama prefecture. This amount added to one hundred yen already collected gives a splendid starter of five hundred yen for this proposed campaign.

The movement is strongly led by the two most influential laymen in the prefecture, Hon. C. Tatsishi, ex-M.P. and Mr. J. Ishii, superintendent of the Okayama Orphanage. These men have received recently a fresh baptism of the Holy Spirit and are tremendously in earnest to push Christian work in all this region. It makes us glad of heart to witness and aid in such promising forward movements.

A new church will be organized a week from next Sunday at Kurashiki, a large town twelve miles west of Okayama city, the second such in this prefecture within a month. It will be self- supporting from the start, with a good man for pastor.

Fourth — The Social Service work at Hanabatake, the poor district of this city, which is Miss Adams' pet project is going finely these days. The schools; day, evening, Sunday and Kindergarten; the dispensary; the evangelistic work including preaching services and house-to-house (or to speak more truthfully hovel-to-hovel) visitation; are all flourishing and accomplishing great good. To mention but one case, a few weeks ago Miss Adams got hold of a wretched beggar who was dying of dropsy and other complications. She and her associates kindly ministered to him and his family, he became apparently a true Christian and died a triumphant death. Although he belonged to the old despised Eta class (hi-nin or non-human they were called in former times) the Christians gave him an impressive funeral and the whole incident has deeply affected that entire section of the city.

That work must be sustained at any cost. It is fast becoming an object lesson for all Japan. As I have just written Miss Lamson the Woman's Board has no choicer or more truly Christian piece of missionary work in all the East than Miss Adams' slum work at Hanabatake. It is imperative both to meet the needs of the rapidly growing work and for sanitary reasons that the adjoining lot be purchased, properly drained and fenced. Hence the $1500. asked at mission meeting for that purpose.

To buy this land now-- if we can secure it -- will save hundreds, perhaps thousands of dollars later, besides preserving health and meeting urgent needs of this social settlement mission.

We had a splendid annual meeting this year, way above the average. Read Mr. Bartlett's report of it in the June Mission News for a correct impression of its spirit and meaning.

All our work is going forward by leaps and bounds. Stand by Japan nobly a little longer. It will pay I assure you.

Yours for the work

J. H. Pettee

Okayama Japan - June 23-1906.

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Rec'd JUN 3 1907

Ans'd July 25

Okayama Japan May 11, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

The inclosed explains itself. Do all you can for Mr. Sawaya and Miss Kajiro. You can trust them implicitly not to abuse privileges or misuse information. They plan to sail on the Shinano Maru which leaves Yokohama June 12 and is due in Seattle the last of June. They may be addressed while in Seattle

c/o Mr. A. Hattori

c/o Furuya and Company , Seattle

Very glad to hear of the appointment of Miss Hocking. Is there any chance of Mr. Capen's coming to Japan in the Fall? Many of us wish he might visit our stations.

We shall give the Stanfords a hearty welcome. All forms of Christian work going finely in this region. Mrs. Pettee joins me in love and best wishes to yourself and Mrs. Bell.

Yours in the old bonds as well as the new ones,

J. H. Pettee

Sent card to Hastings of Straight Univ.

2 Yrs

196.
Rec'd JUN 3 1907
1200.

~~For The Missionary Herald~~

Japan Mission

~~NEWS FROM CENTRAL JAPAN~~

RECENT HAPPENINGS AT OKAYAMA

Rev. J. H. Pettee

The World's Student Conference held at Tōkyō early in April spilled over into Okayama as well as thirty other cities of Japan. An interesting and suggestive fact in connection with this watering of our city with the good things of the great Conference was that the first four speakers to visit us were a German, a Japanese and American and an East Indian thus emphacizing the international feature of the movement.

The last two of these, Messrs Carter and Karmarker, well known in Congregational circles, made an especially deep impression on Okayama students. Mr. Karmarker fell in love with Japan and the Japanese reciprocated the affection. He has been so successful in his mission here and else where that he has been detained for an extra month and we only wish Bombay could spare him to us half a year longer. India never did a better thing than when she sent S.V. Karmarker to Japan just at this juncture. I had the pleasure last Sunday of baptizing ten persons, all young people, at Okayama church and there are 100 inquirers now under instruction. The accompanying photograph was taken at the close of one of the meetings, not for the general public, held in connection with the work of these visiting brethren. A few days later Prof. and Mrs. Bosworth of Oberlin made a hurried but very helpful visit to our city as did also Dr. and Mrs. H.P. Beach of New Haven.

A layman's society has been organized under the leadership of Hon. C. Tateishi ex. M.P. and Superintendent J. Ishii of the Okayama Orphanage which proposes to carry on in this city an aggressive evangelistic campaign stretching over a full year. It is a part of a plan formulated months ago by Mr. Ishii to cover the whole prefecture within ten years. Work has been carried on the past twelve months in six different towns at an expense of yen 1500. ($750.) resulting in 150 baptisms and the stiring up of wide interest in religious matters. General Booth is to spend two nights here next week and it is hoped that his visit will help forward the good cause.

Okayama Orphanage

This brave-hearted and now widely-known institution which is helping to extend the name of Okayama thruout the world, has just celebrated with great demonstrations of satisfaction and enthusiasm

the twentieth anniversary of its beginnings viz. the befriending by Mr. Ishii then a medical student of "the original orphan". Since ~~th~~ that date nearly 2000 children have been assisted and over four hundred thousand yen has been received for this noble charity. [1200.]

Sixty-seven graduates were present and contributed yen 1200 to meet the expenses of the celebration give a present to each worker for the institution, including two of the Boards Missionaries, of over ten or five years ~~contributio~~ continuous service, and make a first payment toward the cost of the latest lot of land purchased and on which the athletic sports of the children were held that afternoon. At the formal exercises addresses were made by the mayor of the city and others, 96 congratulatory telegrams were received and a atant made on the endowment fund which Mr. Ishii earnestly desires to secure.

The institution has a temporary debt caused by the sudden enlargement of its numbers a year ago in connection with famine relief work when over 800 children were received within three months but aside from this financial embarrassment, matters are going finely. There have been 35 baptisms since January and are to be ~~32~~ 15 more this evening.

A Royal Guest

H.I.H. Princess Kanin whose illustrious husband is an adopted brother of the Emperor and who herself is descended from one of Japan's noblest line of families and is a woman of very exceptional abilities and character, visited ~~the~~ Okayama Orphanage recently and spent two hours in inspecting it and witnessing the athletic exercises of the children. She talkt freely with Mr. Ishii and others including one of the house mothers, thus showing a very democratic spirit and manifested a deep interest, of which she gave practical expression on leaving, in the great and good work of this noble institution.

May I add that imperative needs of this honored but hungry ~~Orph~~ Orphanage are sixty yen scholarships, a chapel, a school house and an endowment fund. But they will come in good time. And when they do Mr. Ishii will devote all his time and strength to direct evangelistic work either in or out of the Orphanage. Such is his desire and purpose.

Off to America

Okayama is soon to say good bye for a season to two of her most popular and effective Christian workers. These are Mr. T. Sawaya General Secretary of the Japan Union of Christian Endeavor and Miss Y. Kajiro Dean of San-Yo Girls' School

They will attend the Seattle C.E. Convention in July, remain on the Pacific coast a few weeks and then probably go East. Mr. Sawaya desires to inspect C.E. and other forms of work at the great ~~Ame-~~

American church centers while Miss Kajiro is especially interested in educational matters. Mr. Sawaya is one of the fruits of the Board's work in Okayama as Miss Kajiro is of the earlier Osaka station she being a protogé of Dr. DeForest's family and a graduate of Baikwa (Plum Blossom) Girls' School, Osaka and Mt. Holyoke Seminary (now College) in old South Hadley town.

Churches, schools, C.E. societies, Sunday Schools, or individuals could not do a better thing for the far East and incidentally for themselves than to invite these friends separately or together to their city or town paying expenses and a little over and thus coming in touch with live Japanese leaders and helping them to see the best points of American Christian civilization. Show them your homes, your schools, your churches in a generous fashion, the best of Americans. It will pay many fold in the years to come. They are worthy of all you can do for them, they are seriously limited in this world's goods, and they are sure to make a wise wide use of any opportunities offered them and the experience thus gained.

For arrangements in detail confer with Asst. Secretary E.F. Bell at the Board Rooms or William Shaw United Society Christian Endeavor Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

J. H. Pettee.

OCT 21 1907

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, June 8, 1907

Rev. Drs. Barton and Moore —

Dear Doctors —

I have just written ym at Tochow, but lest it should miss ym I try Shanghai also.

Please be sure to stop at Okayama on your way from Nagasaki to Kobe. Leave your boat at Nagasaki or Moji (Shimonoseki) & come from there by train. Write or wire me — Pettee Okayama is a sufficient address — & the hour of ym expected arrival here. Mrs. Pettee & I will be delighted to entertain ym & show ym as much as ym have time & strength to see.

Aside from the usual reasons for advising this course I feel like urging the matter strongly as there are one or two

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JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

J. H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, 190

movements in progress here now of much more than local interest. They center around the masterful personality of Mr. Ishii of the Orphanage and are evangelistic and missionary in spirit & purpose.

You ought to study them at close range.

Dr. Creegan & Hitchcock spent a Sunday here & were deeply interested in all they saw & heard.

Mrs. Pettee & I plan to remain here until July 11 or 12 but as I understand it you intend to pass this way before that.

Hoping earnestly that we may see you both — and others too if there are any such in your party — here in Okayama for a Sunday or a day or at least a few hours early next month, I remain Yours sincerely — J. H. Pettee.

DEC 26 1907

198.

1/8/08

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, Nov. 28 1907.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D.:-
Sec.A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The enclosed being an unusual request the C.A.I. has taken some time for its consideration with especial reference to securing reliable medical and other opinion bearing on the case.

As sub committee having the matter in charge, I would like to add to what Dr. Dunscombe and Miss Cozad have written that I had a personal interview with Dr. Dunscombe after he had written his inclosed statement and he expressed himself in still stronger language than he used in writing as having no doubt that Mrs. Nagasaka's real break down long ante dated her marriage.

In reply to a question of mine he said he had no expectation of her recovery as degeneration of the brain had been going on for a long time, but that she might live at the longest four or five years more. The invalid herself does not know this.

I ought to add that Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaka have had nothing to do with preferring this request and do not know that such a movement has been undertaken.

Last spring the Mission made up a purse for Mrs. (Brown) Nagasaka and individual members, especially those living in Kobe, have remembered her in little ways as they were able but the conviction has grown steadily in all our minds that more substantial help should be secured in some way than we are able to render and that this was due her from the Board she served so long and faithfully.

Hence the inclosed request. Please confer with the officers of the W.B.M. and do what you can to secure the pension asked for or some equivalent therefor.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Pettee
For the C.A.I.

~~For The Missionary Herald.~~

The New Chapel at Kōbe College. Dec. 31-1907

J. H. Pettee

After thirty-three years of telling service in behalf of the young womanhood of Japan the American Board's Mission School for girls located at Kōbe, Japan, which thirteen years ago blossomed out into Kōbe College, has at last secured a up-to-date, permanent buildings. It now has a combined chapel library and administration building in brick that is worthy of the institution, its wide circle of American supporters, and its influential hundreds of educated alumnae. With a location unsurpassed for beauty effect in all the East it has long waited for substantial buildings to grace its garden-like terraces.

The Woman's Board of the Interior, the proud mother and loyal supporter of this offspring of its prayers, its tears, and its costly offerings, fully alive to the needs of a first class school for girls in progressive Japan, has striven hard to keep abreast of the requirements of the age and may now rejoice in the partial accomplishment of its high purpose. Thanks to a special donation of $28,000. by one princely American giver and a number of smaller ones including Yen 1,300 ($650 .) from Japanese alumnae and students for the library, a combined chapel, library, and administration building has been erected and furnished, the necessary changes made on the grounds and an adjoining lot leased, graded, and utilized for a new academy building with ten recitation besides teachers' and students' waiting rooms, all costing some $35,000.

The international nature of the school was happily illustrated by the use of a German architect, Mr. de Lalande, an American supervision committee consisting of Rev. Geo. Allchin and Miss Olive S. Hoyt, and

a Japanese superintendent, Mr. Seki, and workmen with Chinese painters. Also by the use of Oregon pine for the floors and an American furnace, so far as known the first under-feed furnace to be set up in Japan, for the heating apparatus. Academy hall was completed and occupied some months ago but the chapel and administration building was not dedicated until December nineteenth, when exercises of a superior tone were held, the presentation of the keys being made by Mr. Allchin of Osaka in an exceptionally happy speech. The principal, Miss Searle, made a fitting response, the prayers were by the veteran missionary, Dr. Davis, president of the Board of Managers, and Rev. T. Watase, pastor of Kōbe Church. The address was by Rev. T. Harada, president of Dōshisha Schools, Kyōto. He reviewed briefly and clearly the modern development of woman's education in Japan showing how happily this institution had responded to each advance in the line of changes, always leading the van until now this admirably apportioned and beautifully constructed building set a still higher ideal than any yet attained. But the most striking feature of the exercises was the music under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Torrey. Chants, choruses, and antiphonal scripture recitation were most admirably rendered. More than one foreigner was heard to remark, "I didn't suppose Japanese students were capable yet of such excellent musical attainments." In the evening the literary society of the school gave an entertainment that was worthy of high praise, the star number being selections in English from Sophocles' Antigone, the music for which was composed by Miss Torrey.

Space has been left on the grounds for a teachers' home, a gymnasium, and an additional dormitory. These are imperative needs and

$10,000 more would supply them. America should not grudge this additional benefaction for an institution that undeniably holds its place as a model school for the higher educational training under strong, wise Christian influence of Japan's ambitious young women.

James H. Pettee

Okayama, Japan, Dec. 31, 1907.

Rec'd JAN 28 1908

200.

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, Jan. 3, 1908

Rev. E. F. Bell
Assoc. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Mr. Bell —

I was at Kobe the other day at the dedication of the New Chapel & Administration Bldng, & the ladies asked me to write it up for the "Herald". So here you are. Pass it over to the Strong Syndicate if you approve. I am sending today an article to the Congregationalist & in connection therewith 4 photographs of Kobe College Bldngs. I ask the Editors to take one or two for their article & give the rest to you to use as you may think best.

The new building is a beauty. I have purposely avoided using Mr. Rockefeller's name as the chief donor in view of instructions from your office. Of course if you think best to insert it that is your prerogative.

The Christmas letter from your office to our Mission this beautifully worded & showing a fine spirit was read aloud for us. To cut the working funds of this great mission down to $9,500. for the present year is a very serious matter

OCT 2 1909

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

The C. A. J. is now working on the problem of trying to make it do the work of $12,000 or $14,000. Just at this time when the country is all open & there are so many opportunities for those of us on the ground to put in telling strokes retrenchment such as you order is hard to endure.

If the Japan Mission is worth keeping at its present numbers — fully seventy adults — it ~~is worth~~ should be given $13,000. with which to do its work. Get back to $12,000. & then advance to $13,000. at the earliest possible date.

It's a delight to us to have our daughter Anna as near as Kobe & now at home for the holidays

Mrs. Pettee joins me in love & best wishes to yourself & Mrs. Bell Dr. Barton & other friends

Yours heartily —

James H. Pettee.

APR 2 1908

4/2

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, Mar. 7, 1908

Dear Mr. Bell

Here's a scratch of that you are at liberty to make any use of you like.

It was freezing cold out in the mountains last week but I had a good time even tho I lived in my sweater & overcoat day times & slept under two wadded quilts at night. Such opportunities are practically unlimited except that we've no money to travel with & nothing to employ evangelists with so as to follow up such openings. Hence this wild howl.

These are hard hard times financially in Japan, but in other ways all is going well. Several Buddhist orphanages have collapsed entirely and other charitable organizations that appeal to the public generally appear to be about ready to go under. Hence it is a real

Yours

James H. Pettee

Japan: Jan.-Mar. 1908

2

specially needy & favorable time

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190

American friends of Japan
be good to her in every
possible way.

Not a week goes by but we
receive new orphans into the
orphanage. The present number
children being cared for is 722.

Miss Adams' social settlement
Hanabatake is progressing finely
doing a noble work.

You have learned of Dr. Atkinson's
death. The death & funeral made
great impression on Kobe where
was so well known.

Mrs. Pettee & I are in better health
than we were last summer & fall.
We are practically doing full work
once more.

Thanks for your last good letter
We are rejoiced to hear of Mrs. Bell's
improved health. Better not over work
either of you. You are both too useful
have too many friends who want you to live
long.

Yours heartily — James H. Pettee.

Rec'd JUN 1 1908

202.

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, May 7, 1908

Dear Mr. Bell —

Here you are on Answers to your Industrial Questions May they bring in Golden Answers to you & us. I think you have photographs of both Hanabatake & the Q. Q. But if you desire more let me know & I will oblige you.

The last mail brot a letter from my daughter Elizabeth who is now teaching in the High School at Nutley, New Jersey expressing a strong desire to come out this summer & spend next year in Japan. I at once wrote advising her to come. I am sure we can find some work for her to do by which she can partly at least support herself & it goes without saying that we shall be delighted to have her here at home with us after a ten years absence.

2

I do not think she is quite prepared yet to apply for appointment as a missionary — tho between you & me I expect that may come later — but any spare time & strength she has, I am sure will be devoted to missionary work & there are several ways in which she can help us especially in Miss Adams' absence (she starts on her furlough in July) The reason why I write thus fully is that I wish to ask your good offices in both the A.B.C.F.M. & the W.B.M. offices toward helping her secure her ticket &c in case she decides to come. She will find it very hard work to get together money enough to pay her way out — tho I have promised to help her some — & if you can any of you directly or indirectly give her any help in this matter it will be appreciated by all of us

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD
JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190

and I am sure will eventually work for the good of the Board's interests here. The matter has come up so suddenly there is no time to secure any formal Mission action (the Mission once asked her to join its ranks) & it is probably best that she come out independently on a short term service at her own risk, but if any material assistance can be given her, it might tip the scales in favor of her coming & also in favor of her future service in the Board's behalf. I prefer no definite formal request, but I have written you frankly so as to inform you of the situation. Kindly confer with Dr. Barton & others & also inform the W.B.M. ladies.

If she comes we are anxious she should come at the earliest possible date so that our whole family may be together for a part of the summer. All going finely in the work. Yours gratefully

James H. Pettee

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190

Rec'd OCT 2 1908

Karuizawa, Japan, September 4, 1908.

Rev. E.F.Bell, Ass.Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I am in receipt of several letters from you on various matters public and private. Many thanks. It is always good to hear from you.

I write today especially to speak of two matters on which the C.A.I. has just taken favorable action, and the formal report of whic will go to you from the Secretary either on this mail or the succeeding one.

Ist, The request that Miss Adams be sent back to Japan at the expiration of her furlough. This is such a clear case in view of Miss Adams' exceptional success in her work at Hanabatake, Okayama that there could not be two opinions as to the advisability of her being sent back at the earliest feasible date. It is the unanimous desire of Americans and Japanese alike. Hence I shall not argue the matter.

2nd, The request that Mrs. Pettee and myself be allowed to take our furlough from next July. I left Auburndale and my family for Japan two days before Thanksgiving in November 1899, so that my furlough is not technically due until the end or near the end of 1909, and my first thought was to go then via India so as to attend the C. E. Convention at Agra in early January of 1910, but it suits the needs of our family and of our station very much better for us to go next summer, hence the present request.

Anna's three year contract with Kobe College will expire then and she goes to America, as you have heard, to be married. We naturally want to go with her, and Elizabeth is getting very impatient for us to go on her account.

The health of both Mrs. Pettee and myself has been so shaken that any time during the past two years we could have secured a doctor's certificate favoring a speedy furlough had we been willing to ask for one. Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks and others I feel sure from their private advice to us would endorse this statement.

Mr. White hopes to be allowed to take his furlough from the late spring or early summer of 1910, and it is very desirable that either he or I should be in Okayama during the working part of each year. Hence it just suits all round for us to go next summer. I think we can hold out till next July all right tho we have a very busy year in prospect during Miss Adams' absence

Our desire and plan if not disapproved by the Prudential

ommittee is to go via Siberia, spending the balance of the summer in ome economical place in Switzerland or England and then reach America n the early fall of 1909, recuperated and ready for study or work or hatever may seem best. We feel that this general plan is in the interests of economy and the needs of our Mission Work, as well as falling n line with our personal and family desires. We have thought over it ong and carefully, it now has the official approval of the Mission nd we earnestly hope it may be approved by the Prudential Committee.

We have had a very delightful, quiet, restful vacation at akayama (Sendai Beach) and are now spending a few days here with our ood friends the Bennetts, or rather with Mrs. Bennett as Mr. B. is way touring in the Hokkaido. We expect to push on to Okayama next eek.

Miss Alice Browne has just left Karuizawa returning to North hina much improved in health. Also Misses Hall and Beard of Foochow.

The general fall outlook is every where encouraging. Our nly holdbacks are lack of numbers and lack of means. The Government as just made a wise but very heroic decision to postpone the Great xhibition until 1917 (from 1912). That will be the Jubilee anniversary f the present Emperor's accession to the throne. Financially and ndustrially there is still great depression, but a large element of he nation is aroused to the alarming needs of the people morally and eligiously as well as materially. Hence it is a fine time for aggressive Christian work.

With warm regards to yourself and Mrs. Bell, Dr. Barton and others

Yours sincerely

James H. Pettee.

Permanent Address

Okayama Japan.

The Orphanage is in dire financial straits but otherwise is doing well. rd has just come of a big fire in Niigata ~~[illegible]~~ rly all the main part of the City. Many public buildings, two urches almost everything except our Mission houses. r. Cobb is just ~~starting~~ for the scene. J.H.P.

committee is to go via Siberia, spending t he balance of the summer in some economical place in Switzerland or England and then reach America in the early fall of 1909, recuperated and ready for study or work or whatever may seem best. We feel that this general plan is in the interests of economy and the needs of our Mission Work, as well as fitting in time with our personal and family desires. We have thought over it long and carefully, it now has the official approval of the Mission and we earnestly hope it may be approved by the Prudential Committee.

We have had a very delightful, quiet, restful vacation at Karuizawa (Sorai Sawa) and are now spending a few days here with our good friends the Bennetts, or rather with Mrs. Bennett as Mr. B. is away touring in the Hokkaido. We expect to push on to Okayama next week.

Miss Alice Browne has just left Karuizawa returning to North China much improved in health. Also Misses Hall and Beard of Tsoshoku.

The general fall outlook is every thing encouraging. Our only holdbacks are lack of workers and lack of means. The Government has just made a wise but very heroic decision to postpone the Great Exhibition until 1914 (from 1912). That will be the Jubilee anniversary of the present Emperor's accession to the throne. Financially and industrially there is still great depression, but a large element of the nation aroused to the alarming needs of the people morally and religiously as well as materially. Hence it is a fine time for aggressive Christian work.

With warm regards to yourself and Mrs. Bell, Dr. Barton and others

Yours sincerely

James H. Ritter

Permanent address
Kugenuma Japan.

Dr. Belfrage is in Kobe finishing his last term's work.

Kugenuma Sept. 14 1908

Rec'd DEC 1 1908

Okayama Japan Nov. 9, 1908

Rev. Sec. E. F. Bell, A. B. C. F. M. Rooms
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell

Your two recent letters have been most welcome. I hope Mrs. Pettee & I can put in some good work between now & next summer when we shall be glad to avail ourselves of the furlough you say the Prud. Com. have kindly granted us.

I had a fine month's tour in Korea & So. Manchuria. Here is an article for your editor on some of my observations. (Also photos for it.) I am convinced that the Board & the Mission have a duty to help straighten things out in Korea. We can do some things more easily than others can.

Don't "retrench" us next year. Rather give us an extra so we may help Korea — that is the Japanese

in Korea. It's a plain duty.

Eight baptisms here yesterday and 40 at a town 12 miles West of Okayama there latter the fruits of special meetings last week.

We are in usual health except that I have rheumatism in my left knee caught in Manchuria which cripples me temporarily. The other end of me can work however.

Warm regards to all friends at the Rooms, that good wife of yours & any one else who may care there for.

Yours fraternally
James H. Pettee

Okayama Japan Nov. 9-1908.

Rec'd FEB 12 1909

205.

Okayama Japan Nov. 20, 1908.

Dear Friend of Children,

Here is some especially important news about Okayama Orphanage. I have refrained from reporting it until satisfied that a real turn in affairs had been made and there was genuine cause of rejoicing.

All last year a heavy cloud rested over the institution. The superintendent Mr. Ishii was sick almost unto death, caused largely by overwork and anxiety. The strain of famine relief work had broken him and others down and saddled the Orphanage with a heavy debt. The general tone of the institution was lowered, its reputation suffered in consequence, contributions and earnings decreased and the end of every month saw greater discouragement and a further increase of the debt until in September last it reacht the alarming figure of yen 88,358,96.

The situation was desperate indeed. But "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." His Spirit was working simultaneously in several minds to put a stop to the downward course. On September tenth Mr. Ishii whose physical health had already much improved was led to feel that debt-making was contrary to the spirit of Okayama Orphanage, and above all to the will of God concerning its work. He decided there must be and should be no more of it. Others including myself had reacht a similar conclusion. The interesting feature is that these decisions were unknown to each other, were made about the same time and were registered in places hundred of miles apart.

Then followed such an exhibition of generosity and sacrifice as has not been witnessed in this part of Japan for many a day. One of the house-mothers started it by giving yen 2.50 ($ 1.25) all her savings toward lifting the debt. Others gave five yen apiece or even ten or fifteen in special cases. Where there was no money, best, dresses watches, a violin, etc. etc. were contributed until Mr. Ishii's office lookt like a second hand goods store.

At the same time expenses were scaled down to bed rock, all the remaining famine relief children except genuine orphans or practically such returned to their homes, and special efforts put forth to secure increased earnings and contributions. The announcement was made that henceforth no salaries except such as sufficed to cover cost of food would be paid to the teachers, house-mothers and other helpers, unless each month's receipts justified additional recompense. All who could not or would not remain on such terms were asked to resign. Many of the children even contributed a few sen each or some form of work toward helping along the good cause.

Best of all the general spirit of the institution took an upward turn until Okayama Orphanage now seems more like its old best self than for years past, except that it is broadened and steadied by the experience of the past months and is far better prepared than ever before in its history to carry on properly its great and good work. Confidence in the institution is restored and tho the times are hard gifts are coming in, One good Japanese friend hearing of the new move promptly subscribed yen 2,000. another 1,000. and others smaller amounts. A long, hard pull still remains but the top of the hill is in sight and we wish you old and tried friends of this truly Christ-like enterprise to rejoice with us and share in the service of sacrifice.

The total debt stands today at yen 86,000. ($ 43,000). It must be removed at the earliest possible date.

We also imperatively need a new chapel, school building, work shop and one hundred $ 25. scholarships. Any gift however small or however large will be most welcome and put to telling service. Send such by post office money order or bank draft (made out in U. S. money) to me and I will see that it is placed where it is most needed and is economically expended.

Yours for these hundreds of children and the wide work they represent,

J. H. Pettee

J. H. Pettee

Okayama - Japan - Nov. 20-1908

Rec'd FEB 12 1909

October, I want to throw out

3

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, Jan. 18, 1909

Rev. E. T. Bell
Asst. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Mr. Bell —

May I make one low bow in acknowledgment of several helpful letters from you during the past six months & one at least from Dr. Barton?

In financial & other reasons we have decided to go straight to America next summer probably by the Canadian line reaching Chicago early in Aug. & remaining there two weeks or so for family reasons.

After visiting a little in New Hamp. we should like to settle down for two months or so — say till the Board Meeting in Oct. — at a little rented home of our own if we can find one near Boston that a missionary's pocket book can compass.

I have just written to the Supt. of ~~Walker~~ Missionary Home at Auburndale to ask if we can have Walker Cottage say from middle of Aug. to middle of

October. I want to throw out

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

several lines so as to get hold of something in case we cannot have the W. C. (no disrespect intended) Hence this letter to you. Kindly keep your eye out for us. We hope to be a reunited family of 4 for the two months. Then Anna will leave us for her new home in Chicago. What Elizabeth will do after that I cannot say. Very likely we shall board at Missionary Home.

I am sorry to have to report that Anna is here at home sick in bed. She came home at Xmas time badly run down & the cold she contracted developed later into typhoid fever. It is a light case. This is the 12th day & the fever apparently is subsiding. At first Mrs. Pettee took all the care of her but now we have a trained nurse for the night work. She was with Miss Adams at Hanabatake for more than a year & knows the ways of foreigners besides being thoroly agreeable lady-like & cheerly as well as skilful.

3

All is going well in the work

JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

JAMES H. PETTEE
OKAYAMA STATION SECRETARY

OKAYAMA, JAPAN, _____ 190____

There is almost a revival like spirit in the air everywhere. Some 20 additions to the church here at Okayama on January tenth, one of those baptized being a soldier the first fruits of our North End Chapel work for soldiers and largely due to Miss Wainwrights personal service.

I ran up to Tokyo the other day to read a short paper on Eleemosynary work during 1908 at the annual Meeting of Standing Com. of Cooperating Christian Missions. Drs. Dethert & Eddick & Mr. Allchin of our Mission were also in attendance. The matter most discussed was a proposed forward movement in the line of providing more and better Christian literature in Japanese. Mr. Ebina is showing a fine spirit since his return very appreciative of the handsome treatment accorded him in America & England. He is keen for aggressive evangelistic work. So is Mr. Hirayama the other great wheel horse of the Kumiai body & so are many others. Please hand the inclosed to some of your billionaire friends who will not give to the regular treasury of the Boards. Excuse this long letter. Our family love to you & yours

James H. Pettee.

Rec'd AUG 2 1909

577 La Salle Avenue
Chicago, Ill. July 31, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
& Rev. E. C. Bell Ass. Sec.

Dear Dr. Barton (or Mr. Bell)

We Pettees reacht Chicago last Monday evening July 26th and plan to leave here next Monday A.M. stopping off three days at Waterville New York and reaching Boston (via Boston & Albany) at 7 A.M. Saturday Aug. 7.

We will go at once to Auburndale where a house has been secured for us. I will get in to your office on Monday Aug. 9 (if not on Saturday) & report any further details that may be called for.

Considering the extremely hot weather of the past few days we have had a comfortable trip thus far & have met with nothing but kindness & consideration at all points. Mrs. Pettee, Anna & I attended the W.B.M.I. meeting yesterday morning & made our little speeches together with Mr. & Mrs. Baird of Samastar & the W.B.M.I. Deputation. There were excellent meetings at Seattle both in English & Japanese.

My address until Aug. 6 will be c/o Mrs. Claude Wilbur, Waterville, Oneida Co. New York & after that Auburndale, Mass. Yours most truly James H. Pettee.

Mrs. Belle H. Pettee
Accidental Hotel.

Mrs. Belle H. Pettee 208.
144 Hancock St.
Auburndale. Mass.

MAR 3 1900

My dear Dr. Barton. —

Mr. & Mrs. Gardner were Episcopalians, and after her marriage they worked under the American Episcopal Board.

I don't remember what mission she belonged to before her marriage.

They lived both in Kobe and Osaka, but I don't-

Miss Belle H. Petty
Occidental Hotel. 209.
San Francisco. Cal.

APR 29 1901

My dear Dr. Barton! —

The hardest part of the journey is over. and I have had a very comfortable trip, with no occasion as yet to use the letter you so kindly gave me.

I can thoroughly recommend the Tourist cars as clean and comfortable, and cooler than the regular Pullman.

The long trip from Chicago to Los Angeles, I had very

pleasant travelling companions, some of them quite as agreeable as those one meets in the better cars. I came all the way in the Tourist, except the day from Columbus to Chicago, when I took an ordinary day coach.

I thought I was going to have a little trouble about my stateroom, but it has come out all right. The agent here had my name as Mr. James H. Pitts, so put another man in the room. But he has given me No. 27, a smaller

room, all by myself. so I am better off than I had dared to hope.

One my unfortunate thing has happened. The two boxes I sent by freight, so as to take them with me, and lessen the duty in Japan. Mr. Frear had had stored at Smith & Cash Store, and in spite of Mr. Frear's going there, and the boxes being marked Petter for Kobe, Japan, the clerk there has sent them by the last steamer to Peking, China.

They will try (at Smith's) to have them sent back from Shanghai, and say they will pay the expense back to Kobe. But I lose even then, all I hoped to gain by taking them on from here as baggage.

It is a very annoying thing. But Mr. Fridr is not to blame. They are profuse in their apologies at Smith's. But the mischief is done.

Miss Scale and Helen Davis may possibly get in the very day I leave.

I spent a few hours yesterday with Miss Harwood in

Los Angeles. She is living at home, and teaching every evening in the Japan Mission recently started there in Los Angeles.

There are some sixteen or seventeen boys coming regularly.-

Let me thank you again for all your unvarying kindness to me and mine there last four years. I only hope I can someday do something for you.

I am glad to hear that Howard and Mande are to be with Mrs. Babbitt at the Home. I think they will

be happy there.

Please tell Mrs. Barton that Mrs. Rowland's hats have gone to Peking. I hope they will get back in time for Mission Meeting, the first of July.

A good letter from Mr. Pettee met me here. He seems to be able to bear with fortitude the near approach of his wife's return. He says one of the Orphanage boys told him "Japan is waiting for Mrs. Pettee" — O my!

But the worst is over. I am looking forward now and not back.

I am not seasick, and I shall have to study Japanese

for all I am worth the next three weeks on the steamer.

I can hear of only one other missionary, a lady for Shanghai, going on the "Doric." - but I shall be too busy to be lonely.

And now, goodbye and Bon Voyage - I am sure you will carry as much of a blessing to India as you did to Japan. -

Yours sincerely & gratefully.

Belle. W. Pettee.

Tuesday Afternoon.
April twenty-third.

Okayama, Japan.
Feb. 5, 1902.

FEB 28 1902

My dear Dr. Barton:

It is good to be able to think of you as back in the familiar "pigeon-hole" of yours in dear old Boston, and I am sending just this word to tell you so.

Mr. Pitten is up to his eyes in work, but hies to the one hand free to write you in a mail or two. We are so glad Mrs. Barton is better.

Yours sincerely B. W. Pitten.

Belle H. Pettee

Ans'd APR 14 1905

211.

Okayama, Japan.
March 15, 1905.

Ans'd APR 21 1905

My dear Dr. Barton,

Please don't be alarmed at receiving a letter from me. In fact you may have forgotten all about the Mrs. Pettee who used to hang about the Congregational House and visit you, at longer or shorter intervals.

I have not forgotten how kind you were to me all those years I spent in Auburndale. and I have thought of you much oftener than

you have any idea of.
I write today just on one particular matter in which I am much interested.
You know that Mr. Bennett has been living here with us since last September, as it was most unwise to send him back to Yottol alone, in the absence of the Bartletts.
He has proved himself not only a most enjoyable member of the family but an efficient worker especially among the students of whom we have so many in this city.
For years we have been longing and asking and praying for a young man.

and we are exceedingly anxious to keep hold of him, and have him located here at the coming Mission meeting in May.

I know the Mission decides that matter, but I just wanted you to know how we feel about it.

It seems to me personally that the time has come for the closing of Yokohama, and strengthening the work in these other stations, which are larger and more important centres.

But all this is not what I started to write you about.

Much to my delight Mr. Bennett has just

become engaged to a charming young lady of the Presbyterian Board in Osaka. Miss Anna N. Jones, and it will double his usefulness as a missionary, I am sure, for it will give him a home of his own to work in and from.

She is young, has been out here less than two years, but has already shown herself a very successful worker with children.

As she is under another Board I don't quite know what are the proper steps to be taken but he is writing you and I presume you will

write him directly.

The engagement is not yet out, but it will be announced before Mission meeting, as it will affect his location, I suppose.

He is getting hold of the language very well I think, especially of the character, and his music, (he sings well and also plays the violin) is a great help in the work here.

He is a quiet fellow, boyish in many ways and inexperienced, but he is constantly growing and will do valuable work. I am very sure.

Personally, I have enjoyed him much. My mother-heart ached yet for my bairns in America, and he has needed a little mothering which I was more than ready to give him.

Mr. Petter is busy as can be from morning till often far into the night. The war has added much to our burdens as well as our opportunities.

The letters I have received from some of my soldier boys at the front, have been exceedingly inter-

esting.

This is a personal private letter, not meant for any one but you. I have written you as frankly as I would have talked.

Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. Barton.

How I would like to see you all again.

Yours sincerely

Belle W. Pettee.

Rec'd JUL 9 1906
212.

Okayama, Japan, June 14th, 1906. Ans'd JUL 16 1906

My dear Dr. Barton,

Your response to my last letter was so cordial that I think I will inflict another on you today.

In the first place I want to thank you for all your kindness in securing for my daughter Anna the appointment to Kobe College. She is not ready to come as a regularly appointed missionary, or even on a long contract, but is glad to come and we are more than glad to have her come for the three years, leaving the future beyond that to take care of itself.

Of course Miss Searle wants her at the beginning of the fall term about September 12th, and I realize it is a little hard to find escort for her as early as that. We have just had a lady visiting us who tells us that Miss Lanius of the Southern Methodist Board is returning from her furlough early in September, and I thought it might be well to give you her address, in case you have found no one as yet. A letter addressed to Miss A.B. Lanius, Palmyra, Missouri, will reach her, we know her a little and am sure she would be willing to take care of Anna on the way, if the times of coming could be made to agree.

I am sorry the W.B.M.I. does not see fit to promise her return expenses after three years, but I am not at all surprised after their experience with young ladies sent out on short contracts. She may possibly stay the five years after all.

I cannot begin to tell you what a tremendous disappointment it is to me personally to have the Bennetts transferred to Tottori in the fall. Nothing but the exigencies of the work and the growing conviction that a wide field of usefulness and responsibility is waiting for them there, and that there is absolutely no one else to take it up has made me give a reluctant consent to it.

But I think it is a dangerous experiment, especially for Mrs. Bennett, the loneliness of the life, and the inaccessibility of the place make it to me a risky thing to send away over there a young woman not over strong, and who has never been accustomed to live alone. I voted against it, not solely on personal reasons, but I am loyal to the wish and judgment of the mission, and the Bennetts' own desires. But I wish to plead with all the force I can that a lady be sent out for Tottori as soon as possible, this very fall, so that she may have a year in the Tokyo Language school, and be ready to go to Tottori in September, 1907, when Miss DeForest and Miss Walker must return to Kobe College. As you know their going to Tottori is only a makeshift, because the mission would not pass a vote to send ~~them~~ the Bennetts over alone.

Of course other letters, official and otherwise, have been written you, but I want to add my plea to that of the others, for I consider it a sine qua non of the Bennetts' stay there.

Please remember me most kindly to Mrs. Barton, I would like to thank her personally for the interest she has taken in the Missionary Home. IT has certainly very much improved.

Yours very sincerely

Belle Wilson Pettee.

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JUL 10 1908
Ans.

213

Okayama, Japan, June 6th, 1908.

Rev. James L.Barton, D.D., Foreign Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Our annual mission meeting is just over, and as a member of the Kobe College Board of Managers, I have been asked by the Mission to urge upon the Prudential Committee the renewal of last year's request for an additional music teacher for Kobe College.

There are several reasons why this is an imperative need.

1st,-- Miss Torrey's furlough is long overdue and she is much worn with the exacting demands of the Music Department, but feels she cannot leave till some one else is on the ground.

2nd, -- There is a great and increasing demand for music in the government schools, and with the exception of the Tokyo Music School there is none other beside Kobe College in the whole empire with a Normal Course in Music. The graduates of this department of the college are in great demand, and that not only in the mission schools of the American Board and other denominations, but in the non-christian government schools, where their influence for Christianity would be almost unlimited.

3rd,-- Foreign music while exceedingly popular in Japan is so foreign to the Japanese ideas and training that the time has not yet come when much of the teaching of this course can be done by Japanese assistants.

th,-- The reputation of the music classes gained thru their marked success at all the public functions of the College must be maintained. Kobe College, as you are well aware, is one of only three or four institutions of the empire which give these Japanese young women an opportunity for higher education. It can only attract students by keeping up its high standards in the music as in the other departments.

So we beg most earnestly that a teacher be sent in September, if possible, a teacher on a five year contract to relieve the urgent present need. The teaching must neccessarily be such elementary work that a woman of wide and long experience is not absolutely required. We ask most earnestly for a young woman of skill, tact and patience, and can promise her a work pleasant in the doing and far-reaching in its results.

A lady who comes under regular appointment must spend the whole of one year and parts of two more in language study, so that to relieve present distress we would renew with added emphasis the request of last year for a teacher of music for three or five years.

Yours for the Mission

Belle W. Cutter.
(Mrs. J. H.)

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

214.

Okayama, Japan, June 8th, 1908.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Herewith a letter which will explain itself.

I want to add a personal word of thanks for all you have done for us personally and a s a Mission in the past and that you still "father" us, tho Mr. Bell makes a most satisfactory substitute.

I want to add also on my own responsibility that we want a music teacher in addition who will come out under regualr appointment this fall if possible, certainly not later than September 1909, and so be fitting herself by study of the language and people to take up permanent work in the music department.

I would also express an earnest desire that Miss Louise H. DeForest , a daughter of the mission already, be considered as a candidate for the permanent position. To those of us who know her she seems admirably fitted for the place, and it is a great advantage in numberless ways to return for one's life work to the land of one's birth.

This then is my earnest request, a lady in September to take up the work immediately and give Miss Torrey the imperatively needed present help, and Miss DeForest or some other equally eligible candidate appointed for a permanent position.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Barton from Mr. Pettee and myself I am

Yours sincerely

Belle W. Pettee.

George M. Rowland

215.

JUN 12 1900

~~JUL 12 1900~~

JUL 12 1900

Sapporo, Japan, May 17,1900.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.,

Boston,U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your letter of April 7th is at hand. You speak too well of my article in Japan Evangelist. It was rather immature for publication. The Evangelist too stole it mistakes and all from Mission News.Some parts were scarcely intelligible. It is a subject on which we are all feeling our way.

You ask if I have a ~~KODAK~~ camera. I thought it over many times when in the States. But concluded that to be one expense that could be avoided . So did not get a camera. Your words almost make me feel that it would be a means of doing missionary work. I have more than once wished I had a camera for some particular scene in Hokkaido. And if the things I wished for my own satisfaction would do good also in your hands, I will again think the matter over. A large camera would be too bulky to travel with in Hokkaido as I travel tho Mr.Batchelor carries one and makes a good deal of it. He publishes a good deal and illustrates for himself. Would a fair sized KODAK do work sufficiently large and clear for the purposes of which you speak? I should be glad to hear from you on the subject. And if you or Dr.Strong either have definite ideas, would you mind looking it up and sending me catalogs and price lists with your advice.

I am glad for you that you are likely to come to India ere long. Which way shall you go and come? Is it visionary to hope that you at last if not the whole deputation will visit Hokkaido? I wish you would. It would help us and help you too for Japan as you saw it is not Hokkaido. Every body passes us by. All deputations, F.S.Clarks, U.S.Ministers, and every body else. We are far more out of the swing of mission things than we were at Tottori. I trust you will think of the matter and not lightly decide that you can't spare the time for a visit to Hokkaido.

You have been informed of the trials we have had in opening work

in Otaru the nearest port to Sapporo, 20 miles away, a live city of 60,000 souls. Last Sunday, 13th, was a glad day for us there. I spent the Sabbath there with the evangelist. There were three adult baptisms and the infant son of one of the young men was baptized. It is the first fruit. For nearly three years have we prayed and labored for that town. For two years we only made regular visits, first two Friday nights in a month, then every Sunday and since last July (1899) have had a regular evangelist stationed there. One man sickened after two or three months and had to leave. And from the beginning of this year (Dec.30, 99) my teacher, Mr.Hachidani has been there leaving his family here. I hope the tide has now turned.

It has taught me the lesson of waiting till we can begin properly. At first we had not the money. There was a time when there was quite a little group of Christians there gathered from far and wide. Could we have had a good minister to place there then, humanly speaking the work would have gone on and we might have had a goodly company by this time. But some good is to come out of it assuredly.

Yours truly,

George M.Rowland.

George M. Rowland

JUN 30 1900

OCT 8 1900

216.

Sapporo, Japan, May 30, 1900.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Just one item of which we are glad , -- Sapporo church was organized in 1896 just as we reached Japan and before we reached Sapporo. A preaching place had been opened by Mr. Curtis and Mr.Tanaka (the present pastor) about a year earlier. Interest and growth have been steady and healthy. Contributions have increased apace. Aid from the Board has decreased. Now (23d inst.) at a special church meeting called for the purpose of considering the matter of aid it is voted to still further decrease the aid asked from the mission.

Till now for a few months we have given En 16 per month. From now the church voluntarily decreases that En 16 to En 6. Or including the salary of a Bible Woman supported jointly by the church and the mission they reduce the aid from En 21.85 per month to En 11.85. Thus from now a church four years old with less than 90 members,not quite all resident,out of an average monthly expenditure of En 55 themselves raise En 43. This is per capita 50 Sen a month, En 6 a year. I doubt if another KUMIAI church does better. It may be others do.

Yours truly,

George M.Rowland.

P.S. Kindly ask Mr. Higgins to address the enclosed to Dr. Atkinson whose address is not at hand.

Geo R

OCT 15 1900
DEC 7 1900

Sapporo, Japan, Sept. 12,1900.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D., Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House, Boston, Massachusetts,U.S.A.,

My Dear Doctor Barton,

There are many things to say today but I must be brief.

In reply to your full letter of July 13th , - No camera catalog has come. Neither am I yet fully decided to get a camera. I should be glad to see a catalog however. I find it is possible to get a camera here that does good work. Warren was doing real good work this summer with one that cost him something like 35 EN only. You speak of possibly being able to help me to one with some special gift. I should hardly like to have you solicit one. The expense is not so great but that I can manage it some way when I decide to purchase. And it would be against my wish positively to have to recognize such a gift by feeling obliged to send photos to some one. It is easier to get money than to get time for extras. I thank you however for the information. And you shall have some photos free,gratis,for nothing when they are out.

Your reasons for not being able to visit Sapporo when you go to India seem to be conclusive. So I will say no more. My thought was only to get a visit from you here in Sapporo or in our field which you did not see before. It did not look for a visit to the whole Japan field which I knew would be impossible.

Yes, A thousand huzzas for old Midd' ! And for D.U. too !! It seems as you put it that a chapter house is desirable. I too was thankful when I was at Midd. in 1895 for the cleanness of the boys. Then too there was no tobacco or strong drinks.

Our hearts have been burdened for poor old China and for our brethren there beyond measure all this summer. Jehovah rules.

After mission meeting we went for 17 days to Karuizawa for our first real vacation since 1896. There we met a good many refugees from China (missionareis) Dr.Sheffield among them. Those days were full of pleasure and profit. Dr.Sheffield won the hearts of all - American Boarders and other Boarders alike. What a genial Christian gentleman he is! Of course you met him many times during the year.

It was our earnest desire to have a visit in Hokkaido from Dr. Sheffield, that he might become acquainted with our

Mary 30 1900

field and that he might give some talks ~~to~~ at our annual WORKERS MEETING. He promised to come. But about the time he was to start, affairs in China took such a favorable turn that he felt best to abandon the trip.

He was coming with Dr.Greene. Dr.Greene did come leaving Tokyo Aug 20th, and on this wise, The mission appointed an Outlook Committee by minutes. Dr.Greene was chosen one of the first members. On that com. work he came. I met him in Hakodate. We went together to Immanuel and that region reaching Sapporo Sept.1st. Then we held our annual WORKERS ~~MEE~~ MEETING near Sapporo on the sea coast 4th to 7th. Then came the Hokkaido Bukwai (Conference of churches) 8th and 9th here in Sapporo. We visited Otaru where we now have an evangelist 10th returning home that evening. Today Dr.Greene has started out again. I join him 14th and we go together to Urakawa and Kamikawa regions to be on the wing till 29th inst.

I have been feeling more and more that the work in Hokkaido ought to be pushed ~~more~~ vigorously. This feeling has been growing upon me for months. I have tried to represent the need and the opportunity to the mission as ~~opportunity~~ occasion has come to me. But the oppressive word from Boston annually for the mission to keep within present limits and not to take up new work has annually deterred our station from putting in enlarged estimates. We have taken up work to be sure in the busy city of Otaru. But the money to do that has come (1) largely from my inducing the places where we have work to increase their gifts and so decrease the aid needed from the mission. These churches and chapels have stood by us nobly in this. They are doing finely. So that in this particular Sapporo station is rather ahead of all our other eleven stations. But they have about reached the limit of their ability. Sapporo church advanced 10 En in June so that it now raises 43 En of its 55 En monthly disbursements. -- For the rest of the funds with which we work in Otaru (2) other places in our own station work have been cut down. So that while Otaru may be considered "new work" in one sense, it is rather a rearrangement of our own Hokkaido. Surely no one will object to that kind of "new work." And moreover while we have wished to enlarge our operations in Hokkaido and take this new society for Christ our appropriations from the Am.Board for Evangelistic purposes (exclusive of Wom.B'ds) have been every year cut down even when our estimates were already down to rock bottom. Here are

the figures since we came to the station ,—

$ 1018.50 for 1897,

" 969 " 1898,

" 930 " 1899, and

" 893 " 1900. You can imagine how discouraging it has been to try to enlarge work with such appropriations! A part of the trouble is that some stations make out their estimates on liberal lines, some really at such a figure that they can get along even with a cut and without serious inconvenience. I have been seeking in our mission meetings more equitable estimates for half a dozen years. The Outlook Com. has the supervision of estimates as one of the things to which it will be able to give attention in the future ~~looks~~. Soon there will be one, two, three men in the mission who will know the whole field and can be arbiters and revisers of estimates. It is next to impossible to secure equitable estimates. It is hardly fair to burden you with these things and I do n't mean to slop over this way very often. But it is on my heart today.

It is a great relief to feel that Dr.Greene has been considerably impressed with Hokkaido's promise. There is danger of one like myself who sees closely and constantly, looking through rose tinted glasses. So it is a relief to have a man from another station confirm one's impressions. When Dr.Greene has finished his visit either he or ~~certainly~~ at least I will try to give you his fuller impressions. I think he is already so much impressed with our opportunities that he is now inclined to feel that we ought to have another missionn family in Hokkaido. This when the mission has just appointed a committee to look over the whole field, consult with P.C. and unless there are reasonable assurances of reinforcements from America to bring in a plan for contraction . The meaning of that vote at mission meeting is that unless you in Boston can assure the mission of reinforcements soon the mission takes into serious consideration the abandonment of some one or more of our twelve stations. In face of that action of the mission two months ago for Dr.Greene to feel that we ought to have another family for Hokkaido is clear proof of the way he regards our field. A little later his opinion will be more fully formed. He will have seen the rest of the field. And if it still has his full sympathy, I shall hope to convince the mission so fully that the mission will act with us. Really we are removed geographically so far from the mission that most of the members know very little of Hokkaido,

But we hope for better things as the field becomes better known.

From statistics that were collected for January to June, 1900 and presented at our late Conference, Bukwai, it appears that there were twenty two adult baptisms during ~~twenty two adult baptisms during~~ the six months as against fifty during the twelve months of 1899.

I should like to ask you for a copy of my letter to you with reference to Mr. Oyabe's plan for work among the Ainu. It was a letter disfavoring his scheme of coming out with funds for a $ 10000 plant to begin with and telling something of what Mr. Batchelor has already done for the Ainu. Of the date I am not sure but think it may have been Nov. 29, 1898. The reason for my wishing a copy of the letter is that Mr. Oyabe has lately been twice to Sapporo. Is trying to work up a school on the Hampton Institute model. Feels hardly toward the Am. Board and seems to feel that some of us Am. B'd missionaries - presumeably myself - headed him off. His ethical sense seems somewhat dimmed so that he says things that are not true. I am led to wonder if he is not self-deceived. I should have kept a copy of the letter but did not. I still hope that Mr. Oyabe will be so led as to do service for the Ainu ~~still~~. He has formed a society in Tokyo chiefly of un-Christian tho not anti-Christian men to carry on his work. But at the last before he returned the last time he did go to Mr. Batchelor for cooperation. And Mr. Batchelor met him more than half way. Possibly Batchelor can steady and help him.

I have spoken of many things. But my chief desire is to get your ear and sympathy in behalf of a forward movement in Hokkaido if it can be compassed. Your many other calls are fully appreciated, especially the call that may soon be upon you to push in China. But Hokkaido seems to me more important now than any place in Japan except possibly Tokyo - more urgently calling for strong and continued work - work that means money and means.

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland.

JAN 30 1901

Sapporo, Japan, Christmas Day, 1900.

FEB 6 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D. A.B.C.F.M., Congl House,
Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Doctor Barton,

There are many things, personal and about the work in Hokkaido of which I should like to speak. Your letter ~~too~~ of Oct. 8 suggests many other things. But I refrain from an inviting chat to speak of one thing - the one thing most on our hearts.

It is our need of more workers from America in this island. You know how we pulled out of Nemuro at the end of 1897 and what a hard thing it was to do after Mr. Curtis had been there and the faithful Mr. Sugiura had put in four years of more than ordinarily hard work. Then we quit Ichikishiri where Tomeoka had built a church. These places were cut off with no little hesitation. But it seemed a necessity. To be sure we have taken up work in Otaru a city of some 60 000 and only 20 miles from Sapporo. Otaru has been taken up slowly and painfully for lack of funds.

During all these changes it has been our desire to branch out and do something aggressive, really aggressive. We believe the times and conditions call for aggression here in Hokkaido. The people are bold and somewhat venturesome. That is the tone of society. We are all too timid and hesitant. We of the station feel this. And the brethren from the south who have visited us feel so too.

Scottish Dr. Gordon felt it. De Forest felt it. Allchin visited us in 1899 and only a few weeks ago while he was in Sendai field he wrote me especially emphasizing the advanced condition of our churches here as compared with those in Japan proper. Ishii of Okayama Orphanage felt it. I wrote Ishii's thoughts as I had them from him first hand in Mission News for November p 33, (Read last paragraph p 34). And as you know Dr. Greene gave us a a visit lately. You know he came not as an individual simply at our invitation to help our work. He came as an Outlook Committee sent by the mission. I traveled with him for about five weeks helping him to see our field. Of course we preached and worked as we went along. But he came largely to see so as to give his opinion as to the relative need of the various stations wherein the mission shall need such assignment. To me it was interesting to see our field grow on Dr. Greene from week to week. He seemed to size it up well. And when we separated at Hakodate he to go to Tokyo and I to Sapporo he felt the burden of Hokkaido scarcely less than I do it seemed to me.

At the Conference of Missions in Tokyo in Oct, a large number of our mission met together one afternoon for consultation. Dr. Greene told the story. And apparently all of those present (twenty three I think) were unanimous that we need nine workers. And as you now know the C.A.V. whose duty it is to be of cold, judicial temperament has asked the P.C. for four new families for Japan it being understood that our efforts is for Hokkaido,

At one time I had hope that if the Gordons came back to Kyoto we could get the Carys for Hokkaido. Cary visited Hokkaido just before we came to Sapporo in 1896. In that case Cary could take Hakodate and the south and west coasts (Furukawa and Onumanai regions) and have me to work this Ishikari valley and to branch out north or else we move to Hakodate and Carys come here. But now if we get a new family, it would probably be better for them to come to Sapporo and get into Japan and Japanese a little before taking an independent work. Even a new family could do something during the first two or three years while studying the language and the people.

Another reason why some one should come and come soon is that they might share the responsibility even before being able to share the work to any great extent. You have seen young and growing churches in Asia and you know what Paul meant when he spoke of being pressed upon daily by his anxiety for all the churches. There are times when this pressure is almost unbearable, quite unbearable alone. But thanks be to God we are not alone even when there is no human adviser. I have latterly been rather an advocate of many stations even if most of them had to be "one-man" stations as we call them (i.e. one man only even if two or three ladies). I am not sure that it is the best policy. When two families are congenial what a tower of strength they must be to one another.

Now I know how hard it is on you at the rooms to ask

you for help in men & means that you can give. Would I had some good man in mind myself whom I could induce from here. But this we must pass back to you. If you will send us as good a family for associates and successors in Sapporo as you did 1894 for Sotomi we shall not lay it up against you at all.

There's little need of speaking of finance in this connection. But our Evangelistic Appropriation of $1018.50 in 1897 became $969 in 1898; $930 in 1899 and $893 in 1900. This is the support we have had to be aggressive with. And Sapporo estimates have been among the least cut down, thanks to the C.M.S. Our churches have been nobly responsive in advancing toward self support. But whatever the churches do it is impossible to push the work at all adequately at present.

It is grateful to have Bishop Williams and the Norfolk church (Conn.) behind us with sympathy and prayers. We are thankful for all these personal interests for money is not the chief thing now even men and women but my spirit as saith the Lord through the prophet.

It is our prayer that ere many months you can send a family for Sapporo to share with us in this grand opening.

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland

Sapporo, Dec. 25, 1900

FEB 27 1901

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 22, 1901 APR 8 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M. Secretary,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Thank you for your letter of Dec. 7, 1900.

The extracts from my letters touching Mr. Ogabe were just what I wanted. He seems to have labored under the impression that I had obstructed his plans with you and the P.C. It made me wonder if I had spoken more strongly than I caught. I see in these extracts nothing to retract nor to repent. He has not been in Hokkaido so far as I know since summer. Mr. Batchelor having gone to England on furlough has left his correspondence with and concerning Mr. Ogabe in my hands so that I can state facts if there are further accusations.

Your Mexico trip must have been good to both you and the mission. There is nothing like seeing indeed.

It is sad to hear of D. Webb's suffering. Yes, I remember him well from Hosmer Hall days.

You have heard of our Station Evangelistic cut down annually for four years. I am glad to tell you that for C.N.V. has given us, not all we estimated; but yet 5% more than we had last year. It has done the same by each station except Tokyo and Kōbe(?). But this was done at the expense of the work of the Outlook Circ.

This is lamentable. That Outlook Case promised much good. It was good for Hokkaido. But it seemed best to even see to discontinue or reduce its work rather than that of the Stations. It was interesting to note that such a case commended itself to your judgment as wise. But we will have to remain inactive for the next part.

The part of your letter that rejoiced me most was your sympathy with our need of more missionaries. Now though a letter of yours to Dr. Learned has just come in which you say you are planning to present the matter to the P.C. when the returns are all in from the mission. This is good news. We shall hope for some one for Sapporo.

Besides our regular station work we have two important things other topics just now, - (1) A 20th Cent. Forward movement instituted in the first instance by the Ev. Alliance. The Oct. Tokyo Conf. of Miss^ies greatly stimulated it. Being one of a cone. of fire for Hokkaido this gives me a bit of unusual opportunity. I expect much from the movement But will tell it to you later as history rather than now as prophecy; (2) A movement for a Union Workers meeting for whole Hokkaido. This was proposed by C.M.S. and is being largely planned for by Rev. Walter Andrews C.M.S. (a brother of Mrs. Batchelor) of Hakodate. We are rejoicing that it began with C.M.S. We have a choice set of C.M.S. missionaries in this island from Bishop Tyers down to the youngest of them all, Messrs Fletcher & Lawrence as of old George M. Rowland

Sapporo, Jan-22, 1901

220.
FEB 27 1901
APR 8 1901

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 24, 1901.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Last night the sixth annual meeting of the Sapporo Church was held. You will remember ~~that~~ this church was organized in Oct. 1st, 1896, just a few weeks before we reached Sapporo. The growth has been steady and healthy from the first in numbers, in financial support, in the esprit de corps and in the spirit of work. The present membership is just under 100 members.

The reports of officers last night showed,—

(1). Attendance during the year,

Sunday morning worship,	maximum	Eighty (80);
	average about	sixty (60);
Sunday Evening preaching	maximum	sixty (60);
	average about	thirty (30);
Mid week prayer meeting	maximum	thirty (30);
	average about	thirteen (13);
Sunday School	maximum	Sixty three (63);
	average about	twenty three (23).

There was also a goodly number of other meetings as Y.M.C.A., Ladies' Aid Society, Bible class for students, Scripture Exposition for all before the morning worship on Sunday;

(2). Regular Expenditures for the year had been Yen 644 + besides some specials, as for Christmas service, for a house connected with the Church and so forth,

It was unanimously and enthusiastically voted to become self supporting from the first day of January, 1909 though no mention was made of the fact that that is the beginning of the 20th century. A letter of thanks will be sent to the Board in due time for the aid the church has received since it was organized in 1896 and for a year or more previous to organization, another suitable thank to the present resident missionary and not least to Mr. Curtis who began the work here when no one knew where to look for a single Kumiai Christian. The reference to Mr. Curtis was feeling. It would have done his heart good to hear the warm words. And how he would have been thankful for our evening in Sapporo with this project!

At the same time the church voted to raise the pastor's salary from Yen 33 (thirty three) to Y 40 (forty). In order to accomplish both these things it will be necessary for the members to raise their contributions by some 20%. But this was determined with unanimity.

This is one of the most grateful of our many grateful experiences in Sapporo. It was made an hearty (corresponding) member of the meeting by vote for the first time.

One of the results of this will be that with two self supporting Kumiai churches now in Hokkaido Muroto Urakawa and Sapporo the Kumiai rules permit a regular bukwai (association or what not). Hitherto for 16 months we have had only a (Kari bukwai) holding bukwai. This indicates progress, quoth Yours as ever cordially George W. Rowland development, prefecture,

P.S.

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 30, 1901.

Dear Doctor Barton,

This is a glad post script. Self support seems to be in the air. I heard that the new Urakawa church (Evangelist Mamiyama Dentaro in charge) was considering the question at an annual meeting the 27th. I telegraphed them my prayers either 26th, and the night of the 27th after we had gone to bed a reply came, "Voted independence, self support and a church building". This is a real long step. Church organized, autumn of 1899, present membership thirty nine, Evangelist salary nineteen, aid from the mission till Dec. thirteen yen. — At the same time a building that was bought some three years ago involved a debt that they were just hoping to pay in 1900 when the building burned down to the ground Dec. 29th, 1900. The same fire left six families of the church members homeless. Only three or four families escaped of those living in the little town. It is certainly heroic in them to assume self support under such circumstances. And I wish to put the credit where I think a good deal of it belongs viz., with Evangelist Mamiyama. Another good portion is probably due to the vote of the last Annual meeting of all Kumiai churches in Kobe in Feb. 1900 when it was voted to by whose all dependent churches assume self support within three years, very well.

FEB 27 19
APR 8 190

Dear Friends, Sapporo, Jan. 30, 1901

Our blessings often come in clusters. January has brought us another grateful cluster.

To begin with, we came over into the new century with not a few glad remembrances. A New Years letter in Japanese that I sent to many friends spoke of the accessions to the churches in Hokkaido during 1900 and of the praiseworthy steps taken toward self support by the aided churches and chapels.

The first Sunday of the new year we had three accessions in Sapporo and the following Sunday two in Iwamizawa. The week of prayer was observed and much time, thought and prayer has been given by the workers to the Forward movement in which the Evangelical Alliance is leading all Protestant churches of Jap.

Latest among our causes for thanksgiving is the assuming of self support by two churches. Sapporo church, in annual meeting, 23d inst., voted to assume its own entire support from the first day of the new century at the same time raising its pastor's salary handsomely. This action had been planned for since early last year. But it is none the less grateful because foreseen and well considered. The church is four years and three months old with a present membership of ninety five (!) and monthly disbursements of Yen 55 approximately.

"Self support was not expected so soon in Urakawa church, but intimations of the possibility began to reach us about the middle of the month. And on the evening of the 27th, the night of the adjourned general meeting came the message by wire "Decided for self support and a church building". This church was organized in 1899. Present membership, 39. Monthly expenses, Y 25 probably. Aid from the mission till last month Yen 13. — Some three years ago a debt was incurred for a building which debt they hoped to finish paying by Dec. 31, 1900, when behold two days before that date a fire laid the building in ashes without insurance. The same fire made six families homeless of the nine or ten families who live in the little village. — This decision for self support and a building is all the more heroic coming as it does out of their misfortune and loss. Such zeal and consecration among the churches will hasten the coming of the Kingdom more than anything else!

Yours faithfully, George W. Rowland

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Sapporo, Japan, May 16, 1901.

Dear Doctor Farton,

This is to acknowledge your two letters of Feb.6th and April 8th. -- You are now on the way to India but I shall as you request continue to address you at Boston.

It is a great satisfaction to us that you have so soon secured one of the families for Japan whom the B.C. authorized you to look for. There is needs enough in our Hokkaido field and more hopeful openings that might profitably be entered than we can hope to supply soon. But as between Niigata and here we shall hardly put in our claim for this one man. The chief reason in my mind now for yielding to Newell is that Niigata has just had to give up a family and their work seems to be laid out on the plan of two families. Moreover Dr.Greene judges that the new petroleum interests in Echigo make it peculiarly desirable that Niigata Station be strengthened soon. -- Sapporo will hope to put in a strong oar for the next man you are able to send to Japan. The fact that one has been appointed gives us courage.

I was glad of your word about Will Stearns. I wrote him at once. What a hero that fellow is in his struggle with physical limitations! Noble soul! May he be long spared in restored strength to the work he loves!

It is good that Mrs.Farton could go with you to India for the sake of you both. And it is a special satisfaction that she can do what her physicians think will do her great good. I pray that it may be as you hope. Mrs.Rowland joins me in best wishes for her and regards to h

Personally, we are as well and busy as usual. As to the work, the two places that went self support from Jan.1st, leave two places less for us to help from the mission side. As soon as we can find the men it is our hope to open two new places. I am going in early June to visit the two provinces of TOKACHI and KUSHIRO which are still entire-unknown to me. I go with a view to opening a place in that region. I desire to know the whole island as far as possible so as to locate new work to the best possible advantage.

Ten days ago we had a family in TESHIO, away from all regular preaching and where it is not practicable to visit them often all baptized together, husband and wife, two parents and two children. What they began at his solicitation. -- I will write Mr.Stearns today again. You will excuse me for not writing much of our field. I wrote

Yours truly, George W. Rowland.

Sapporo, Japan, MAY 18thr 1901.

Dear Doctor Daniels,

It was a pleasure last evening to have a letter from "the Home Secretary" as you call him and a pleasure also that it was from Dr.Daniels. Your favor of April 15 is referred to.

With the contents of it also I am in hearty sympathy. For a little time we had relations with Eliot Church, Newton, by virtue of our location in Tottori. Then when we came to Hokkaido, Norfolk asked me to be their missionary for one year. To this I gladly assented. My assent was in the form of accepting a call. The relation was gratifying to me. It was specified however to be an invitation "for one year". And as you are aware the pastor was my Seminary class mate and dear friend, Will Stearns. Now Dr.Barton tells me that Stearns is ill. No word has come from him nor from the church intimating that they would like to continue the relation for another year. So as a matter of formality the only conclusion for me to make is that with the "one year" (1900) the relation has ceased. I trust this is not the fact. I should like to keep in touch with Norfolk Church. Accordingly I have written to Mr.Stearns for the church once this year. Also I wrote Dec.26th,1900 thanking them for their help and prayers during the year 1900 : thus giving them an opportunity to say that they wish to continue me in office if that is their desire. But no reply to either of my letters. Indeed no member or officer of the church has ever written me a letter except the pastor.

Now you will appreciate my embarrassment. And it would be a personal favor to me if you would ascertain whether they wish to have me longer as their missionary.

Personally, I like these personal relations. I like to feel that a particular church is remembering us and the work of our field in their prayers. Eliot church gave us great courage and help during our first term of service. But the relation between a church and a missionary should be mutual in order to be helpful. Norfolk called me so to speak. I accepted as if it had been to become their servant in a pastoral relation. But one year was so plainly specified that it can not be overlooked.

Probably the fact is that Mr.Stearns was more interested in me than any of his people and now in his absence they may not care to keep up what they began at his solicitation. -- I will write Mr.Stearns today again. You will excuse me for not writing much of our field. I wrote

of it to Dr. Barton only a few days ago.

I remember with gratitude your many kindnesses when we were in the States in 1895-6 - your uniform considerateness in not working me over hard when you secretaries were always going about among the churches.

That trip I took among the little churches of Northern New York was for me an introduction to the churches and pastors which has given me an opportunity to send them messages from time to time concerning the Hokkaido. And a few of them have apparently appreciated a word directly from here.

It will be a pleasure to hear from you at any time.

With regards to Mrs. Daniels.

Yours faithfully,

George W. Rowland,

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Dr. Daniels.

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That trip I took among the little churches of Northern New York was for me an introduction to the churches and pastors which has given me an opportunity to send them reports from time to time concerning the Holyoke. And a few of them have gratefully expressed a word directly from here.

It will be a pleasure to hear from you at any time.

With regards to Mrs. Daniels.

Yours faithfully,

Henry M. Barbour,

Saipporo, Japan, May 18, 1901

AUG 6 1901

Kōbe, Japan, July 10, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy, A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House, Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I still address you knowing that you are not in Boston and that what I shall say ought to be used by those who in your absence have your work in charge.

You will get all the facts of mission meeting from the secretary and in the printed minutes and from committees appointed to write you upon special subjects. But there are three things which concern me especially of which I should like to write briefly in a personal way.

First, in the estimates of Sapporo Station you will note one item for opening "two new places". This without explanation may not be fully understood. At first sight it looks like a plan for large expansion. In reality it is not so at all. You will recall the fact that from January last two of our places (Sapporo and Urakawa) became self-supporting. Thus we have evangelists now in only four places whereas we had six last year. Other places too are advancing in the matter of

of self support in our field. And it is our plan and desire to take up such new places as will keep our stations work about where it was when we came to Sapporo in 1896. We should like to really expand our work and enter into some of the open doors. But this estimate does not contemplate any real expansion. It contemplates a simple maintainance of the amount of work we found in 1896. As I am only one year in the station it may be well to mention that the Outlook Committee (Dr. Grenier having visited our field thoroughly) cordially approves of this item. Not to grant it on the ground that it is for "new places" would be to put a premium not on self support but on the opposite — upon the dependence of churches on the mission.

Second, The mission votes to locate Mr. Cassidy (Rev. J. A., Guelph, Ontario) in Sapporo. This was satisfactory to Sapporo in that Mr. Cassidy is so equipped in the vernacular that he will be able to engage in active work from the first if he comes. But it is unsatisfactory from the fact that his coming is so uncertain. In case he doesn't come, Sapporo is left quite unprovided for. So I trust that you will use your influence to the utmost to secure

Mr. Cassidy's appointment. — I am writing to him to day. And in case he cannot come that you will at the earliest possible date secure some new couple and send them to us. We should be glad of even a new family. They could live with us in Sapporo and do a little work while studying the language for a few years. Sapporo is not an unfavorable place for language study. They could take up work gradually as they were able to do.

The third matter of which I wish to speak is the request for a furlough for Mrs. Rowland and the children. This request is not made for health reasons though Mrs. Rowland is somewhat worn with work. It is rather for the sake of the children. Paul is now (next month) fourteen. It is difficult to manage his education in Sapporo where we have no other children whose mothers can co-operate in their education. Paul will be fifteen by the time he can enter an American School and he will then we hope be ready to enter a school of Newton High School grade, first year. He has already finished studies of Auburndale School, ninth grade, but doubtless would find it difficult to pass an examination and we are

in High School with children who have had the drill with other children. It would take some time and strength to make up deficiencies and to become adjusted to American school life. So our hope is to have him enter a grade whose work he can do comfortably. Pauline too (eight and a half) is in great need of such drill and discipline as she can get only in a school. So our desire is to have Mrs Rowland take the children and go to America to put them into school while I remain in Sapporo. The length of her stay with them we should wish to leave to further consultation though I should not expect an early return to Japan.

If the prudential committee grant this request for furlough, you will readily see the bearing of Mrs. Rowland's return to the States upon the needs of the station and the urgency of Mr. Cassidy's sense are coming to us at an early date.

Trusting that these matters will receive due attention even during your absence,

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland.

Rec'd. Boston, Feb. 1, 1901
Rec'd. Boston, Feb. 1, 1901

SEP 3 1901

Sapporo, Japan, July 31, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House, Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

A few days ago I wrote you of our hopes of getting Mr. Cassidy of Guelph, Ontario for our Sapporo station. There has been no time since mission meeting to get a reply from Mr. Cassidy. But word has come from him to others indicating that he can't come to Japan at present. So Sapporo is left without help.

Mr. Warren of Doshisha told me at mess. meeting of a friend of his, Enoch F. Bell, who has one more year in Auburn (!) Seminary, and who, Warren thinks, may come to Japan if he could be located in a northern station. Bell is engaged to a young lady of whom Warren speaks very highly.

I have today written to Mr. Bell telling of our station, work, and Hokkaido and urging him to come to Japan for Sapporo. Ordinarily, of course, I should wish the missionaries sanction for his location before saying "Sapporo" to him too loudly. But in Bell's case it would seem from what Warren thinks that a northern station, perhaps this extreme north, would be the only feasible thing for health reasons.

So I have urged him to come to Japan for Sapporo; and I write to request that you also do all you can to get him, if you judge him a fit man. Also while I appreciate that you would not wish from Boston to designate his station for him yet in conferring with him I hope you will bear in mind the needs of Sapporo. — If we are to depend upon a new man from America for Sapporo, he ought to be on the ground at the earliest possible date.

We have 88° fah. today in the shade.

Good "Forward movement" meetings in all our places. 150 seekers in Sapporo (the five churches), 50 in Otaru, 30 in Iwamizawa, several in Asahigawa &c &c. Mr. Kozaki received some 60 into his church and Mr. Tsunajima 25 into his this month in Tokyo.

Yours truly,
George M. Rowland.

Sapporo, July 31, 1901

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 23, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy., A.B.C.F.M.,
Congl House, Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I wish to say a few words with reference to the return to Japan of Rev. W. W. Curtis. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I have so recently written about the need of reinforcements for the mission in general, and the need of one more family for Hokkaido in particular. I trust you are in full sympathy with both the general and the particular need.

You are aware too that Mr. Cassidy whom we hoped for here in Sapporo has written that he cannot come to Japan at present.

Now here is Mr. Curtis who opened the station at Sapporo, who has toured extensively about the Hokkaido and knows it, who knows the people too and is known of them. He loves Japan and Hokkaido and knows the language somewhat though he has been absent from the country for nearly five years. He has been long detained in America by Mrs. Curtis's illness. But now it would seem that Mrs. Curtis is regarded by her physicians as on

high road to full recovery. And from a recent letter from Mr. Curtis in which he quotes from a letter of Dr. Daniels to him the query arises in my mind whether there may not be some misunderstanding of his case.

And so in view of the great good we believe Mr. Curtis might do if he can wisely return to his old field either here in Hokkaido or in the Sendai field where he is well known and much beloved; and also for the sake of full understanding and good feeling, would it not be possible and wise to reconsider the whole matter in the light of the latest word that could be secured from the physicians who know Mrs. Curtis best and perhaps also on consultation with Dr. Berry and Dr. if Pr. Com. would not feel itself justified in appointing Mr. Curtis. He would be far more valuable as you well know than a new missionary.

I trust I shall not be misunderstood and be thought to be making a special plea. If it is a clear case in the minds of the P.C. or some of the sub-com. that Mrs. Curtis's condition does not warrant her husband's coming to Japan with the expectation that she follow him after two years, then I would be one of the last ones to ask for

his coming. For I believe most heartily in the exercise of thoroughgoing care in the physical examination of Candidates for the Japan mission. — But at the same time there is so open a field and so pressing a call for Mr. Curtis here that I am anxious to have him come back if it is at all wise. It would be fine, e.g., to have him put in two years in our new work in the thriving city of Otaru while he is brushing up his language and till Mrs. Curtis can come. In that time he could do much to put our Otaru work upon its feet. And after that he would be needed in the general evangelistic work of the island at large.

Hoping that it may yet be found wise for Mr. Curtis to come to us,

I remain

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland

Sapporo, Japan

Aug 23 1901

Kita 1 Jo, Higashi 3 Chome, Sapporo
Sept., 11th - 1901.

Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D.
Congregational House, No. 14 Beacon Street,
Room 708, Boston, Mass.

For six days - August 28th to September 2nd - a Union Devotional Meeting for Christian Workers was held in Hakodate. All workers, male and female, native and foreign of every Protestant fellowship, in the whole Hokkaido were invited. And representatives of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians were in attendance to the number of upwards of eighty. There was no representative from the Independent Church of Sapporo, from the Disciples of Christ nor from the Canadian Methodists. But their absence is probably due to the fact that they are all few ~~in number~~ and all at present without commissioned ministers. This is believed to be the first so comprehensive meeting ever held in any

section of Japan. The Tōkyō Conference of last October was unique and inclusive, But it was composed of European missionaries only. Our meeting was constituted of European and Japanese workers on equal footing.

The credit of the conception of such a meeting, of the working out of the plan for it and of the carrying out of that plan belongs to our Episcopalian brethren of the Church Missionary Society. First and foremost are our thanks due to Rev. Walter Andrews of Hakodate. He worked untiringly for months and it was through his efforts chiefly that the Conference was so marked a success.

The purpose set before the meeting was a double one. On the one hand it was for our own spiritual culture, the quickening and deepening of personal spiritual life & a sort of ministerie retreat. On the other hand it was to promote amongst us all that spirit of union for which Christ prayed, ~~on that night in which he was betrayed~~, to thus promote a perfect inter-denominational

comity among our various church orders and to secure thereby the greatest economy in all our evangelizing operations.

"Out of this purpose grew the character of the daily program. During the first four days were held sun rise prayer-meetings, and morning sessions for two half-hour lectures ~~each day~~ by persons previously chosen for that duty. Each afternoon was held a session for prayer and conference or else for an open parliament. And the evenings were given up to preaching services for the churches of Hakodate as well as for the workers assembled from aboard. On Sunday the fifth day of the convention there was a union service in the afternoon with a sermon for workers. And on Monday after a sunrise thanksgiving meeting, a tram-car trip to a hot spring and a sociable and luncheon there which closed our six days fellowship.

"The results of the Conference can hardly be gathered up and put into words. As it was not a business meeting there was nothing like a formal expression of the mind of the Conference, except the resolution

to hold another similar Conference next year at Sapporo, with a few directions concerning its management and the appointment of a Committee of arrangements. But the decision, unanimous and hearty, to hold another similar Conference next year in itself indicates something of the profit and helpfulness of this. Suffice it to say that the mutual acquaintance of these eighty Christian workers with one another was greatly promoted; and that the deepened sympathy and mutual understanding will enable us to be more truly brethren and more helpful colaborers in the vineyard of our Common Lord.

There is no so good way to promote the spirit of Christian unity as heart to heart fellowship. Mutual acquaintance and close fellowship will promote Christian unity more than whole pages of resolutions. Know one another and ye will trust and love mutually.

George M. Rowland.

Sapporo,
Sept. 11, 1901.

NOV 7 1901

Sapporo, Japan Oct. 8. 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton.
Congregational House - Boston - Mass.

Dear Doctor Barton:-

I have received two letters from Mr. Daniels, one dated Augt. 26th, the other Sept. 6th.

It is a satisfaction to know that our request for a furlough for Mrs Rowland and the children has been granted by the P.B. The request was made thus early in order to have the whole question rather than the B.A.S. simply, consider our family desires. They will probably not go before next spring or summer at the earliest. - Then I have no doubt Mrs. Rowland will be glad to avail herself of Mr. Daniels kind offer and ask many favors of him and of all your friends at the Rooms.

I am glad to hear ~~from~~ his further word of Mr Enoch F. Bell of Auburn Seminary. And I shall be glad again if Mr. Berry finds his health and physique such as to warrant his coming to Japan.

It was a disappointment to have Mr. Cassidy unable to come, and another disappointment to have Mr. W. W. Curtis detained. Still we are without the reinforcements that we need and that we believe

you are eager to send to us. But I still hope that Mr Curtis may be able to come out again some time. And just now I have a little hope of getting Mr. Lorenzo Sudder to spend a bit of time with us in Hokkaido if he goes to Hawaii and takes a year in Japan in preparation for his service there. Meantime we shall do the best we can here alone. Mr Forest gave us a lift this summer in making together a tour to the Urakawa part of our field. Both Mr. and Mrs Mr Forest and the people too were glad of the trip. We are grateful duly to them for the help.

With regard to Mr. Hamilk quotation from Bishop McKim (Living Church July 27th) I should be obliged to dissent from both the good bishop's propositions (1.) "Forward movement" is with the Japanese only a passing excitement which will soon pass off and not leave much "permanent benefit"; and (2) "The Church [Episcopalian (?)] is doing better work in Japan than any other religious agency" I should not care to contend with the good bishop that e.g. Kumi-ai churches are doing better work than "the Church". That matters little one way or the other so as The Kingdom of God is coming amongst us and in this Empire. I would simply say that I cannot see as the Bishop does. But as

to the first contention that "this 20th Century Forward Movement" is not to be regarded as of permanent benefit" I should be very sorry indeed to be obliged to write or feel so pessimistically of a movement which seems to me to have been inspired of God and to have been so far signally blessed by the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Slamick expresses a desire for fuller information about the forward movement. If I speak a little in detail of its results what I say may suggest a brighter outlook than that spoken of by Bishop McKim:

"As the large numbers who have decided to study and believe Christianity it is not necessary to speak. The public print have given those. It may be said that many of these will slip away, be lost to our immediate cognizance and not come to faith. This will probably be true. But even so such will hardly have been injured but rather benefitted by so much of an advance step. It will be for them a real step toward the Kingdom which will be another tie to keep them from evil. The forward movement has materially promoted the spirit of union among all believers. (A few of our Episcopalian brethren seem not over eager

for such union as manifest itself in joint evangelistic services). With us in Hokkaido there has never been so far as I know so good fellowship and so much of a spirit of union as there is at the present time. The Sat Union Meetings for workers held in Hakodate have greatly promoted this spirit. (See Sept. Mission News, Sept. Japan Evangelist and I hope Miss. Herald for accounts) While these meetings are not strictly speaking a part of the Forward Movement they are of a piece with it and had their origin in a desire for great advance in the spread of the Gospel. We rejoice that these meetings were conceived and promoted largely by our Episcopalian brethren of C.M.S.

An incident in point is a late tour of two Sapporo pastors for the forward movement. A Methodist and a Presbyterian went to a region where they had neither of them ever been. a region that was almost wholly Kumi-ai with a very few Episcopalians. They preached and worked four days. The last day the people gave them a farewell meeting when the confession was made that at first the Conference (at least) had been received - had rather ~~feared~~ preferred that Meth. & Presbyt.ns would keep away from their parts. But now he saw his mistake and

was thankful for the enlarged fellowship the two visiting pastors had brought.

Another result is a greatly increased attendance at Sunday School and children now on the nearer streets of Sapporo are very profuse with their bows and courtesies and smiles when we pass along the street. It may be the children were attracted by the attentions shown them when companies of Xns went about the streets advertising the meetings. And it may be that parents, once impressed with the virility of a religion that could induce such aggressiveness (many were impressed, ~~this~~ we know) are more ready to put their children under Xn influences. Whatever the explanation the fact remains that attendance at S.S has been greatly increased.

A result of the meetings that Pastor Tanaka of Sapporo emphasizes is the securing the sympathy of the laity with the ministry. Mr Tanaka feels strongly that from the part the laymen have taken in the movement they will ~~they~~ they do already more fully sympathize with pastors and will more earnestly work hand ~~an~~ to hand with pastors in regular work of the churches hereafter.

Perhaps the greatest of all the good results is

the good experience that the workers have gained in methods of work, in style of preaching, in pastoral efficiency. One Lapporo pastor in telling me of the results, put first the experience we have gained by the ten days series of meetings in June though at the time his heart must have been full because of the many who had presented their names as seekers.

So much for the results beside backsliders reclaimed, some sinners converted and the rank and file of the churches largely enthused.

As one incident the story of Shitennai (County) in which is located Shimogabo of which I have written many times. Two brethren on a recent tour went to a new section of the county. Probably a Yn preaching had not previously been held there though of this I would not be sure. They through one Yn brother who lives near engaged an inn for a public meeting. About thirty men came. They preached both of them. A Colporter was present. The pastors feared the preaching had made little impression. But at the close of the preaching one of them spoke a little of the Bible and told the people that there was a Bible seller present who would be glad to supply them if

any wished for Bibles. The two preachers went away the people asked the Colporter to remain. He tarried and next day reported that he sold some twenty Scriptures, many of them high priced books (Probably most of these were copies of the N.T. not the whole Bible nor Scripture portions.) Then a meeting was held at Shimogebo where we have often preached. People came from considerable distances to hear as usual. And now our Kumi-ai pastor at Moto Yakawa, some twenty miles away, writes me that we ought to put an evangelist into that region. – All this is not solely the result of the Forward Movement. Work has been done there more or less for half a score of years and since Feb. 1900 there has been a meeting among unbaptized people, maintained by them largely on Sunday night for Bible Study To this meeting an evangelist Mr. Maruyama from twenty-five miles away has gone about once a month, and a Kumi lay brother has gone a few times. The unbaptized brethren have otherwise met and studied the Bible among themselves. The Forward Movement tours have however given no small impulse to the seeking.

I must not spin on longer. We look for good and permanent results from the (Taikyo Undo) "Forward Movement" Yours truly

George W. Rowland

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 28, 1901.

Dear Doctor Daniels,

Probably our formal correspondence — when I know your name is Daniels and still call you Barton — is about at an end. I suppose Dr. Barton must be not far from seeing you when this letter gets to you. — I have enjoyed getting into touch with you again as I remember your many kindnesses to us when we were in America.

Your letter of Sept 27th I believe has not been acknowledged as it was not of such a character as to require an answer.

Your letter letters to the mission saying you (i.e. P.C.) can not now hope to send us more than one more family after Mr. Bennett and the Dunnings will have gone I wish you had not taken it for granted in your last letter to the mission that Mr. Dunning will teach in Theo. Sem. unless he was appointed for that position. Your letter came just as the C.A.J. were trying to decide his location. Sapporo was one of the stations that asked for the Dunnings and I wondered if your word would not diminish our chances. Niigata too needs him if the W.L. Curtis should not go to Niigata. And I do not feel that it is a foregone conclusion that the Dunnings should go to Niigata. But the C.A.J are a pretty judicial set of men. Drs. Learned and Hellrigel will not vote, and the location will be decided wisely I am sure.

Yours cordially, George W. Rowland.

P.S. Some of the Kumiai results in Hokkaido for 1901 are,—

Two churches (Sapporo and Urakawa) assumed self support; and hence
The Hokkaido Local Conference (Bukwai) organized;
Two new churches, Hakodate and Asahigawa, organized. Hakodate work is under the Home Missionary Society
Three church edifices erected, Hakodate, Urakawa and Kiri nap. This last is within the parish of mother-Urakawa church. It is a grand building within our wide parish;
Sixty Eight (68) adult baptisms. This is the largest number in any year since we came to Hokkaido.
Please let Dr. Barton see this just slip if he is in Boston. As I can't write him this year.

Yours, truly,
George W. Rowland.

Dec. 30, 1901

FEB 11 1902
MAR 15 1902

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 20, 1902.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your Mediterranean Sea letter to Mr. Learned delighted us. Remarkable that none of you should have been ill in all your romantic trip. — Oh for a week's visit with you in some quiet spot away from the world!

There's lots to write you. Dr. Daniels has done his best but what man can take another man's place? Before all things else let me write business; and that about our station needs,

You know that the mission recognized and endorsed our call in July 1901, by giving us the chance at the uncertain quantity, Mr. Cassiday. His not coming left us still in need. When the Dunnings came to Japan it seemed as if they were due to Sapporo at least for a few years. With C. A. S. the claimants were only Sapporo and Kyoto mainly; and Kyoto got the Dunnings. Now I think the whole mission would agree that the next available family is due to Sapporo. Who shall they be and when?

I have written often since 1897 to Mr. Curtis and always with the hope that he could come back to Hokkaido which he loves and where he is loved. But in the doubts about the possibility of his coming (or rather Mrs. Curtis coming) to Hokkaido to live some should they come to Japan, I have several times within the last eight or ten months written to Mr. Enoch F. Bell of Auburn Theo. Sem. about his coming to Hokkaido. This was at the suggestion of Mr. Warren of

the Doshisha. Warren knows Bell well, says he is a fine fellow, and Mrs. Bell a fine lady, ~~that~~ he would make a good missy ~~that~~ if he comes to Japan it ought to be ~~to~~ one of the northern ~~stations~~ preferably Sapporo. There may be other men available for the position of the "our" family the P.C. promised us for this year.

C. A. V. has just asked us, in view of the fact that Sapporo has a moral claim on the next man ~~that~~ comes, whether we would prefer a chance at the Curtiss or at a new family. We have replied ~~that~~ we should like the Curtiss if they could both come back now well and ready for work. But we need a family and need it now and in view of the uncertainty concerning the Curtiss we feel it would be perhaps wiser to ask for a new family. You can easily see how we would be left out in case the Curtiss should come as the "our" family promised and then for health reasons not be able to live in Hokkaido.

I trust you will be able as soon as you get on your feet a little in Boston to do something for us. I wouldn't have you or the P.C. do anything toward beating the candidate from Boston. In the Japan mission ~~that~~ is always unwise except when a candidate is appointed for a specific work as Mr. Warren for Doshisha Eng. or Miss Norbrook or Miss Hoyt for Kobe Coll etc. It was hard for us to be overrun from Kyoto in 1886 and I wonder if a word from Boston in favor of Kyoto for the Dunnings didn't work against our request for them. — Let the new family

or the Curtiss as the case may be come to Japan without strong inclinations - toward any particular station, not even toward Sapporo, so that the mission can have an absolutely free hand at advising in re the location.

Since you left Boston Hokkaido has been richly blessed. I won't repeat here what I hope you will see in Jan. Mission News. I hope we have at last got Otaru fitted with a man who may prove to be the right man. He is Mr. Tegeda for some six years pastor of the Japanese church in Hilo, Hawaii. Tegeda is a graduate of Dōshisha College and English theological seminary. He goes to this work in Otaru with apparent zeal. Went down Jan 2, Eighteen days ago. That hard city has given us much anxiety. Now I trust the work will move. Its future is before it. — In Asahigawa (Kamikawa) too there is gratifying advance. It does one's heart good to see a good church on its feet in a town of such rich promise as Asahigawa. That is one of the four or five first places of Hokkaido we think. To get a church, a pillar and ground of the truth, founded there is something for which to be profoundly grateful. In some ways it is not less important than Sapporo. And Kumiai has the very lead there tho now there is a Presbyt. missionary family there which may make the Presbyt work go to the front ere long.

I wish I could tell you definitely of our plans

for our family. But clear light has not come to us yet. The sky will clear up in due time we have no doubt.

Yours as of old

George W. Rowland

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Oct. 20, 1902

Sapporo, Japan, April 11, 1902.

MAY 19 1902

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House, Boston, Massachusetts,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I have been silent for rather a longer time than usual perhaps but not for lack of something to say this time. It seemes to me that our field has never been in so good working condition as now since we came to it in 1896. The churches are ~~xxxx~~ manned with pastors who fit; and the chapels with evangelists fitted to their fields for the most part. SAPPORO church, and ASAHI-GAWA church, and MOTO-URAGAWA church each has a man who has become well acquainted with his work, has it well in hand and has no desire for change and their peoples are respectively well pleased so far as I know. These are—two of them—self supporting churches and so, technically speaking, are not of our work. But our relations are so cordial that I hardly remember to make any distinction.

IWAMIZAWA church was likely to lose its pastor last year. I had used my influence for many months to have him stay. But he felt that the work was beyond his strength because of the wideness of his parish. But finally he has consented to stay, the church and mission giving him an assistance pastor. This assistant will reside in Kuriyama and have the responsibility for that section of the large parish. Now Pastor Uchida is satisfied. So is the church. The church is just now rebuilding the meeting house that was in Ichikishiri. I saw it yesterday. The town of Ichikishiri has practically become nil on account of the removal of the big prison. A church building in Iwamizawa will be good for our work and good for the town. And what rejoices my heart most of all is that Mr. Shiomi is to become this assistant and to live in Kuriyama. Shiomi was a theolog when we came to Japan in 1886, an Okayama boy, a friend of mine since the spring of 1887. He was an evangelist for a time. He worked in Ichikishiri, and Iwamizawa, and for a little in Kuriyama. Then, largely because of lack of financial support, he quit the ministry and went to farming. I invited him to come to Sapporo and be with me through the winter. He has been with me since October working with me in my study, doing a little studying himself, going out for short evangelistic trips at my suggestion and making one long tour with me. Now he will quit farming and again take up Evangelistic

work. He is a man of experience, certainly a man of faith; and in our stress for workers I consider his return to the ministry is worth quite as much as the completing of his education of a new and younger man. Many things have contributed to both Mr. Uchida's abandoning his purpose to resign and to Mr. Shiomi's return to the ministry. But it is a great satisfaction to see the result.

Our interests in IMMAKUI region have been for some months in a confused state. I need not detail the troubles. But it seems now as if all is again settled and in a fair way again. Mr. Utagawa here was thinking that it would be best for him to leave. He too now seems to think he can and will stay.

OTARU, as you know, has a new worker since January 2nd. He is Mr. Uyeda for some years in Shanghae, China evangelizing among Japanese and later for some 6 years in Hilo church, Hawaii. His qualifications seem to fit him for just such a town as Otaru.

How long "this beautiful state of affairs", as Miss Howe would say, will last there is no telling. But it is well to rejoice in it while we may.

Now if I begin to be personal you will have to listen to me thinking out loud, ---

First, you know we had contemplated having Mrs. Rowland and the children go to the States before autumn. We are about abandoning that plan. But it is plain that we must have a good long rest. Dr. Davis has consented to come to Hokkaido with his family for the summer. He will do his outlook com, visitation and in the mean time we shall all go off for a good long summer away from responsibility. I alone have just had a twenty five days rest going as far as Kobe. It seemed wise for me not to wait till summer. Am feeling better for it.

Thus the summer will be bridged over. What for the future? Some of our number feel that we must give up one of our stations if reinforcements are not sent out from America. That may be necessary. But it ought to be a last expedient, it seems to me. It was a disappointment to have the Dunnings located in Kyoto tho it was probably best on the whole. Now letters from both Dr. Daniels and from Mr. Bell himself look as tho he would not be able to come.

What is in store for Sapporo? If we continue to work it alone, some arrangements will have to be made for a good rest each year. It has been a mistake that I see plainly now for us to keep on here without any holiday. But it is not so easy to arrange for a vacation here as it was in Okayama or Tottori where it was necessary to go to the mountains to escape the heat. But if it is necessary for us to hold the fort alone here, we will try to arrange for a periodic rest in some way.

But I will not burden you further with our purely personal perplexities. will close now any way.

As ever

Yours very truly,

George McAuley

P.S. Evening, 11th April.

Dear Doctor Barton,

I wrote the above this morning. The post brought your favor of March 14th. In both that and that of Jan. 4th you kindly offer to do all in your power to help the family should they go to the States this year. This offer we know is hearty and we should be in need of your kind help if they go. It may be necessary for us to ask favors of you in behalf of Paul tho where he goes remains to be settled yet. Perhaps I have mentioned to you that our request for permission for the family to return was made at mission meeting to save asking C.A. to act on such a matter. It did not in our minds mean that they would surely go. And so our action in this matter has not been so inconsistent as it may seem to those who do not know all the circumstances. But I tell it that there is no need of our fortifying ourselves to you. – I will advise you of any new plans we may make for the family or for Paul.

It is a great satisfaction to know that India did Mrs Barton – at least that the trip did her good. We hope that good will not have been nullified by mosquitoes.

We appreciate your efforts to get a new family for Japan. We shall peg on whether they come or not; or coming whether they are located in Sapporo or not.

With regard to the reappointment of Mr W. W. Curtis I wish to say what I think I have said to you before that I am in full sympathy with you and the Pr. Com. in your policy of using the utmost care to be sure that appointees of the Board especially those designated to Japan are strong physically. While I feel deeply Mr. Curtis's earnest desire to come out and while there is no mistake about our wanting him out here if both he and Mrs. Curtis can come strong and well yet it is best to be sure. It occurred to me while you were in India that he might well have been sent yet on the whole I think p.c. acted wisely probably. No disposition to complain.

This has been a long drawn out letter and not much in it to take hold of. We shall enjoy a good long visit with you when we can meet. Wasn't it a good time at Middlebury Commencement in '95!

When can we repeat that ride?

Yours very cordially,

George M Rowland.

JUN 25 1902
SEP 5 1902

Sapporo, Japan, May 23, 1902

Dear Doctor Barton,

Right glad to know by yours of Apr. 29th of the probability of Bell's appointment to Japan. I had feared he would not get here. — Will you read, if you care to, the enclosed to him, then seal, address and forward it. You will probably know his summer address.

I shall try to get the mission to send him to Sapporo but for his own sake I hope he will not settle it beforehand in his own mind nor take it for granted that he is to come to Sapporo.

Your estimate of him agrees with the estimate of his Yale mates, Warren, and with that of a young Sapporo man, now in Auburn by the name of Tajima.

Yours hastily and gratefully,

George W. Rowland.

234.
JUL 16 1902

Sapporo, Japan, June 13, 1902

Rev. Dear Doctor Barton, Congregational House,

Yours of May 20th telling of Bell's appointment came last evening — 22 days from Boston to Sapporo, via Seattle. This gives us well we are glad to know that he is all appointed. Whether the missing bill will be there in Sapporo or not remains to be seen. I fancy there may be some readjustment of forces next month in Kobe. We are off Sunday 16th. Stop a few days in Tokyo. Our chief trouble in getting off is to get away from duty where we can best be spared. We are more than glad the Davis's are to be in Sapporo this summer. They will be good for the work. Yours in haste,

Grieve M. Rockwell

P.S. Mr. Calvey came but Mr. Whitney not. What a trip of mud! What a chance and he didn't give any of his precious relics a chance at him. Contrary to what I expected.

Sapporo, Japan, June 13, 1902

Cashmere, June 13, 1902

Rec'd July 18

Gentlemen:

Our Cashmere of the last received in Seattle.

We are off Mountain ice at. Still a fine day in Leavenworth. Our chief point is getting off on snow so that every foot during where we can just test. We are now over the summit. Hope to pass it to-night.

Yours truly,

Chas. M. Harstad.

Geo. Mus. Calahan Cashmere Wash.

Supt. Nat'l Monument of Wash.

Topographical Div.

SEP 3 1902

SEP 5 1902

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 11, 1902.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D., Congregational House,
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

You doubtless know by this time that the mission voted to locate the Bells at Sapporo. This gives us much satisfaction; and no doubt it will be the best thing for Mr. Bell, judging from what Warren told me of Bell's health. We hope the Bells will feel inclined to live with us the first winter. We can keep them as well as not. And after a few months they can judge better what they will wish to do for a permanent residence. It will not be best for them to continue with us when they get into their own work probably. Two sets of work going on in a house arranged for one family is bound to seriously interrupt some one and some of the work.

Another thing that gives us satisfaction is the word that Dr. Pruentzel will visit Japan. My hope is that we shall be able to get him to visit the Hokkaido. Or are we so far away that even he will skip us? I tried to get Mr. Whitewright but he wouldn't come and he didn't give any of our mission much of a chance at him contrary to what I expected.

You may know that we are spending this summer away from home. Since about the middle of last Dec. I have just been "hanging on" so to speak. Dr. Colborne a C.M.S. missionary of Hakodate told me to lay off. So I went south in March or April as far as Kobe for a month. I then had Dr. Taylor look me over. He too advised rest. So in addition to my month's loss this spring we are spending the summer at Sendai Beach. There are two cottages here full of missionaries and we are enjoying it much. I think it is doing me good tho I'm not quite up to my fighting weight. Hope much from the next twenty days good bathing and good fellowship.

In the meantime much to our delight Dr. Davis is working in Hokkaido. He took his family. They are in our house. He is at work and writes enthusiastically of it. He reached Otaru July 10th. That very day the Otaru Congregation were having the "Opening" of their new building which, by the way, is built by a number of our Sapporo Kumiai church and some other Otaru Congregation. — Then Aug. 3d the Church Building in Iwanizawa was "Opened". It was the church that Tomoeda Kosaku (whom you remember) built in Ichikishiri when he was chaplain of the prison there. The prison then was removed, the town has almost died out and all our people scattered. So Pastor Nehida has had it torn down, moved 10 miles to Iwanizawa and rebuilt. Thus it was an "Opening" rather than a "Dedication".

Dr. Davis preached the sermon and met five ex Doshisha students presumably all his old pupils. — After that last week (possibly today rather) the Bukwai [Hokkaido Local Conference] in Asahigawa. Last Sat. 9th a real dedication of the new Church in Asahigawa, Pastor Sugiura's. Sugiura is also installed by this Bukwai. — Between now and 14th, the Kumiai Ministers' Meeting (annual) and from 14th to 19th the United Conference of Christian Workers of Hokkaido meets in Sapporo. — After that Dr. Davis will tour through the rest of the field. He will have his vacation later. He goes as Outlook Corr., having been elected to serve from Galick's resignation till mission meeting, 1902. Tho his term has expired his work goes on just the same. I am glad to have such a man as Dr. Davis in our field when I can't be there myself.

I have just had a letter since I began to write this from Mr. Osada, President of the Home Missy Society saying that he is going to the Independence Exercises of Hakodate Church the 24th of this month. This is a surprise even to me. Think of it! The first Kumiai minister (Mr. Hinomiya of Mutsugawa) went to Hakodate and began work May 11, 1901 and now in Aug., 1902 the church becomes "independent" which I take to mean self supporting. That's the way we do it in Hokkaido! You will not need to be told that this is not mission work

It is a station of the Japan Mission Society (Kumiai)

Now I must stop writing even to you tho I have neglected you long,

Yours very truly,

George M Rowland

Written at
"Sendai Branch"
Shirogane Post Office,
Miyagi Ken,
Japan

P.S. Will you kindly post the enclosed at once to Mr Bell and oblige,

G M R

Yokohama Aug. 11. 1902

SEP 9 1902 236.

Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 12, 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.

You know interested in the Japanese language, & by virtue of being interested in the Church in Japan and the Board's missions in Japan. I write to call your attention especially to an address given by Prof. Chamberlain at the Hakone Summer School. You will find it in the Japan Weekly Mail for Aug. 9, 1902, page 142. Prof. Chamberlain's weight of authority on things linguistic & his "Things Japanese" and other work of his entitle his opinions to weight. He concludes a full expression of my own views & I feel I speak for the Japanese language & its literature when I say I have never seen better than I could have done in many months of study. I will say I longer study the language which I did better than I have ever yet been able to do so. I cannot do this & preach evangelistic truth that I may have to postpone till some other and better teacher, work & prayer permitting.

Yours cordially,
Henry M. Rankin

Sapporo, Aug. 13, 1902.

It is a [illegible] society (Kumiai)

Now I must stop writing even to you tho I have expected you long,

Your loving brother

for an interpreter in the Japanese language by virtue of being interested in the Church in Japan and the Church and Christian missions in Japan. I note all your arrangements cheerfully & can address you by Prof. Chamberlain's at the Imperial University Tokyo. My last point is in the Japan Weekly Mail for Aug. 9, page 172. — Prof. Chamberlain is doing something in Shinto investigation & will come out "Shinto Japanese", and I had it suggested there is great hardship. He gives research training & full expression of my own belief of and sum of how we are concerning the learning of the Japanese language; and the expressed ~~[illegible]~~ my continuous letter than I could have done in many pentecostes

I have to study the language more and better than these few left days and I plan to do so. I want to be on the outmost limit testing and tell in answer this that I may have a Christian life in the outer and better the other, Yours in Christ Jesus

OCT 18 1902
OCT 24 1902

Sapporo, Japan, Sept. 18, 1902.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Sec'y Learned reports you as inquiring whether the Kumiai churches are going Unitarian. Our is wary of speaking dogmatically as to the faith of others. It is not easy to give tangible proof of orthodoxy perhaps. And I am aware that some good people look askance at the faith not only of the Kumiai churches but also of our mission or at least of certain members of it. I have met this criticism myself face to face. But I have felt that our critic and such critics – I speak advisedly – have themselves been more "orthodox" than Christian. The temper of the criticism does much to discount its force.

But since you ask for information I will say for the churches and ministers of Hokkaido that I believe them to be thoroughly loyal to our Divine Savior, Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God – evangelical not only but evangelistically evangelical. The sermons that I hear, the talks by laymen in prayer meetings, the words of the brethren

~~that~~ I hear in private conversation and the whole temper of the congregations ~~that~~ I meet seems to justify the belief ~~that~~ they are ~~still~~ orthodox. Rev. G. Sugiura lately installed pastor of the Asahigawa church and Rev Mr. Takeda just ordained and installed pastor of the Hakodate church ~~showed~~ made exceedingly satisfactory declarations of faith. I was not present at either service but Dr. Davis (A.B.) was much pleased with both men and both declarations of faith. — It is true that some of the pastors have read the newer interpretations of Christian truth and accept some of the conclusions of Historical Criticism to an extent that some missionaries would not do. And these men have not the steadying influence of generations of Christian ancestry. Individual men may swerve from the faith as not a few have done hitherto but I do not believe the churches are in danger of losing sight of the Divine Christ.

Dr. Davis is now away visiting Dai Nagaoka and ~~that~~ region which I may hereafter speak of as Imagane the church having been moved a mile or so from one village to another, This trip done and Dr Davis will have visited our

whole field and done us a good service. I am thankful for the good lifts given to us by our brethren from Japan proper, Gordon, Greene, Dr Forest, Allchin, and Davis.

We returned from our summer outing the 11th inst. It did us good tho we had much rainy weather while at the beach. I still am not springing to my work quite as ~~read~~ as I should like to do but shall try to husband my strength and do the necessary things.

We are all greatly anticipating the coming of the Bells.

Yours very truly
George ~~W~~ Rowland

H.

Sapporo, Sept. 18, 1902

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OCT 21 1902

Sapporo, Japan, Sept. 24, 1902

OCT 24 1902

Dear Doctor Barton,

Dr. Davis and family left us this morning. He has done us a good turn in this field and is duly impressed with the promise of Hokkaido.

A letter from Mr. Bell came last night saying ~~that they~~ plan to sail from San Francisco Oct. 30. Tho we want them as soon as possible here yet I incline ~~to think~~ this the better plan. ~~He~~ They will see many missionaries and make associations ~~that~~ will do them good. We are all anticipating their coming and he writes in a manly way.

Yours very cordially,

George M. Rowland

Stephenson's Sept. 20, 1902

OCT 31 1902
OCT 31 1902

Sapporo, Japan, Oct. 6, 1902.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Copies of your letter Sept. 5th to Mr. Learned are at hand. You speak of your gratification at the unity and unanimity with which our mission proceeds. That is to us here as the ground we of the delights of our fellowship. That spirit of unity has been wonderfully fostered by our thoroughly democratic mission meetings from the beginning, the ladies latterly having full rights of discussion and voting. It was fostered for many years by our close association during the heat of summer on Hizen tho we are now usually scattered in summer. These are the real reasons for our unity. It is not that there is no difference of opinion amongst us. There is the widest variance of opinion on almost any subject even subjects of fundamental mission policy. But I think you already know all I have just written.

In re your letter to me of same date, it is a great satisfaction that the Bells are such people as to receive such communications from every source. A piano in the station will be

a delight. Paul is this fall taking up the violin a little and is going to make it go I can see already. Rev. John Batchelor (C.M.S. missy) spent his Tate furlough in England learning the violin. When he came back this last spring he at once began to urge Paul to take it up and kindly offered to teach him what he knows. Was a good chance and as Paul thought that he could take it for a year or two and then keep from wasting time while in college we are having him take a start in the violin in his work. When the Bells come we shall be able to have concerts probably every day.

It was good that you could visit your and Mrs Barton's families this summer. A "strenuous life" is a good thing. But life shouldn't be too strenuous, I am thinking. Aren't you apt to keep at it (the work) too constantly and too strenuously?

It would be fine if we could have a visit from Prof. Bosworth too. He seems to be a man of power with his English Bible.

To revert again to yours to Dr. Leonard, your reference to Miss E. M. Brown raises a query in my mind. You speak of her resignation as the only natural step for her to take. Now my query is this, — Are there circumstances in

Miss Brown's case ~~that~~ make it unnecessary for her to accept further financial grants from the Board. Or is it the thought ~~that~~ infirm and disabled missionaries should after a season be thrown upon other sources than the Board? Miss Brown wore herself out in the service of the Board tho the time of her service was ~~short~~ not long in years. She made a truly heroic struggle for health — a part of ~~that~~ struggle, as you will remember, in our home here in Sapporo. She is now however apparently unable to do much work. It seems to me she deserves very considerate treatment at the hands of us all. And I feel sure it is your desire to give her every consideration. It would seem only worthy of such an institution as the American Board ~~that~~ she should be ungrudgingly and unstintedly provided for. I have no doubt ~~that~~ this is what you mean to do. I only wish to add my brief word to what is probably thought by all who are at all concerned in Miss Brown & the principle ~~that~~ is involved.

Miss Barrows is still with us doing good service in many places ~~that~~ are reached

by RR — Tomorrow she has here in Sapporo a meeting of the graduates of the Kobe Woman's Bible School who are living in Hokkaido — a sort of alumnae meeting. Her visit is an especial help and inspiration to these women. She is also very helpful to others. In Yubari at her late visit one middleaged man shed tears of gratitude and an old mother in Israel of strong faith whose we all know and love proceeded at once to a prayer of thanksgiving.

Rev. Mr. Osada (Pres. Japan H. M. S.) finished his tour (Aug 23 to Oct 1st) of Hokkaido. It was my pleasure to spend the last five days with him. He did us good and went back south with his heart enlarged toward Hokkaido.

Davis, Barrows, Osada — you see I am doing other work this year. Tis good to see their enthusiasm about this field. Mr. Curtis wrought better than he knew, perhaps, in pressing for the opening of Sapporo Station.

Yours as ever faithfully,
George M. Rowland

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Sapporo, Oct. 6, 1902

240.

Rec'd JAN 5 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 5, 1902.

Ans'd JAN 17 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I have to acknowledge your two letters of Oct. 27th and Nov. 1st. No doubt I shall hear ere long from Mr. Scott on Savings Banks literature. Thank you.

We all rejoice in the fine Oberlin meeting of which we have heard viva voce through the Bells besides what you write and in the Overture of the Board from debt.

I was glad of your added word re Miss Emily Brown. It is good to know that her resignation has nothing to do with her receiving help from the Board if she needs it. I know nothing of her need. I only know that she deserves great consideration. And I know too that you would be one of the last to withhold very generous consideration.

Besides acknowledging your letters I have enough to say to keep me writing two or three hours but pray listen to only a part of it.

First off, the coming of the Bells has given us much joy and help every way. I met them in Sendai. We spent Nov. 23rd together at the De Forests and came on the 24th reaching Sapporo safe just in time for Thanksgiving. Mrs. Bell had a very hard time on the voyage and shows it. But she is gradually picking up.

They made good impression in Tokyo and Sendai. Mr. Bell we hear of from fellow passengers per S.S. as the champion singer and athlete of of the cabin passenger list. Even that not bad. Since reaching Sapporo we had a mini Thanksgiving dinner at a hotel here having with us our C. M. S. friends of Sapporo (Batchelor) Baptist friends from Otaru and Presbyt's from Asahigawa. It was a welcome to the Bells and a new Presbyt couple — Johnsons — who have just come to Asahigawa. After a Thanksgiving service we sat down, twenty three strong, to our collation. That thoroughly discussed we spent the early evening hours over a pleasant program of music &c &c. — Then last night at our house we and the Kumiai brethren and sisters joined to give the Bells a welcome to the work here. This was in Japanese. So the Bells are received both formally and informally. He is studying with a zest and Mrs Bell hopes to begin Monday. I mean to help them all I can regarding this the most profitable investment of my time that I can make.

It is a satisfaction to be able to say that it looks as if they will fit here. They seem to take well with the Japanese. They are democratic, free from race prejudice and full of sympathy, love and good fellowship. It is of course too early to really know yet

But this is my guess after these ten days here and a few more with way.

Another thing that has given me real satisfaction is a tour that I have been able to make in the Niigata and Sendai fields as a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee. When Miss Barrows had finished her visit in Hokkaido I went south with her leaving Sapporo Oct. 17th. On reaching Niigata the 18th I found them in the midst of a series of six days special Evangelistic meetings so it was my unexpected pleasure to join in that work for the remaining six days. After that I went through the northern part of this field with Curtis and the Southern part with Merrill spending sixteen happy days with them. From there I crossed the mountains by two days jinrikisha ride and joined Dr Forest at the center of his field which lies nearest to Niigata and we did his Aizu field in nine days, climbed the steaming volcano Bandai returning to the (R.R.) station in seven hours, and after a little rest in Sendai took a tour about Rikuzen, the northern part of the Sendai field.

Both fields are far more backward than our Hokkaido. They don't approach the Hokkaido in the purpose to support their own institutions. I doubt

of Christianity has struck root so deeply in entire field as in the Hokkaido. I have great sympathy with the workers there in their hard task. And their work, especially that in Niigata is of prime importance. Other bodies are doing very little in Echigo. The situation rests really with our Niigata station.

To speak of workers, Dr Forest is exerting a wide influence in all his region. His work helps Xty broadly. Other missions and other missionaries personally profit by it. But there is much in the condition of the churches and chapels with which he is associated to encourage. — In Niigata the Curtises are new and have not yet fully gotten into the swing. I advised Curtis to take these next months for language study. He deserves them and will do better later. But he and she are both eager to be at work. They are two people of rare zeal and rare evangelistic purpose. — Miss Swartz astonished me by her physical vigor and the many things she has in hand. She is giving her all to her work. — It was a delight to me to get acquainted a little with Atwell and his family. Strangely I had not known much of his work ever. He is a man of very choice spirit. He is natural with the Japanese, fluent in the language; and he has a broad influence with some of the

best men of the region and with many of them withal he is most unselfish, self-effacing and generous in every way, delightful in his own family and his family are delightful. I was much impressed with Stuart every way. Of course I have known him. But this little glimpse at him in his own home and work gave a big boost to our acquaintance.

The best thing of all my forty five days tour was the good it did me. My lot has always been in my own little field. This is the first time I have had an opportunity to see clearly any one else's work. I don't know that my visit was of much help to the work of either of these fields tho in this respect it was not wholly fruitless I hope. Nor do I suppose that my impressions of the two fields will be of any marked value to the mission. But personally the trip was a wonderful help and inspiration to me It was worth all it cost even if I am the sole gainer — When we get a band of men from a small band of us who have seen practically the whole of our field we ought to be able to work to greater effect and with a rich esprit de corps.

Yours faithfully,

George McRowland.

P.S. Mr. Bell asks me to give you his love

Sapporo, Dec. 5. 1902

HARRY WADE HICKS,

241.

Ans'd FEB 3 1903

Ans'd MAR 4 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 31, 1902

Dear Doctor Barton,

Here's for the last message of the year.

It's fine to have the Bells with us. We know their ships. They seem to be needing no apology. They seem also "to take" with the Japanese brethren and to be bent on getting into Japanese language and life. He went out to Xmas celebration with me in the country. He sang a Xmas solo in Japanese to the beautiful tune "Hazanth" and did it with marked success. Mrs. Bell too took hold and helped us with the extra Xmas duties in the church. But it's too early to fully size people up. Will tell you more later of my opinion of them. Their new life is a God-send to us, any way.

The enclosed is my new years letter to the brethren of Hokkaido. It is my habit to send with New Years greetings a sort of resume of the last year. This reports work opened at one new point, all our congregations supplied with ministers, three having been relieved this year, Bells relieved, six churches or chapel buildings, five pastors residences and twenty two accessions of adults baptized besides, infant baptisms and additions by letter —— These facts should constrain us to more strenuous effort for the

Kingdom than ever before.

One thing that is rather a damper on our ardor is reduced appropriations. You will understand that the Ch. P.C. appn is $12000 the same as for several years, more things (taxes, extras &c) have to be done with that amount. So that our funds available for real Ev. work grow less year by year. E.g. Lappers ~~stations'~~ portion for 1902 was $937 but for 1903 it is only $871.00. This too when we have the Bells with us. Mr. Bell ought to and will turn a little. — But I needn't worry you with this now. Requests from all our Congregations paid for 1903 are not yet in hand. I shall try to get all I can out of the people and then shall rely on your expressed hope of getting more for P.C. later in the year.

During 1902 I succeeded in getting an Dorkisha Educated Evangelist back into the ministry and a second man started in. He is spending a year here in Lappers getting in touch with church life and book life and life in Xn life after his ten years out of such things. Hope to give him a year of study somewhere and then have a new minister. — To my great satisfaction too a boy who has been with our family for a few years and graduates from the academy in April is now thinking seriously of

preparing for the ministry. These people we attend to with private funds and special funds. Nothing of the Board's appro is used for them

All these things are blessings upon the work far beyond the fruit of our little efforts.

Wishing you all a Happy 1903

Yours truly

George W. Rowland.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Congl House, Boston
U.S.A.

Dec. 31, 1902

謹賀新年

年々年ノ終イニ臨ンデ過グル十二ヶ月ノ事ヲ顧ミル又ハ神ニ感心謝スベキヲ沢山アル今年モ其通リデアル過ル廿年ノ我北海道ノ信者ニハ神オメグミヲ実ニ優カニイタダヒタ其オメグミニハ勿論カヅヘルヨガ出来ヌガ其内ノ走リニツヲ挙ゲレハ

一 新メニ栗山ニ講義所ヲ開ラクト共ニ會堂モ出来又主任伝道師ヲ得タ事

一 各ノ教會講義所ニ教役者ノ樹フタ事、一月二日小樽講議所ニ上田周太郎桜井栗山講議所ニ塩見青次郎桜ノ八月黄ノ函館教會ニ竹田駒吉桜ノ九月ニ就任シ十一月ハ谷新メニアメリカヨリベル桜夫婦札幌ニ来ル其他志方之善桜夫婦札幌ニ来リテ勉強シ伝道ヲ助ケル之レデ働クモノハ足トハ云ヘヌガ先ヅ今マデヨリモ手カ樹フタト云ハネバナラヌ又ケレマッヲ、浦河、小樽、岩見澤、旭川、等ノ各地ニ適当ナ會堂ガデキ又栗山、小樽、岩見澤、旭川、今金、等ノ各地ニ適当ナ牧師館ノ出来タ

一 教会ノ数ハ増ス事ハ出来タ

洗入者ヲ迎ヘルノ出来タ

思フニ北海道ニハ我組合教會ノ伝道ガ始マテカラ三十五年程建築物ノ整フタモナケレバ三十五年祷教徒ノ樹フタモナク又三十五年ヨリモ多クノ新ラシト兄弟姉妹ト共ニ其オメグミニ励ケマサレテ尚一層忠実ニ我北海道ノ為メニ国ノ為メニ尽ス事ヲ望ム

三十六年一月元旦

札幌　ローランド

243.
Rec'd MAR 11 1903
Ans'd MAR 16 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 10, 1903.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. America,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Just one thing this morning, viz., the request from C. M. S. to Pr. Com. for permission to take a furlough from this spring in the states.

The C. M. S. vote was passed while I was out on an 18-days tour and so this may not reach you till the Pr. Com. have already acted upon the request. At any rate there is little for me to say that you do not already know.

The reason for this request is that I do not feel safe to stay on, and have already not able to do more than about half work and that under the lash of necessity. It is now about 15 months that I have labored under this load. Last summer we went to Hanabuchi near Sendai for a rest. The outing did some good but not enough. I was urged by Miss Barrows and very strongly urged by Dr. Davis when they were up in Sapporo last year to go home. Dr. Greene too and Dr. Learned

Sapporo, Feb. 10, 1903

tho they know less about it since to think it wise to take a rest. — I hesitated long on account of the Bells. But they are willing to have us go now. They are very kind about it all. And I can arrange so that the responsibility will not comparatively lightly upon them. Dr. DeForest and others who know the field well tour. Pastor Tanaka of the Sapporo church is a most capital friend and advisor. He has helped me greatly and Mr. Curtis before me. Mr. Bell likes him. Thus to every place in the field is well manned by a man who is a good fit. To this there is no single exception.

So that on the whole, it seems as if this were an opportune time to leave if I must do so at all within two or three years.

Mr. Bell wrote the C.N.I. in the matter. I hope his letter will reach you to show his feeling. — I hear P.C. will be due Oct intelligibly. — Dr. Davis suggests asking for reply by cable. Twenty days extra time would be welcomed by us if the expense is not too great. Three words would suffice, I think. "Rowland, Sapporo, Come" (or "Wait"). But this I leave with you. Yours faithfully, George M. Rowland

Rec'd MAR 9 1903

Ans'd MAR 16 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 14, 1903.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Again just one matter of business today. It is our Sapporo Station Evangelistic Fund for 1903. Our aided congregations send in to the station their requests year by year. For 1903 the last request is lately to hand. I retained the replies till all requests were in. So that I just got the replies off yesterday. The facts, obscure translation, make the writing of those replies a hard task.

Two of the places had made slight advances in their self helps over last year, i.e. asked less aid than last year. But despite this advance — not bad, in view of the fact that each place had building expenses during 1902 — their requests footed up such a sum that if granted there will be left for touring (Bell and I), for tracts, for workers' meeting & etc for the remaining ten months of 1903 the sum of ¥ 3.07 (U.S. Gold $ 1.54, which is to say that we must sit down in our studies and suck our thumbs or, somewhat better study Japanese. This we cannot do exclusively.

I told the brethren that we would grant their requests for six months, till June 30 or

in case of Iwamizawa church till Nov. 30th, Asked them in the meantime to do the best they can to make still further advances and assured them that I will make a further effort to get more adequate funds from the Board.

This stress has been brought on by the fact that our appropriation for the year was ¥5-44.00 ($272.00) less than our estimate tho the estimate was made out with care. Not only so but our appropriation is ¥132.00 ($66.00) less than that for 1902 and that for 1902 was short. I now desire it tho did not report the overdraft to Treas. Board.

Stated comparatively, our appropriations for the last few years have been, —

1897 — ¥1019.00
1898 — 970.00
1899 — 930.00
1900 — 893.00
1901 — 937.00
1902 — 937.00
1903 — 871.00. Are we to run out? Or are we to change our method of work and get along without Japanese agents? The latter

we can do, but I doubt the wisdom of it.

Now the reason of this letter is that you in reporting grants for 1903, if I mistake not, intimated that you had the hope that F. C. would be able to make additional grants before the end of the year. That of course was not a promise but it was a straw at which I wish to grasp. Will you not urge at the next opportune time upon the F.C. the pressing need of additional grants or Evangelistic Aett to the mission; or else place the needs of Sofsuro Station before some friend in such way that special help may be had. This is such an emergency as has not before been my experience in Japan.

And yet while I write this kind of a plea I have delightful news to write of the work — of the spirit of self help as worked out in three separate communities.

In one place, Chashinai within the parish of the Iwamizawa church lives a young man of retiring nature but intelligent and simple faith. He has been both farmer, soldier and village school teacher. He lead to faith in Christ three neighbors, near about his own age, all heads

of families. Then he lead his own wife and a niece who lives in his family. Their place is so far away from the church that they cannot ever wee attend Sabbath worship. So Mr. Kusachi holds meetings in their neighborhood usually in his own house, I believe, on the Sabbath and on Wednesday evenings. The second Sabbath of January Mr. Bell and I spent in Iwamizawa. That day this brother came to Iwamizawa with three more men, they also heads of families whom he had lead to Christ. They were baptized that day. Thus this our faithful brother has during these half dozen years made his own family Christian and and the heads of six families of neighbors. Of course Pastor Uchida and I have done what we could to encourage and help this modest brother when we have met those whom he was leading. But really the work has been his. And we have ~~worked~~ helped only as he has paved the way. Pastor Uchida rejoices in this place, Chashinai, as the one place in his wide parish where the Nevius (Shantung China) method is worked out. This is self help if not financial self help.

A second place is Horoizumi in the province of Hidaka, 25 miles beyond Urakawa. Mr. Bell and I visited it for the first time the last of January. Evangelist Maruyama of the Urakawa Church visited it twice last year once in company with Pastor Nakayama of the Moto-Urakawa church. They baptized two women, wives of Christian men and some five children. We baptized one 24-year old young man whose confession of faith and profession of loyalty to Christ were remarkable for clearness and positiveness. His own words were "I propose to follow Christ not 'as much as practicable' but absolutely ("As much as practicable" is a sort of verbal reservation that people often make in Japanese about all sorts of matters. He quoted the phrase to repudiate it.) Well! these people, four married couples and two young men of Protestants and some three or four Roman and Greek Catholics have a rented house, hold Sabbath meetings and conduct a Sunday School of some 30 children with no regular help from outside. They are encouraged and kept together a good deal by Mr. Maruyama who is the

Evangelist (unordained acting pastor) of the self supporting Urakawa church. Don't you think it paid to aid that church for five or six years from mission funds till it could get on to its feet? Now the Gospel is planted in that little Ura port town of 800 or 900 souls and it is bearing fruit tho there is no paid agent on the ground.

The third place is one concerning which I probably wrote you nearly three years ago under the name Gebo. The center has changed now to Mena. Perhaps we will hereafter call it Shitsunai which is a sort of County or Township name. Here a company of people all still unbaptized united together to open a meeting on the Sabbath for Bible Study holding their first meeting Feb. 11th three years ago. That company has continued till today tho the personnel has largely changed. They have been encouraged and helped by the same Mr. Maruyama of Urakawa church, by an Episcopalian school teacher and by others as we have had opportunity. After about a year they rented a house for a meeting place and began rather more formal meetings all by themselves. Still later Mr. Batchelor (Episcopalian

C.M.S.) sent them a catechist. That catechist has recently withdrawn from the C.M.S. employ and is staying on to do self supporting work among these people. None have yet been baptized but it is plain to be seen that Christianity has taken a good hold upon the few young men who are banded together and also upon the community at large. It remains to be seen what will be the developments in this isolated Shitsumai. But the Gospel can work only good to the community. In this our faith is confident.

Such are some of the things that encourage. They are not without a bearing either upon the first pages of this letter. Where judicious aid yields such ~~results~~ returns shall we be prevented from giving judicious aid from sheer lack of funds. — Possibly God has still better things in store for us and is teaching us not to rely upon money. We shall try to hear his voice and follow his leading wherever it may be.

Since beginning this, yours of Jan. 17th with questions and Mrs. Capper's ~~to~~ departed Members of the Board has come to hand. Tho this is now long I will reply briefly to your questions

without delay. — First, you speak of the Bells. Fuller acquaintance with them only confirms our good first impressions of them both — sober, all-round folks with good common sense and consecration. — Your movement at the Kaomi to broaden the scope of the "Forward Movement" seems to me very wise. It will greatly complicate administration but it will give fuller scope for the personal element to enter in when individuals in the home churches are brought into close touch with individual missi~~ons~~ not only but also with every pastors, Evangelists and teachers.

Beg

For your "Data that we need" then by number,

(1). Two Native Pastors supported in part from mission funds. Technically and really we aid the churches paying our aid into the church treasury

(I) a- Rev. M(asao) Uchida; b- Iwamizawa church; c- $120.00; d- The church pays its incidental expenses in full, traveling expenses of pastor when visiting distant parts of his field and $60.00 of pastors salary. Also it moved and rebuilt its church edifice and built a parsonage in 1902.

(II) a- Rev. Giichi Sugiura; b- Asahigawa church,

c- $120.00; d- The church pays its incidental expenses and $90.00 toward pastor's salary. Last year (1902) it built a Church building and parsonage at an expense of $600.00

(2) Three native preachers of whom one is ordained.

(I) a- Mr. Kōjirō Shiomi; b- Kuriyama an out-station of the Iwamizawa church, Mr. Shiomi bring evangelist of the Iwam. Ch. and taking a part of its parish; c- $120.00; d- The people as yet pay nothing toward salary still they pay half of traveling expenses and all of incidental expenses. Mr. Shiomi went to Kuriyama only in April 1902 and the people built a meeting house and dwelling for him under one roof at an expense of $150.00 (estimated approximately)

(II) a- Mr. Takekuma Utagawa; b- Toshibetsu (hitherto spelled as Dumanuel); c- $90.00; d- The people pay incidental expenses and $30.00 toward salary. This work started as a colony of Christians. At one boundary of their village they wrote on a post by the road side, "Love never faileth", and at another boundary "The Truth shall make you free".

(III) a- Rev. Shūtarō Uyeda; ~~b- $240.00~~;
b- Otaru; c- $240.00; d- This is a new work in a thriving seaport of 60 000 souls. There is only a little company of believers. But Mr. Uyeda seems to be reaching the people. We have great hopes of the success of that work.

(3). No teachers in schools.
(4) " "
(5) " "
(6) None.
(7) "
(8) Chashinai, Horoizumi and Shitsunai mentioned in an earlier part of this letter with no expense to the Board.

Iwamizawa, Regular church services, Woman's Society with stated meetings, Sunday School. Pastoral visitation. Besides the pastor regularly visits two other places near by on the R.R. line. Less frequently he visits three places under the general care of Mr. Shioni of Kuriyama. Iwamizawa is typical. No unusual methods are employed in Hokkaido. It is like work in the N.S. so far as methods are concerned. — I trust this will meet your needs tho it is jotted down in some haste.

Pardon the great length of this letter into which I have been gradually betrayed.

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland.

Rev. J. L. Barlow, D.D.,
Congl House, Boston, U.S.A.

P.S. Secy Hicks has asked me for information and material for publication to arouse interest among contributors. I have told him that I will do what I can but I can't write the same things twice, therefore Dyne. If you think pp. 3-7 above would be of service there will you not show it there please.

G.M.R.

Sandpoint, Idaho, 1/14/1983

Rec'd APR 14 1903

Sapporo, Japan, March 17, 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your cablegram, "Come", reached me at 3:40 this p. m. I thank you very much for sending it. The twenty days that will intervene before your letter can reach us will be worth more to us than the cost of the despatch tho we may not stand for some weeks yet. — We have under consideration now the route by which to return. We wish if possible to give Paul the advantage of a few weeks in Germany and still we wish to leave here as late as may be and get home in time for him to enter school this fall. So we are making inquiry about the Siberian R.R. We have a direct steamer from Otaru to Vladivostok so that we can reach the latter port from our home in a little more than two days. Our boat goes Apr. 25th. We hope we can get one about a month later than that. I want to tarry as long as may be for Mr. Bell's sake. It is too bad to burden him

with the care of the work where he ought to have a free hand for study. But he — they both — are as good about it as you would expect them to be from what you know of them.

It has been a great blessing to us to have them here these months.

Yours sincerely,

George M. Rowland.

x Rev. Geo. H. Rowland 246.

Rec'd APR 28 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Apr. 3, 1903.

Dear Sir,

The Hudson family (C.M.S.) of Hakodate have been good friends of ours. We helped them a little to begin inquiries to get their 16-year-old son Eric in to Moody's Mt. Hermon School. Eric has had, I judge, a pretty hard time, too much work to do for his own support. He seems to have rather a precarious idea of both the school and America in general, tho he is a fine quattenaney boy, a Christian and planning to follow in the great steps of his father and become a missionary.

I should like him to get a little of the brighter side of American life before he sails to England to meet his parents who are on furlough. — If you could do anything for him I should be very glad —

either introducing him to some of the missy folks at Auburndale or asking Howard to show him about Boston's historic suburbs a bit. Perhaps the Cary boys would one of them take an interest in Eric or Miss Charlie De Forest could accomplish it.

He may get off before this reaches you or my letter to him with introduction to you reaches him. If so, shikata ga nai, (there's no help for it)

We are now planning to leave here May 24th hoping to go via. Siberian R.R. unless we change our minds later or get further word from the Rooms.

Love to Flora from us both.

Ever your old chum,

George McFarland.

MAY 11 1903

Sapporo, Japan, Apr. 10, 1903.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Yesterday's post brought your forms of March 5th and 6th; also one from Mr. Hicks March 9th asking me to bring home photos. In this I will gladly do the best I can.

Just one word in reply to yours and what they suggest. — I am not ill and obliged to take a furlough. But my friends, some of them, think it better economy that I take a rest now than to run the risk of getting ill. And in this connection I wish to make to you and the Home Secretary and if necessary to the Bd. Com. the request that I be quite free from public speaking for a few months. I don't imagine any formal request is necessary. The delicate consideration with which Dr. Daniels and all the rest of you at the Rooms treated us in 1895-6 makes me feel quite easy. But I want to rest, just to vegetate for a while. If we go via. Siberian RR and Germany, as we now hope to do, that will bring relief from responsibility and even from visiting with relatives. And then after a few months I hope to feel

so well that I shall be seeking chances to talk about Hokkaido. Am thinking of getting up some Lantern Slides on Hokkaido to use in Am.

It is a relief to know that you people at the Rooms are willing to copy any thing with copying in our letters for our auditors. I shall then continue to write only to you formally.

Apropos Dr Davis statement that $4000 in additional app^n to our mission would practically double our efficiency, Dr Learned lately wrote me, – "It is plain that our mission has in hand more work than it can carry on with the means at our disposal" a word to that effect – that from cool-headed, business like Secy. Learned. It shows that the crisis is felt by others than a few of us who are in direct contact with the churches.

Anticipating seeing you both in the Rooms and at your home,

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D. Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Congregational House,
Boston, U. S. America.

248.
REC'D JUN 11 1903

Sapporo, Japan, May 15, 1903.

ANS'D JUL 1 1903

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your letter to Mr. Bell telling him of a special gift of $125.00 for the Evangelistic work of the station was an exceedingly welcome message. I had put the pressure upon the churches and chapels to the utmost limits to make advances in their subscriptions. This I did in January by letter. Since then we have been about among them & have taken them into our confidence a bit and they have shown me their condition in turn. The Immanuel congregation was in Feb. in arrears in three separate particulars. They owed the Station. They owed for moving their parsonage. And they owed their preacher a part of his salary for 1902. The Asahigawa church has still a little debt on its meeting house. Nor do the other places that have no debt seem able to increase their contributions. But this gift enables me to tell the different congregations that we can aid them according to their annual estimates till Dec. 31, 1903. This I am writing them today.

I was especially glad to get the word before I

leave so that I can arrange it all to give me
all the least possible trouble

Apart of my late expenses for touring I
had not yet seen a way to pay. So I was just
holding them. So you see this timely gift brought
relief to me personally as well as to our brethren
of the churches.

We are about a meeting of Local Conference of
Churches (Bukwai) 22-24th and of the Association of
ministers (Kyokishakwai) 25th here in Sapporo. This will be the
last of my formal responsibilities. It is hoped to
have Mr. Kozaki up from Tokyo and possibly also
Mr. Fransson(?) Director of the Scandanavian Mission
of whom I know nothing except that Mr. Kozaki highly
recommends him as a strong evangelistic worker.

A trip to Iwamizawa 26th will finish my touring.
Dr. Pettee is at work in the south. Dr. Peters
reports favorably his work in Okayama. He is booked
to be in Osaka till June 4th and to sail for Hawaii
July 14th. I fear Hokkaido will either not see
him at all or else have only a flying visit. It
is very regrettable that Dr. Pettee coming to the East
especially for work in Japan should find himself so
short of time in Japan. Here in Hokkaido we seem
destined to be left out of the itinerary of special

workers. — Fortunately our mission and the leading Kumiai workers have got fully aware of the existence and promise of Hokkaido. Our next step will be to get visitors from abroad to put Hokkaido within maps. And this we shall do too.

Excuse me for having you in ignorance of our plans and movements. We had expected to sail from Otaru May 24th. But now plan to go June 5th on Aikoku Maru from Hakodate to Vladivostock; thence via Siberian R.R. to Berlin Germany by about the end of June. Shall probably be there through July. Address us there Poste Restante. We should be delighted to hear from you. — It is our plan to reach Boston about Sept. 1st just in time for the children to enter schools. — Hope to get Paul into Hotchkiss, (Lakeville Conn) because we fear Auburndale's malaria for him. Pauline we hope will be in the home at Auburndale. And we shall visit our homes at such times as possible. I hope to get a little quiet in Germany, a bit of rest before seeing once my family friends.

Yours very truly,

George W. Rowland,

Rev. J. L. Batten, D.D.,
Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, U.S.A.

249.

Rec'd JUN 30 1903

Ans'd JUL 1 1903

Otaru, Japan, June 6, 1903

Dear Doctor Pratten,

We have at last started from Sapporo. Our boat is expected to leave this port tomorrow direct for Vladivostock some 44 hours away. – I think I have told you that "Porte Restante, Berlin, Germany" will reach us during July.

Our party is our own family and Miss Imhof a Meth. E. missy of Sapporo. She is a Pennsylvania woman of some 50 years and speaks German which language will be not only useful but well nigh necessary in Siberia without the Russian language.

Hoping to see you about Sept. 1st,

Yours as ever,

George W. Rowlands

Evening Journal, June 6, 1903

250.

Rec'd JUL 14 1903

Hotel Billo, Moscow, Russia, June 24, 1903

Ans'd JUL 31 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Doctor Barton

This is only to advise you of our movements. — After a journey of varied experiences for sixteen days from Vladivostok (23 from Sapporo) we have just reached Moscow. It was our good fortune to fall in at Vladivostok with an American merchant who speaks Russian fluently and to have him all the way for travelling companion. His ~~tongue~~ Russian tongue was well nigh indispensible to us. — On the way we met Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Eng. Presbyt. missions from Swatow. They too are stopping at this hotel for a few days.

You may know that we have with us Miss Imhof, an Amer. M.E. missionary all the way from Sapporo to America.

I will advise you from time to time of our movements. — After about three days here we plan to go to Warsaw for two or three days more and then on to Berlin.

Yours as ever,

George E. Rowland

Moscow, June 29 '03

Rec'd AUG 13 1903

2651

Pote Restante

Berlin, Germany, July 16, 1903.

Rec'd JUL 27 1903

Ans'd JUL 31 1903

Dear Doctor Butler,

Yours of July 1st reached me yesterday. I think I have not written you since we reached Berlin the 7th inst. The journey hither while not so restful as travel by boat for good sailors was full of change and interest and was for us better than to go by ship. Here we are comfortably settled in one of the cheaper hotels and enjoying this city of refinement and beauty. — We plan to be here a few days longer and then move on — route not fully determined yet — reaching Boston about Sept. 1st

We hope to go next to Dresden and I want to run down and look upon Dr. Clark a bit in Prague if practicable as you suggest. I remember him from seminary days. Think he spoke to us once at Homer Hall. Anyway his work in Prague has always interested me some if I had never seen him.

We are grateful for the P.C.'s vote with regard to furlough allowance. P.C. has always been generous with us. Mr. Wiggin kindly remitted for July too.

The cause first brought word from Hotchkiss School (Lakeville Conn.) that they expect Paul there and have reserved a place for him; also word and a welcome from Stevens and the Norfolk church in advance. Yours as ever,

George M. Rowland.

Address Aug. 1–20, Foreign Missions

Address Aug. 20–Sept. 10, Highbury Mansions Park, London, N., England.

Rec'd AUG 13 1903

252.

Had a fine visit with Clark last at Hermansburg as I failed to see his wife

Köln, Germany, Aug. 1, 1903.

Dear Doctor Barton,

I sent a business note a few days ago to Mr. Sunto intending to inclose a word to you. But it was at the Leipsig R.R. station between times and time failed me.

We are booked to sail from Liverpool Aug 11th, per Cunard S.S. "Saxonia". The day of her arrival at Boston I have not verified but you will know doubtless. If the Auburndale "Miss of Home" is open we hope to go there for a few days – perhaps only two nights or three – at Paul's ~~things~~ separated from ours ~~that~~ come from Yokohama via, San Francisco &c &c and then go to Vermont and New York before the children's schools begin. This much of a visit the children owe to their Grand mas. Then we shall leave them, D.V., Paul at Lakeville, Ct. and Pauline at Auburndale.

This is rather short time in Boston. I may not get to have a real visit with you but shall hope to see you a bit at least; and then after Sept. 10th can see you more leisurely. Am anticipating it much.

Yours as ever

George M. Rowland.

Aug. 1, 1903

January 7,

Cf. Mrs. E. Rowland, Hammond, St. Law. Co., New York,

Aug. 31, 1903

REC'D SEP 1 1903

Dear Doctor Barton,

When I left Boston it was with the thought that I should be back there about the middle of Sept. after putting Paul into school & are changing our plans however. I now expect after putting Paul into school Sept. 16 th to come back up here and stay for another month or so having a good visit with my mother and immediate relatives. What brought me to this decision more than anything else is the thought of possible danger of malaria from Auburndale in the warm months.

Mr. Wiggin has asked me to speak in Mass. Sept. 13, but it was of course necessary to decline as I shall not be in Massachusetts. I told him too that I must keep clear from engagements for a few weeks.—

I should rather like to go to the Board meeting in Oct. because it is so near. What do you think about it? Would it pay, do you think? It was good to go to the Brooklyn meeting in 1895. It prayed me in inspiration and uplift. Let you tell in advance what will probably be the character of this year's meeting?

The home coming has been delightful beyond words. My mother who I found in 1896 had not long to live since, now at 74 much better than then. Father and his family are well provided, and it is simply good to be here. I wish you could manage to visit us here before we go back to Japan.

Yours very truly,

George M. Rowland.

ANS'D SEP 2 1903

Rev. Geo. M. Rowland

REC'D DEC 11 1903 254.

Cheneyfield, Maine, Dec. 10, 1903

~~Dear Doctor Batten~~

Yours 7th with enclosures is here. — I am glad of the assurance of the prayers of your noon prayer circle. I knew you would remember us.

Strauss' former letter reached me and I had replied to it tentatively. Now I'm telling him ~~that~~ we can go either Jan 10th ~~17th~~ or 24th.

I can't promise Dr. Creegan for Conn. as long a campaign nor now for even a part of it. I'm telling him so directly ~~and that~~ if I feel like it I will tell him later. — I'll explain to you when I see you.

Golder, the new minister here in Hartford '94

Yours as ever

George M. Rowland

P.S. Hulbert just tells me I'm booked for Davis Sunday.

GMR

255.

Rec'd JAN 11 1904

Ans'd JAN 11 1904

THE PARSONAGE
VILLAGE GREEN

NORFOLK, CONN.

1/9/04

Dear Fathers & Brethren,

Felt and Wight both seem glad to get a missy for the 17th and 24th so I go on those dates respectively to Pulaski and Oswegatchie.

If at all possible to get that new map of Japan with Hokkaido included (now in Dr. Ellinwood's possession) made into a slide and sent to me by next Sunday 17th I should be exceedingly obliged to the junior Sec. Grey. Possibly it could be done from the reduced map that Dr. D. is putting into Dr. Forest's sketch. My address is Care of Mrs. Elmina Rowland, Hammond, St. Law. Co., New York.

Great welcome here. Fine annual meeting with informal reception last night. Communion service with two addresses on Japan tomorrow. Miss Harley the missy of this church to North Norfolk was present and gave her report last night. We are hoped she will be here tomorrow for Regular missionary assessment, you see. The personal equation makes a big difference

Stearns is a right royal fellow and so is his wife. (Emerald).

As ever faithfully,
George M. Rowland

Miss Elizabeth Scott

REC'D JAN 11 1904

ANS'D

Rev. Geo. M. Rowland, 256.

Rec'd JAN 16 1904

Hammond, New York,
Jan. 14, 1904.

Dear Dr. Bantem,

Yours with endorsement came yesterday.

We had a perfect ovation at Norfolk. The welcome was, to be sure, from the Stranger. But the church chimed in royally. It is a source of profound gratitude that I am able to believe that the ties have been so strengthened that the personal relations would be likely to last even between the church and me even if for any reason Stearns should resign the pastorate.

Annual meeting Friday we gave us a chance to see how the church works and also during refreshments a chance to shake hands with many.

Mrs. Rowland spoke to the ladies Sat. pm. and to the S. S. Sunday. We had the Communion Sunday and I spoke morning and evening. — During all this Friday to Monday, Miss Hartig the Home missionary of the church working in North Norfolk was with us giving her report on Friday Eve. So I feel sure the missionary interest of the church was quickened. There were some personal expressions that made me feel that the particular

~~mothers~~ of them could be depended upon to work for missions while they live.

Thanks for the word about Old South Church. All such items make the very best material for an appeal. The fact is people don't begin to appreciate the magnitude of this missy enterprise.

If you'll let Mr. Higgins see this, I'll not write him save on business.

As ever

George M Rowland

Hammond, St. Law. Co., New York, May 3, 1904.

7061 REC'D MAY 5 1904.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Thank you for the enclosed from Mr. Curtis. I know nothing but good of Mr. Nagasaka tho my acquaintance with him is very limited. — Thank you also for yours of Apr 28 telling of extension of our furlough. — I should really enjoy helping you brethren both in clerical work and in responding to the calls for missionary speakers from Japan. But I make no doubt that my duty is here now both for recruiting for Japan and just now for my mother's sake. Since Apr. 23d the 20th anniversary of my father's death, my mother has been quite ill. She is 75. I am not sure but her home-going is near at hand. But she has an iron constitution and may rally. I am more than thankful that I can be with her during these days of trial.

ANS'D MAY 7 1904

Yes I had maple sugar in it. and the making of it too.

Yours as ever,

George M. Rowland.

2017

Hammond, R.F.D., St. Law. Co., New York,
May 11, 1904.

Ans'd MAY 21 1904

Rev. J. L. Borton, D.D.,
14 Bacon St., Boston, Mass.,
Dear Doctor Borton,

Thank you for your letter of sympathy 9th inst. — My mother is better rather than worse in most symptoms. She may be up and around without again. Her constitution is so strong that such an outcome would not greatly surprise me. She comes quite ready for her change and is saying "to go Home". And since she can never again be strong, we can hardly feel to detain her. It is good and quite providential that we can be with her.

The news was welcome. I have heard little of Miss^n Hewitt as yet.

Good for the Stanford. Fine plans for both the summer and next year.

Will you kindly send me
1. Two or three dozens of paper such as this sheet; Sent - C.N.C.
2. Statistics of the mission in Japan

of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the U.S. including number and names of missionaries and their location. This information you will find in "Loomis's statistics" in a drawer, waist high against Dr. Sling's stall back of your chair as you sit at your desk. (Sent - A.B.R.

It looks as if the bottom is dropping out of our Hokkaido work in places. Uchida has left Iwamizawa & that church is pastorless, a real church now apparently in Otaru and the Bells fled. I'm eager to get back and at it. Think I could help to straighten it out. But my duty is plain now. And I know that light will shine upon every step of my own way and that God will care for his own work which is his not mine

Yours as ever, sincerely,
George M. Rowland.

Germantown, Nov. 11, 1906

Rec'd AUG 4 1904

259.

Ansd.

Ogdensburg, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.,

Dear Old Friend,

I wrote you hastily from Greensboro that I ought to hold aloof from August engagements. It would be a real pleasure to go to Manchester, Vt., and speak for Barstow. But I'm only this month and feel that I ought to quard it. You'll understand.

About that D.D. you can't bother me a bit. I am in no house to blame for it. It was purely the blunder of the corporation and there'll be the bother, tho just now the stigma falls on me. I feel, I'm, just as I did when Simonds spoke to me of it and when I talked with you at mind.

Hammond, R.F.D., St. Law. Co., New York, Aug. 3,

The Japan news you write is interesting especially the word from Shimamura.

Glad you are going to get a little snatch of vacation. Paul and I reached home here last eve. These are good days for me in the opportunity to get acquainted again with my boy. — Mother seems about as when I left her for Commencement.

Commencement, May 11 1904

I was glad to see your father and mother so hale and hearty and to spend with Robt a night as their guest. Their hospitality was delightful. Saturday Robt drove me from Johnsonville to Greensboro. I spoke for him in the morning 31st ult. After dinner he drove me half way to Danville where Cunnings met me. I spoke for Cunnings in the evening, Kelly spoke twice there once without and once with slides. Am glad to have visited them. It seems best to give up trying to reach Hatch, Rose and Bradley as I should like to do.

Now, finally, (1) — as I didn't come to the States ill I take it for granted I need no physician's certificate nor P.C. vote to go back to Japan: do I? For already begun to interview the Mikado about passage &c. If that's too previous, head me off.

(2) Has the Board facilities for getting passports in case I should wish to secure mine? so that you could get it for me; or should I apply to the State Department directly?

(3) The Board hoops that I have ill fixed back after seeing them once here. The Congl ch, right here want me 14th, then Div dear I guess.

(4) Since you have so many stereopticon slides, new ones, do you still want mine or

some part of them? You know they are rather local, mostly Hokkaido things. If you care to take them, would you like me to write out brief descriptions that can be worked into a short lecture?

Thus far in answer to yours of 16th ult. and in business.

Take a good holiday, old friend. Take it. You need it as really if not as much as I do, to change for the preachment.

Yours as ever,

George M. Rowland.

REC'D AUG 15 1904

H.X. Lewis

Geo. Clemmons Aug. 23, 1904

Rec'd AUG 15 1904 260.

Hammond, R. F. D., St. Law. Co., New York, Aug. 13, 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I trust ~~that~~ you will not have to be bothered with this letter while you are on your outing, ~~but that~~ Miss Pike can attend to it or refer it to Mr. Wiggin or some one so ~~that~~ it will get to the P.C. at their next meeting.

This is in answer to yours from No. Islesboro in which you say, "I believe your return to Japan has been formally voted" I am glad of this. You will readily verify it at the Rooms, if your "I believe" implies any doubt in your own mind.

You also say, "... it is often a protection ..... to have a Dr's certificate ---. If ~~there is~~ you have any doubt as to whether you ought to return in Sept. consult an M.D. ---." In reply, I have had little doubt on the matter. Still sometimes when I get thrown on to my back by the little attacks resembling sick headache (as I was two weeks ago) I am so thoroughly disgusted with myself ~~that~~ doubts sometimes do rise in my mind as to whether I'm worth sending back. So I have been glad this morning

to consult our local physician. He is a good tho not a noted practitioner. He is besides a Christian man and so in sympathy with our work, and presumably aware of the requirements. His word I enclose herewith. He is accustomed to examine for insurance companies and said he thinks I could secure a policy in a good company if I desired.

So I take it, if P.C. has authorized my scheme already, well. If not yet, they will now do so without any hesitation. I trust that may be very soon so that Thos. Higgins can engage passage for us at an early date.

The passport blank has been secured from the Rooms.

May I ask you to inform Mr. Higgins at the earliest convenient date of P.C.'s authorization of ~~my~~ our scheme so that he may secure passage at once if the vote has already been taken.

Yours very truly,

George M. Rowlands

261.

EDWARDSVILLE, N. Y. Aug. 13th, 190 4

To whom it may concern — This is to show that I have this morning at my office examined George M. Rowland and find him in good health. I can find nothing in his condition that would prevent him from entering actively into the duties which he has heretofore performed in Japan. He has no disease nor are any of his organs injured or impaired beyond that of the average man at his age. I have advised him that he can with safety resume his former occupation in September of this year.

J. A. Lewis

Aug 13 - 1920

262.

Ans'd AUG 24 1904

Hammond, R.F.D., St. Law. Co., New York,

Ans'd AUG 29 1904

Aug. 22, 1904.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Ans'd

Our M. Takata may write you from New York. He has a letter to you. Whether I have given him a note to you or not I'm not certain. He wants a position in some shipping company.

If you are able to help him or put him in the way of getting employment I should be glad. He is as I believe honorable and worthy, a Koreiá man, for a time resident in Hakodate. Our financial work in Hakodate began in his house if I mistake not. He was in Dixey's S.S. Co in June 1903 and gave us valuable aid and introductions to his friends in Vladivostok.

Your letter on the boat is here. You've spelt down.

From Mr. Higgins's last I infer that P.C. lets us go back. — Was glad of your suggestion to see a physician. — Am hoping (is it against hope (?)) that the Korea will yet take us.

Yours sincerely,

George M. Rowland.

Hammond, N. Y

Aug 22 - 1904

Hammond, R. F. D., No. 1, St. Law. Co., New York,
Aug. 29, 1904.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.,

Ans'd AUG 29 1904

Dear Doctor Barton,

I am sending under separate cover a photograph of myself. Probably Helen gave you one of herself and possibly of the children; didn't she? This — these are for Flora and yourself and not for the Secretary of the Board.

Yesterday I sent to you an express package. The map of the Far East that it contained is the property of the Board returned to Mr Chapin with thanks. The smaller map of Hokkaido was made by Miss Chapin on an American Board sheet. I wish you would tell Miss Chapin that this map (indeed both maps) has done me most valuable service. I believe increasingly in the use of maps and things in speaking. The impression made through the optic nerve is said to be forty (40) times as strong as that made through the ears. The fish hooks are to suspend the maps without trouble or damage to frescoed walls. Keep both the hooks and the idea. They cost me little, it cost nothing. Then

the stereopticon slides, — The map, slide is the property of the Board. The Board might be glad to have a map of Japan including Hokkaido. The other fifty odd slides are mine. You may take all or a part of them as you choose paying me thirty cents each for what you keep. Those that you don't keep I should be glad to have returned to me here at once so that I can take them with me to Japan duty free. In case the Board has no use for the map of Hokkaido I will take that off your hands at a moderate price.

I have tried to write a lecture on the slides but without striking success. They are too familiar with me. I've used them too much. Now it's hard to write something for the other fellow to say. Nor have I written for using the slides separately or piece another. The result such as it is please find enclosed.

Hastily, Very sincerely, Likewise faithfully,
George M. Rowland

P.S. What do you feel of P.C. vote cast on return to Japan? I infer it's dry.
G M R

264

Ans'd SEP 10 1904

Hammond, R.F.D., St. Law. Co., New York, Sept. 3, 1904

Dear Doctor Barton,

Yours of Aug 31st. is at hand. I will try to see the article of which you speak, the one that appeared in "Life and Light". The same post that brought yours brought to us all arrangements for our trip by land and water made by Mr. Wiggin. So there is nothing, thank you, that I need burden you with in regard to our preparations.

Your check #15-30 for the slides is at hand for which accept thanks. I trust you will not find too many of the slides useless to the Board. The map of Hokkaido is the property of the Board anyway. I shall be glad if you can find it useful. I do not need it for my own use in Japan.

I note your desire for my photo for the Board. I can't send it today. Possibly may be able to send one some time.

We are off Tuesday 6th early in the morning. My mother tho far from well is much better than I feared she would be. Mother Goodrich likewise is not well but still has a good deal of strength. For this we are both thankful. — Our sailing as you know is on the "Fresia". Possibly we may have a line from you in Frisco — if there's anything to say —

Do you know where Dr. Albrecht is? Whether he is with Mrs. Albrecht somewhere? and how he is?

This may be my formal p.p.c. Blessings on you and all the staff in your hard work! We all appreciate what you are doing for us who are abroad.

If you think fitting I should be glad to have you express to the friends at the Rooms our gratitude and farewells say at the noon meeting or some other convenient time. I remember with much satisfaction the days I spent at the Rooms. A peep at the machinery of the Board and a little acquaintance with the folks who lubricate and run it is worth while to me. Shan't forget it tomorrow.

Yours cordially,

George McRowland.

Sept 3-1909
Fin

S. S. "Korea", Sept. 27, 1904. 265.

Rec'd NOV 1 1904
Ans'd NOV 21 1904

Dear Doctor Barton,

Yours of Sept. 10th was received, it reached me the 19th, by the kindness of Mr. Tanner.

Thank you for Dr. Allen's address and doings. I want to write him.

You express a wish for Helen's photo. I think you have it; also those of the children. If not, it has been an oversight. Let us know.

We miss Paul implicitly. This makes it easier to leave him. His character is pretty well formed for a boy of seventeen. I wish he could be nearer you. But it has seemed best to keep him in Holdenites. Should he ever be near you I should be glad if you and your family would befriend him. I wish he could know Howard better.

We sailed on schedule time one o'clock (a few minutes later) Tuesday, Sept. 20th. I will add a word to this from Yokohama giving you date of arrival as you request.

Leaving home the 5th we visited family friends in Wilmette (a suburb of Chicago) and in Freeport, Ills., had a few

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
S. S. KOREA

draft by at Hakone.

Letter of the morning of Prof. Griffin, son-in-law of Dr. Brewer

days at the immense St. Louis Exposition. This we did for its value to our work in Japan but it proved to be a pleasant duty. Japan in her exhibits did herself proud. Of foreign exhibits hers are second only to those of Germany.

Thus what with being misinformed by the St. Louis ticket agent and with losing time by the way we didn't reach San Francisco till evening Sunday. It was a pleasure to meet and know Mr. Irving. I remember him as Associated Alumni post in my undergraduate days.

Oryu, I met Potter too in his own church at the close of a delightful — I should rather say helpful — vesper service. I trust and expect he will be an every way helpful colleague in the administration of the Board.

Yesterday in Honolulu we met and had a pleasant time with the Gulicks and Sanders, also with Wadman the new Methodist worker there formerly our colleague in Hakodate a big hearted, royal, Christian brother and worker. We met also some Japanese workers and brethren, one of a son of a

near neighbors in Sapporo.

We have a large missionary contingent, some forty of the 160+ passengers. Bishop Bashford, M.E., bound for China with his wife is a genial man. He was for fifteen years President of Ohio Wesleyan Univ.

Learning that Dr. W. C. Pond of San Francisco is leading in some effort on behalf of the Japanese on the Coast too late to hunt up Dr. Pond, I took the liberty of writing him of Sworonce. I spoke with frankness of Claude's characteristics, both the fortunate and unfortunate ones, and told him that I should like to see Sworonce have a chance. — I have long urged Claude himself that he seems to me fitted for work among Japanese in America. I should fear he might not do his best if working alone. But with supervision I hope he would do something. I told Dr. Pond that you know Sworonce both as Sec'y and as College contemporary. — If he approaches you, write freely, even if counter to what I have written. I should be glad to see Claude ~~by~~ it but I know it would be an expense ~~to~~ move him &c &c

Yours faithfully,
George M. Rowland

P.S. Oct. 1, 1904

The September number of "Life and Light" has today fallen into my hands. Your own article in that is presumably the article of which you some time ago asked my opinion.

It seems to me you have kept to the facts and have marshalled them skillfully and telingly. It is a strong presentation of the need of striking now in our efforts for Japan. You have no doubt noticed on page 391 § 4, the interchange of the words "West" and "East" now out of your hands to correct.

Good weather and measurably calm seas continue to favor us. Yours, G.E.R.

Oct 1, 1904

Since writing the above I have shown the article to a Japanese fellow passenger, fearless to say it met with his entire and hearty approval.

Two nights ago we ran into the edge of a typhoon and lay to and floated all night. It gave us about the roughest sea I have ever seen and delayed us several hours. Still we expect to reach Yokohama this afternoon. G.E.R.

Arrived at Yokohama 6 P.M. Oct 7th Mr. Bell met us at the boat. George M. Rowland

U.S. Stores
Sept 27-1904

Rec'd DEC 5 1904 266.

Sapporo, Japan, Nov. 3, 1904. Ans'd DEC 15 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Just returned yesterday from my first tour. Now is now to write. Now there is time for writing.

Among the letters that have come there are some things that seem to me worth repeating though their authors may have written the same meaning to you. — Mr. Bell who attended the National Council (Sōkwai) says, — "The great impression I am getting as I attend the (Sōkwai) meetings is that the Church of Christ is not only planted successfully but also is bound to advance. We have some fine leaders, I should judge. It does my faith good to see such." — Miss Talcott writes, — "The war instead of being a hindrance to Christian work, seems to have opened hearts to receive Christian truth, and all seem to think we may expect much from the next few months." — Dr. Learned and others have written similar words of hope but they write you frequently and have surely advised you of their outlook. — Here in Hokkaido the outlook is encouraging when we think of opportunities. The welcome to us has been all that

Nov 7, 1904

could be asked; and this welcome has not been simply personal but has been for the work's sake. For this we are grateful exceedingly.

To indicate what is before us it may be mentioned ~~that~~ when we reached Sapporo, the Iwamizawa church had been several months without a pastor. The next day after we reached here the worker in Otaru (p. 60 000) without knowing definitely of our return and after only three years (34 mos.) of work resigned. He has now gone. The acting pastor of Irokawa church has written me that he promised Mr. Bell to stay only till I returned. He wants to leave at once and to go to a more convenient place. The worker at Imagane (Immanuel) wants a year or two leave of absence for study. And the man at Kusigama wants to change. The only man connected with the station, except my personal helper, who seems to be at ease is Mr. Sugiura of Asahigawa church whose help comes from Mr. Eaton of Calais, Maine. There's my immediate task. And workers are very scarce. But light or intimation of light is already somewhat visible.

On my first tour of a week my pony fell on a steep down grade and lighted on my

left leg bruising the ankle and vicinity quite a bit. The worst horse accident of my life. This was Oct. 28th. The remaining five days of the tour were well nigh useless. I was good for next to nothing. But the brethren were kindness itself to me even sending the evangelist at their charges with me to the RR station a horse back ride of two days in past. — Since coming home the thing has progressed finely under the care of our good Dr. Arai and Mrs Rawlands. Today I have discarded crutches and there is every reason to expect nothing but steady progress to final, complete recovery. But just at this juncture it interferes with plans for work. Engagements had to be cancelled even for the administration of the sacraments. But all this the Lord seems to be saying to me, — Not by mighty nor by power but by my Spirit. I trust I shall learn the lesson. — Of course you will have no anxiety. No fracture of a bone. And by the time you hear of it I shall be able to kick a foot ball probably or sprint 100 yards.

I have written only general impressions as to the work. Later when I see it I may be able to give you some details and possibly

the news of a vacant place or two supplied.

The winter issues have begun unusually early here. A couple of inches of snow Oct. ~~20th~~ 29 ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ has been followed by snow fall this morning, tho now the ground is bare.

As to the war spirit, — Japan seems sober and undemonstrative. But she is diligent in her preparations. Troops of reservists are daily drilling in the city, today in an open place within a short stone's throw of our house. Preparations in supplies &c are being made. A few of our personal friends and our friends friends have gone and fallen. Asahigawa church send about half a score of her members to the front.

Yours ever,

Faithfully,

George H. Rowland

P.S. Tho I will write Mr. Eaton personally when I have seen Asahigawa and the Sugiyama I trust Mr. Hicks will ~~copy~~ call a post card of facts from this and forward to him.

GHR

FEB 16 1905

FEB 17 1905

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 17, 1905.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., Home Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Patton,

This may be a rather late day to be writing to you a word of welcome to our American Board circle. But possibly you may remember that on our way hither I attended your corner service about the middle of September and really gave you my word of welcome then.

I need not tell you how much we missionaries, at least we of this family, appreciate your sacrifice in laying down the work of a pastorate amidst such opportunities and with such equipments as you apparently had in St. Louis for the somewhat prosy work of Secretary of the Board. And yet, Dr. Patton, without underestimating the field you had with your church it is not too much to say that you have come to a field of even wider opportunities for usefulness. We welcome you; and hope for much through your efforts.

We have heard more or less through Dr. Barton of the beginnings of your work, your plans for reaching the churches, your hopes of getting a million for Foreign Missions by our centennial

year; and all this is a source of encouragement to us for whom you are gathering sympathy, prayers and funds.

Since you are Home Secretary I suppose I may not hope for correspondence with you. But I think you may yet assume of the sympathy and prayers of missionaries about as much as if you were in constant correspondence with us. Personally my few months last winter in the Rooms were sitting at your desk and trying to make the duties of the Home Department a little lighter for Drs. Smith and Barton who were dividing them will make my interest and sympathy a good bit deeper and more intelligent than it would have been a year ago. It's a great old Board!

With prayers for your success and highest usefulness to the Board and to the Kingdom

Yours very cordially,

George M. Rowland

Rec'd FEB 15 1905

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 17, 1905.

Ans'd MAR 5 1905

A

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your letter of Dec. 19th is before me. I thank you for your words of sympathy. My ankle is much better tho not yet well. For this winter I shall keep close to the railway and to stoves. Thus both travel and stopping will be comfortable. It is rather too bad not to be able to go to Urakawa region. There are signs not a few that the Urakawa church needs some counsel and help. But it would not be safe for me to attempt such a trip the doctors say. So I shall not try it. Fortunately I have an associate in the pastor of the Sapporo church who is full of both wisdom and of appreciation of our plans and methods. He can often handle for us a difficult situation better than I can do it myself. Mr Tanaka is a real God send to us.

As for the Bells, we sometimes fear that they may not be able to stay in Japan at least I do. He is making a brave fight as is she. And they are two fine people with both of whom we feel we could work indefinitely not only without jarring but with mutual helpfulness and joy. We are therefore still hoping they may be spared to the mission and to Sapporo station. They talk pretty freely with us. And when we met in Yokohama we came

Jan. 17. 1905
Sapporo, Japan

to pretty good understanding.

It is delightful to hear that Dr. Potter is seemingly just the man for the place. Good to hear that Miss Warner is serving him so well. May he long carry on the work with increasing effectiveness!

There is little change in our work since I wrote you last. My associate for seven years Mr. Hachidani is going to take up the work of Iwamizawa church. He is moving this week. — Mr. Nirionniya who we hoped would come to Otaru writes that he cannot come. He is the sixth man we have considered for the place. In the dearth of good ministers it is slow work getting men for vacant places. But fortunately I have another hope now. Concerning this possibly I can tell you something definite a month from now. — I was with the little Otaru congregation last Sunday. They are full of hope and zeal. We received by letter a young woman who had been my pupil in Sapporo a dozen years ago

There is a subdued earnestness on the part of the people everywhere that I have never seen before. The war casts its influence if not its shadow every where over the whole people. — Dec. 31st we sent off over 300 soldiers for the front, in our train load. This makes us feel the war. Our own friends and Christian brothers go. The homes of officers near the barracks

both here and in Asahigawa are full of widows. And these ladies with their little fatherless children are from time to time leaving for their former homes at the south, bereft of husband and home in the prime of life. — During the week of Prayer we held union meetings of the six Protestant churches in the city. It seemed as if almost every prayer and talk made reference to the war. Many [2] were the lessons drawn from the war. One was, "Let us ~~see~~ how to do our work, make it our meat and drink," as our generals at the front love to fight and make it their meat and drink. Then will the church win victories even as our arms at the front are doing. — Children on the streets play war with gun and drum and flag. Picture postal cards depict Japanese babies dreaming of the branded Russian soldier. Japan is in the war almost as a unit. I have met just one pessimist, only one who fears the country can hold out. In the face of such wide nigh universal quiet enthusiasm and devotion it is hard to see how there can possibly be defeat for Japanese arms!!

Yours very truly,

1-18-05 George M. Rowland.

P.S. You may remember that early in 1903 when we were in straights as to our Evangelistic fund you had a good generous special gift

sent us for the emergency. It was sent to Mr. Bell and not to the station. That gift has been a real comfort to us all. It has saved us from ~~fear~~ many a careful if not anxious moment. Mr. Bell used some it while we were in America. On our return last October since he is still in Kyoto he turned the balance of it over to me. Since Oct. it has been used for two sorts of things, — (1) Deficits. There must be in 1904 deficits on the Station Evangelistic account or else heroic measures would have had to be adopted. This special gift saved the situation. (2). It was used in part for ~~work~~ things that were rather necessary or at least highly desirable and that could not have been done but for the gift. Ordinarily I can do a little personally. Last Oct. — Dec. it would have been practically impossible for me to do more than a very little at most. Again your gift saved the day. — The natural time to report is when a thing is done. There is still a balance of about seven dollars of this money in hand. But it is ~~still~~ so nearly gone that you will accept this as not nice to report the use of funds for was given for that purpose I hope

ally for special official information. Albany Times
ago. Cleveland

269.
Rec'd APR 1 1905

Sapporo, Japan, March 1, 1905;

Ans'd MAR 5 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

My dear Doctor Barton,

We are just losing the Bells as you know. It is to us of Sapporo station a sad loss indeed. And the mission at large has expressed to us at least the same sentiments. The Bells were us all. We of the station had hoped that in time we had found just the workfellows we need. I know they go "on furlough" but we cannot under the circumstances but face the possibility, to use no stronger term, of their not coming back to us.

This brings to me afresh a conviction that has grown on me for these eighteen years, — It is a tremendously serious matter to become a foreign missionary and perhaps equally serious a matter for a Board to send out a missionary. The candidate should be scrupulously conscientious. And There should be the utmost care on the part of the Home Secretary and the Pr. Com. in making appointments; and then again care on top of this care. Dr. Patton and the P.C. don't need my advice on this point. But I should not mind their knowing this opinion as the conviction of one to whom it has come closely home. Do you have in mind, I wonder, that in 1896 five families of us came to Japan

at the same time (we didn't actually sail on the same steamer tho we might have done so); and that of the five families only ours remains. And of the four who returned three went wholly or in part for health reasons, viz., S. N. White (Chicago), W. W. Curtis (Oberlin) and A. W. Stanford. The other family was that of the Buckleys (Chicago University) who came to do English work, did it and retired. — We have now in Otaru a Baptist missionary whose need is in sight we greatly fear though he is a young man. — I write this, Dr. Barton, knowing full well your solicitude on this very point and not so much to give you any wisdom as to indicate my full sympathy with you brethren and particularly with the brethren and fathers of the P.C. in this ~~their~~ most delicate task of appointing missionaries

And how thankful am I that despite my limitations — because of them(?) — I am still continued on the field and in health as good as the day I came!

As as Station we have tentatively approached the brethren as to their coming to Sapporo in place of the Bells. They respond heartily. Their first choice is Sapporo apparently. Of course the mission at the May meeting must locate them. However there

assures strong probability that they will be our associates from the time of their marriage. Accordingly Sapporo station has asked C. A. I. to request from the Prudential Committee a grant for house and lot for a new family in Sapporo in case a family is granted to us. — It seems to me there is need of no argument in support of this request. You have repeatedly assured us of your sympathy with ~~this~~ desire to have another family here. Doubtless the Pr. Com. feel the same. And if a family comes, they must of course be housed. It is highly desirable that this grant be reported to us at least by the time of annual meeting in May, so that steps can be taken at once to secure a lot. May I specially request that you put this matter before the P.C. at your earliest possible convenience and report to me their vote. — Naturally this word should be written after my hearing of the vote of C. A. I. but anticipating ~~expecting~~ their vote and in the interests of expedition I write today.

Here in Sapporo we pastors and missionaries join together in preaching the gospel once a week to the soldiers in the barracks. This permission has only now been secured. But now it is more than permission. It is apparently a cordial welcome. And

the new gave us an attractive hearing last Friday night at the first meeting. We hope to follow this work up as much as possible and get into touch personally with as many men as possible so as to send them messages and literature when they are at the front. — The temper of Japan is marvelous, — intent, enthusiastic and persistent, tho subdued. There is no letting up of preparations. Men are being trained (The husband of our domestic has just been recalled from California to join the colors) carts are being made, horses are being requisitioned, every preparation is making apparently as if it were foreseen that the war would continue a year or two longer — and that when the authorities it seems to us must be expecting proposals from Russia in the near future. It would seem that Japan cannot possibly be conquered while there is a Japanese, at least while there is a Japanese.

The location of Hachidani in Iwamizawa seems every where to meet with approval. — It is still expected that Uchida will come to Otaru. — Hagawa who has been aching to get to America abandons the idea. — Shikata closes his work at Nagokawa with February. — Slowly things are righting.

Yours cordially,
George M. Rowland

Letters from Japan. Mar. 1, 1905.

MAY 11 1905

Sapporo, Japan, Apr. 13, 1905.

My dear Doctor Patton,

I thank you for your letter and congratulations upon present Japan conditions.

I wish to say just one word which will by no means require you to write an extra letter in reply. I remember well what I said to you in your church at St. Louis after that worshipful vesper service. But my remark was not because of any unhappy experience in the Rooms nor because I feared what little I had to do there unconquered. On the other hand the work was congenial and my few months most satisfactory and helpful in seeing the old Board at close range. My remark was based solely on my high appreciation of the blessedness of the office of pastor of such a church as you had where one can fill that office as you apparently did, or able to

Still with you I incline to think you will do more for the Kingdom under your present circumstances than before the change.

Yours cordially, George M. Rowland

Rec'd JUL 19 1905 271.

Sapporo, Japan, June 20, 1905;

Ans'd SEP 7 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., 14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Briefly and to business, I have to acknowledge your favors of Feb. 13 ~~to~~ and Apr. 8th. — What a ~~blast~~ shock it must have give you all to go to the Cradle House the morning after the April fire! Glad for you all that the loss was so much severe. You mention the Bell's return, we of Sapporo shall always miss them. They did us good even by their patient suffering. They are among our best and most congenial friends for life now. Two letters from Mr. Bell, from "Mon Souz" and from Lucerne brought good cheer and better health.

It is pretty late to write of mission meeting especially as I happen to know that others have written. But just a word from my own point of view. — What concerns us most personally is the request to the Barltrops to locate in Sapporo. It was rather of Bell's thought that Warren should take his place. Warren wanted greatly to come. We invited, after full consideration, the Warrens and asked the mission to send them. To this invitation and request we adhered. But Healsingamura wanted the Warrens. And the mission gave us the Barltrops even without our asking. Just here I want to pay one word of tribute to Warren's fine spirit,

Apparently his strong preference was for Sapporo. This he stated when asked, adding that though this was their preference there was no place to which they would not go if the mission asked them to go. That spirit will win.

Now as to the Bartletts, It is no injustice to the Warrens to expect that the Bartletts are both stronger workers to begin with. They can both take up strong service from the month they reach Sapporo. Moreover, personally after wintering with the Bartletts in 1894-5 in Sattori we are both (I mean Mrs. Rowland and I. Miss Daughaday does not know them so intimately perhaps) fond of them both. As friends I think we two couples shall be an all round congenial quartet at least so far as Rowlands are concerned. As to working together Mr. Bartlett had, two years ago, some strong ideas of the way he wanted to work. It is possible he and I may not agree in methods at all points. But Bartlett then gave up one fond desire of his, that to work in a small place (say 2000 to 3000) and by direct and personal methods. Giving up that desire he took that very hard field that we were leaving - Sattori - and carried on the work without any great and sudden change of methods so far as I know. It has been suggested that I may find it hard to work with Bartlett. But I don't expect difficulty. I think he will yield. I trust I shall yield without pangs; and

that in some matters of method we shall either agree or else happily agree to disagree. In many ways we may as well work by different methods. And as to real spirit and purpose — well! if we guessed, it will be my fault for Bartlett's spirit and purpose I regard as beyond gainsaying. I only pray that together we shall see the work in Hokkaido prosper worthily of the grand opportunity before us here.

As to house, the $2500 grant made lately by P.C. was with reference to Sapporo tho it was not so designated. The Bartlett family will need $3000 if the smaller estimate was needed for the Warnes.

Requests to P.C. to return to the mission those members now in America simply means that we want them back. It of course expects P.C. to judge as to their readiness healthwise to come back. E.g. the Bells, Clarks and Davises.

The whole feature of Kobe College need careful consideration. The matter received full consideration and free discussion for the sake of informing ourselves. In view however of a half expected deputation from W.B.M.I. it was foreseen that it would not be wise to decide things now. Since M.M. letters have come that make the coming of a deputation seem rather improbable. Now I trust that the Conc. to whose the K.C. matter was intrusted will go to the root of the matter and settle it.

It seemed rather contrary to the spirit of the times that overtures should come from the Japanese management of the Matsuyama Girl's School suggesting the turning over of the whole institution to our (foreign) mission. I trust the W.B. will enable us by a teacher and funds to assume the responsibility. This seems plain that the mission ought not to undertake it with present force and funds.

One of the most important things that came to the meeting was a request by a delegation from the Kumiai churches for help in arranging the relations between those churches and the mission. The request was made in appropriately the best spirit. The nation is growing by leaps and bounds in its self consciousness. The outcome of the ultimate victory of the Japanese arms over Russia — overwhelming victory of an Eastern over a Western nation will be the settlement at home and in the world abroad of Japan's place as per among all the nations of the Earth. Feeling this it is only natural and right that the Christian community should wish to stand out as equal and as independent as the nation itself is doing. This will help the cause. Details I trust will be arranged satisfactorily between the com. of the mission and that of the churches.

Just one more thing, that of appropriations. I do not

like to write so much of money as if money could do Evangelization. You will note that we are asking for $2000.00 more this year [Acts p 1. Third vote and also that though we feel the need of a family (note that Sotteri is unsupplied and must remain so) yet we feel for the present greater need of funds [Acts p 3 Second Vote. That is for mission Evangelistic. What of Station Ev.? Since we came to Sapporo we have not once had an increase in Station Ev. There has been a constant decrease. But now the mission gives us an extra family. Naturally we expected better financial support. I stated the case to mission meeting. The reply was sympathy but no more money. Bartlett will want to tour when he gets here. Sure but the mission has no money to give for his touring. The best the mission could say to our need was that in case further funds are forthcoming from Boston our need shall receive early consideration. Our Station is now giving five places. When Bartlett comes shall we discontinue two of these in order to save money for him to tour? I do not mean to complain. I shall do the best I can however the appropriations are decreased. But it seems as if we ought to be able to put more men into this whitened harvest field of Hokkaido.

I wonder what you would say to my stating the case to the Norfolk Church and asking ~~that~~ Church to give me $100.00 a year for my personal touring besides the $700.00 they give now toward my salary? Would that be diverting contributions from the Board's treasury? Or would it rather be an appeal that would bring extra funds from the church for Foreign missions? I will not do this if it seems to you unwise. But if it could be accomplished, it would relieve ~~us~~ us and enable us to welcome the Bartlets without cutting down our work. Let me hear from you early on this point please.

At last we have the promise of a man, Rev Takahashi Takazo, till now of Kumamoto under Dr Gordon Shoaishi for Otaru which has been without a minister since Nov 1st last. He is not on the ground but expects to be on this earlier you. Not so brief as this art wit to be.

Yours very truly,
George M. Rowland,

P.S. We have today welcomed a new M. E. missionary to Sapporo, Rev F. A. Cassidy formerly of Canadian Meth. mission. Four years ago we invited him to join our mission. He was then in Guelph, Ont.

Geo M R

PS. June 22. The intensness and determination and preparation of the Japanese people in this great war is a constant surprise even to those of us who are here, Passing through Hokodate harbor the other day we saw a small merchantman of say 1500 tons burden fixed up in unusual fashion. Inquiry showed that it was one of three boats that had been fitted up to lay mines in an emergency. It was not known definitely that Rojestvensky would try the Tsushima straits though that was expected. It was possible however that he might try either Soya Straits N. of Hokkaido or Tsugaru near Hokodate. So these vessels were fitted out with mines and with volunteer crews who were ready to die if need be so that in case the Battle fleet were sighted or were supposed to be approaching these ships should go out even in the teeth of the enemy and fill Tsugaru straits with mines. My informant was not a military man, so I will not be sure of all the details. But what forehandedness! — We came back to Sapporo and here troops are constantly drilling and learning, tactics, signaling and all sorts of things. I felt last year while in America that Japan is in the war as a

nation to win or to perish in the struggle, I said in public and in private that it was conceivable that a big Enemy might annihilate Japan, it was not conceivable that any army could conquer Japan, they few minutes back here confirm this opinion. Loyalty to Emperor and Country, comparative weakness of military equipment (I mean weakness of spirit and drill not of guns and gunboats) and not least of all the sense of right and of the righteousness of her cause makes Japan a nation of invincible might.

Gen. K. Kaneko.

Japan. June 20-1905.

272.
REC'D OCT 23 1905
ANS'D OCT 23 1905

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Sept. 27 1905

Dear Doctor Barton,

I wrote you, if I mistake not, under date of June 20th last asking if it would be advisable under the circumstances for me to try to get from the Norfolk church an extra one Hundred Dollars for the special purpose of my touring. You have not replied to that. Indeed I think you have not written since. But I should be glad of your advice. — I understand and respect the Board's general desire that missionaries should not seek special contributions in such wise as to endanger the regular gifts to the Treasury. In this case however in view of the relations between that church and us I should hope it would not decrease regular gifts to the Treasury. But I defer to your judgement and shall acquiesce.

The mission promised us the Bartlett; but could not be induced to give us any additional Ev. funds for station work. You see that means two families must work with the tools of one, to say the least very questionable wisdom.

Bartlett has got together funds for his touring. If the Ev. Appr could be relieved of my touring expenses we could enlarge a little bit even without the extra appropriation that we hope will be given us when the Bartlett actually gets to work in for 1907 at the latest.

Yours faithfully,
George M. Rowland

Sapporo-Japan-

Sept. 27-1905.

Rec'd NOV 14 1905

273.

Japan Mission, American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Oct 17, 1905.

Dear Jim and Flora,

The last mail brought news of the death of my Mother. Brother wrote only briefly the fact that she had her release suddenly and without pain. It was Sept. 15th, 375 days after I bade her farewell. I have long prayed that she might be spared severe suffering. She longed to go before she should become helpless. God graciously granted her desire and mine. She was 76. We are glad for her. Her lonely life was always sad for me to contemplate. It was hard for her to spare me.

I am waiting at Muroran while waiting to take any boat for Japan Proper to attend Sokwai. I trust this Sokwai will mark a real forward step further Kumiai churches. I am studying a point to go. Think it will pay.

Bartletts are at the seventh. They

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Japan Mission, American Board.

Sapporo, ... 190.....

wind an inquiry Saturday night that makes us feel that perhaps they or at least the family may be coming to Sapporo sooner than they first planned. We have a comfortable house comfortably furnished waiting for them.

My room mate at this inn this evening is Rev. John Batchelor. He is now out for "Holy Communion" with his little flock. I'm looking over the first copy of his new book, just out, a Dictionary and Grammar of the Ainu Language, a philological exercise of his and of little other value than as a philological study.

That was a fine A.B.C.F.M. train was it Wm? Hope you saw Albert at Minneapolis. The anxious to know of his welfare in work and home life.

Yours cordially,
George A. Rowland

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Japan Mission of the American Board.

Rec'd DEC 26 1905
Ans'd JAN 4 1906

Sapporo, Japan, Nov. 23, 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Yours of Oct. 23d giving me discretion as to an appeal to Norfolk for money for personal training. Times are changing here in Japan. The Kumiai Sokwai is likely to relieve the mission from pecuniary support of the churches hitherto aided by the mission. This ought to relieve the Evangelistic Fund of the mission. So far forth the stress under which I first wrote you is relieved. I'm not sure tho but it will be well to try for the money for training as an extra any way. — This is not the first time that circumstances have changed before we could get a letter of advice from you at the Rooms.

As to this movement of the Kumiai churches, it seems to me to be a movement of much promise. It is a forward movement on their part. It is rather grateful that it is virtually the suggestion of our mission committee — grateful that it was adopted in the spirit in which it was made — more grateful because it gets us past a crisis in the question of "relations" between the mission and the churches with perfect good feeling whereas our Presbyterian Brethren for example have had heart aches regarding the same question.

The change will greatly modify our methods of work as a mission. Indeed the leaders do not want the mission. They want the missionaries but not the organized mission. So it may result in something to which we are as yet quite unaccustomed. I'll not prophesy.

The officers of the Asahigawa church met for

consultation on the 12th inst. after a sermon by Pastor Sugiura on the subject of self support. The officers decided to assume self support from January next. Of course this is thus far only the officers. But it will win the assent and enthusiasm of the church membership I feel sure. It has been like Sapporo church in of those cases of healthy, gradual growth which give us joy and confidence. Mr. Hicks will be glad to know this fact. I will tell Mr. Eaton (Rev. Geo. H.) of it when the church approves. — Iwamizawa church is trying to make an advance in the same line as is also Iwamatsu church. These are days of real advance. Let us be heart and give thanks.

The Barttels reached Sapporo yesterday at 8:45 a.m. They went direct to their new house, a foreign one, owned initially by Rockefeller where a 10 o'clock breakfast was served. They dined with us and slept at their own house. Tho tired with journeyings they seem as ever ready for the work. We shall enjoy them personally; another work will feel their influence.

Yours of Sept 7th is also received. — Tho that old editorial from Hokkaido did not perhaps represent perfectly the Kumiai sentiment as we say, yet it is remarkable how fast we are all moving in the direction of that editorial. — We had not known of the illness of Mrs. Strong.

Just this brief word this morning.

Yours as ever faithfully,

George W. Rowland

Rec'd JAN 9 1906
Ans'd FEB 13 1906

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Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Dec. 15, 1905.

Dear Doctor Barton,

A recent letter of yours to Miss. Seely seemed to think that as the joint conference between the com. of the mission and that of the Kumiai churches held Oct 5th (?) in reference to the matter of "relations" had been so eminently satisfactory probably a standing committee (joint) would be a help.

The particular meeting to which you refer was a great advantage unmistakeably. We all rejoice in the energy with which the Kumiai body are taking hold of the work of evangelizing their own land. The only conference too seemed to be a pleasure to those who met together.

But so far from that's bring a sign that a joint standing com. would be helpful I almost think it is a sign that a permanent com. would not be a success. — The meeting referred to so far as it is significant of the future signifies the closing of the mission as an organization. That is distinctly the desire of some of the leaders of the churches. The appointment of a standing com. would so far fetter recognize and tend to perpetuate the mission as an organization or it would seem to those brethren so to do.

There are many leading Japanese Xns who welcome the work of the individual missionary while rather resenting the presence of the organized mission. There is little of this feeling in Hokkaido, I think.

Yours truly

George W. Rowland

Rec'd JAN 9 1906
Ans'd FEB 13 1906

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Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 15, 1905.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Doctor Barton,

You may remember that some three years ago you helped us as a Station to a certain sum of money as a sort of life-out of a crediline of stress. The money came I believe in Mr. Bell's name. The exact sum is not now in mind. — Well! That money relieved us from a real stress at the time. Then during our absence in America Mr. Bell used some of it as he had need. On our return to Sapporo last autumn Mr. Bell handed over to me sixty five dollars ($65.00) the balance he had on hand. That balance by dint of economy has done some good work, work that couldn't have been done on our regular appropriations; and it has lasted till now. To day the last two dollars and forty two cents ($2.42) of it has gone toward paying deficits in our semi annual accounts.

Almost every account on Station books would exceed the appropriation except for some such little relief. And when matters are thus I want you to know how much help your gift has been. I write this specially to thank you for that special gift some three years ago. It is my constant aim to keep out of tight places; but if I should get into another unavoidably I may take the liberty of looking to you for help again.

Mr. Bartlett and I had our first little trip together last Wednesday night to the Iwamizawa prayer meeting. Mr. Bartlett preached for us in Sapporo last Sunday. It is good to have him here as you can easily understand. He and I are each planning to teach a little next term (only) in the college a thing that I couldn't have thought of

Barton, J. L.

writing his help. He has already a case to free a Bible class in the church for Sunday. No end of the work. If he can do so, yours sincerely,
George H. Rowland

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Rec'd FEB 13 1906
Ans'd FEB 12 1906

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 16, 1906.

regular line. Oh was present for special. This is rather a rare number & I know of no reason why P.C. should be left out. I understand you object to Dr Greene's visit with us, but detail be limited with us. Faithfully yrs, George H. Pearson

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Beacon St, Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Our Asahigawa church has come to self-support. Rejoice and give thanks! — I enclose the letter of thanks which they sent to us together with a feeble translation of the same. The letter itself is impossible. The translation is semi-paraphrase. It seeks to reproduce the spirit, not the letter of the original. — You will show it to Mr. Hicks; and Mr. Hicks will send it to Hon. Geo. H. Eaton, Calais, Me. who has lately aided this church and brought it to its present happy condition. Be sure that it gets to Mr. Eaton as I shall not write him separately now. Would Mr Eaton like, I wonder, to take up some other piece of work in our field? I hope so.

The heroic measures taken by P.C. as embodied in the letter of the sub committee which you report I approve of in general tho some of the station do not so readily approve. You will have to be lenient with us honors in working them out. E.g. the one point of the use of special gifts, Mrs. Rowland had a gift of $24.00 by the same mail I think, that brought your letter. This gift is from a gentleman in Norfolk who I believe is not a church member, given for rent of a building for a branch Sunday School that Mrs Rowland has in charge. The S.S. was opened in Jan., 1905 because of a similar gift from the same man for that purpose the gift made when we visited Norfolk for annual church meeting, Jan. 1905. Such a gift in faithfulness to donor can't be turned into

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REC'D MAR 14 1906

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 14, 1906.

ANS'D MAY 12 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Doctor Barton,

Yours of Jan. 4th came eleven days ago. It and other letters to the mission suggest several things that may not be without interest to you.

It is gratifying that you all at the Rooms so unanimously favored the transfer of the aided churches to the Japan Missionary Society. The effect of the transfer is as you surmise stimulating already to the Kumiai body. That body in its rank and file as well as in its leaders is pretty ready for responsibility. It will be stimulating also to the churches that are thus transferred. It will be stimulating, I hope tho this is not yet so apparent, to the chapels that are left behind with the mission. They are held at arms length by the Kumiai body till they can support themselves financially. This might to spur them on to the utmost self help.

In view of this transfer the policy of the mission may have to be revised. Shall we or shall we not as a mission go on and open up new work? The assumption of self support by Asahigawa church has released $1200 a year of our Station Fund. There is a strategic town within the parish of this church the same 70 miles by R.R. + 40 miles by horseback from Asahigawa where we are thinking of open work. Pastor Sugiura of Asahigawa church wants us to do so. Pastor Tanaka Chairman of the Local Conference wants us

open work there. But probably we shall write till our whole policy is talked out in mission meeting in May.

Here in Hokkaido our branching associated with the J. M. S. would not of course prove a restraint nor a restriction upon us. In some ways it would on the other hand give us a standing I am inclined to think.

Too bad the Bells are not stronger.

Mr. Bartlett is a stronger missionary than I had known. I had previously had a high estimate of him. His preaching — I have heard him three times — is strong. He is apparently more of a student than I had supposed. They too are a strong team. For these we are thankful.

In our letter you expressed the thought that perhaps a self-supporting Japanese church doing greater work would in the long run be worth more than than our doing full work with mission aid. — In this I think you are served. With so many thousands even millions in Japan who have not really heard the Gospel, I fancy some of our mission men, and other missionaries would fail to see this. But as you say in the long run I think you are right. And it behooves us to plan larger and long. The organized Greek church is now lamenting that their evangelists have settled down to "tend the flock" and have well nigh forgotten that they are evangelists to the unevangelized. This is no doubt due largely to foreign aid. We need life. And money is not life giving of itself.

You have our sympathy and prayers in your

million-a-year campaign. Our cash but giving whether (you) (P.C.) has not been too heroic in cutting down the work, recalling home appropriation, seeking to generalize gifts for special work were. Is the work that has been thrust upon the various missions to world issue by God himself — is this the place to begin to cut down? I say this, dear sir you will understand, in no complaining spirit, I know what I saw two years ago I know how the officers of the Board are at their wits end. But get to our field and it seems incomprehensible that such withering economy on this field is necessary.

Our little work in Kuriyama has not yet been assumed by J.M.S. It is still under consideration. Therefore Iwamizawa Church is the only one transferred. Last month I was there and administered the sacraments and received new members just as of old. There was no difference of feeling discernable toward the missionary.

Yours very truly,

George M. Rowland

Rec'd MAY 7 1906

Japan Mission of the American Board.

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Sapporo, Japan, April 9 1906.

Ans'd MAY 12 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton

I don't see how you stand up under the constant heavy pressure that is upon you. — This is to acknowledge your two letters of Feb. 13th and March 12th. I am glad of your word about the late vote of P.C. in re specials. The principle is a good one, that specials appeals from us should not be allowed to cut into gifts that belong to the treasury. And on the whole "specials" are, some of them, difficult to administer. To P.C.'s general proposition you will find us loyal. But there are some "specials" that the P.C. has no legal or moral right to touch. Liberty must be allowed us in these just as liberty of course is allowed us. We are appreciate the stand upon the P.C. and all you folks at the Rooms and are grateful for all you are doing for us. You, Barton, are giving your life for the cause more fully and more rapidly than I, Rowland, am doing.

Bartlett and I are doing our field together these days, he for his introduction. Bartlett is a good workfellow and a good missionary.

You remember that Mr. D. Maruyama, my former associate here in Hokkaido became one of the first if not the very first Japanese foreign missionary. He is now in China and has already wore abig place I understand. I count it an honor to have been associated with this early Japanese foreign missionary. He is under Presbyt

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Board now. They stole a march on us Kumiai folks and got the lead in China. But we forgiven them the man.

I have just had a letter from Rev. S. Kanamori, the first Japanese Kumiai foreign missionary. He is now in Seoul. He was my beloved associate years ago in Tottori. He refers to that association and gives large credit to it for his sticking to the ministry despite the hard things with which he has had to contend. These two were our joy. It is good to have been in so close touch with the first Japanese for. miss. movement, — There is Japan already becoming Joseph Cook's Key to the Orient.

I spent Sunday with the Iwamizawa Church (lately taken over by J. M. S.) attending its annual meeting and administering the sacraments. The acting pastor asks that we spend our Sabbaths each month with him helping his work, which of course we are glad to do as fully as possible.

Now, dear Doc, be easy until you can't be easy, then be as easy as you can. Get a good rest this summer for a little whether you can or not. Don't think the old Board can't run without you.

Yours truly,

George W. Rowland

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Rec'd JUL 11 1906

Sapporo, Japan, June 15, 1906.

Ans'd JUL 16 1906

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., Secy, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

It was in my mind to write you at once after mission meeting giving you my personal impressions of the meeting. But being on the wing I didn't get it.

Reaching home the 11th your letter of May 14th awaited me. — It is good that your $1,000,000 campaign is so encouraging. May you and we have the joy of abundant funds for our work in the near future! — It will be a relief to you all no doubt if you can get a few men of means to "underwrite" the Board as did James Hosmer practically the old Seminary that perpetuates his name in its principle building. — Paul too was sorry that he couldn't enjoy your home and Howard at Easter.

Now to come to mission meeting, — Perhaps the chief item of interest was the move to place Kobe College under a "Board of Managers" on which the alumnae and other Japanese friends of the school shall be represented. You will see the import of this decision. It was only a matter of time and

this seemed an opportune time, about the first anniversary of the Battle of the Sea of Japan. I think it will please our Japanese friends and win their more active support of the institution. And I trust the influence of the mission will remain a steadying influence still to keep the school from too frequent and disturbing changes.

The work of the student missionaries in the language of late years and especially this last year is something that delights all of us who have anything to do with the matter. Mr. & Mrs. Cobb Masuyama and Mrs. Walker who are in the Matsuda school have apparently done the best of any student missionaries we have ever had. Others have worked as hard. Possibly one or two have accomplished as much. But they have gotten an all-round start. Mr. Cobb and Mrs. Walker, I judge, are specially advanced for the time they have spent and also specially promising missionaries. As chairman of the language com. of the mission it has done me good to see the progress of these young people. Would we could have had such advantages in my day! I long to read the papers and books freely. But when?

Two things I hoped would be clarified

at mission meeting time were the General policy of the future evangelistic work of the mission and the matter of the mission church. Perhaps they were clarified as much as possible. The mission Church stands as heretofore, it only having been reaffirmed that any one is at liberty to join ~~to join~~ a Kumiai church if he wishes. For many reasons I have wished for about 18 years to join a Kumiai church. Perhaps I may do it ere long. At any rate the position of the mission ought to be recognized as reasonable by the Kumiai leaders. As to our future evangelistic work our plans seem to be quite settled by the lack of funds, we can't branch out. Here in Hokkaido the chairman of the Local Conference (Bukwaicho) wants us to open new places. He says the Kumiai body will for a few years be full of business taking care of itself. It can't pioneer. He wishes we could branch out. There are also definite calls for us to begin work and to enlarge works. But our station has already spent more than one half its appropriation before the year is half expired. We can't open new work, we shall have to be content with doing a little here and a little there. This necessity

is pretty hard for a man of Burtless energy, for example. Unlike myself Bartless seems born for pioneering or perhaps it would be truer to say born for something aggressive. He likes to hustle and make things hustle. He has enthusiasm. And he works without sparing himself. Still he is pretty patient under these financial restrictions. I'm a slow old coach any way and easily get lazy myself. But we shall hope to bit out a link when you get your $1,000,000. Hope you'll do something for Lottie in both name (or women) and money. Hold up the hands of the Brunetto, if you can.

Yours as of old,

George McRowland

Stephens. Dayton - June 15 - 1906.

Rec'd JUL 12 1906
Ans'd AUG 7 1906

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Sapporo, Japan, June 18, 1906.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Bartlett and I have both been to Otaru today to consult about some new work that needs doing and that the evangelist, Mr. Takahashi is eager to take up. On returning from mission meeting Mr. Takahashi promptly wrote us this definite request. It involves our trip a month and an expense of about one dollar U.S. Gold. It is new work however. The finances of both the station and the mission forbid taking up new work. But here is a place calling for preaching. We told the man to go once at least and look the ground over.

You have probably heard that the question of locating one of our families in Otaru was suggested to the mission. The mission after discussion left the decision to Sapporo station. One of our families practically means the Bartlett family for the double reason that (1) our roots are somewhat down in Sapporo so that we feel it would be a loss to efficiency for us to move, and that (2) we feel that the Bartletts are really better adapted to the needs of Otaru than we. Bartlett is aggressive and resourceful. Otaru needs a man

of just these qualities. The two cities are 21 miles apart, 80 minutes by our slow trains. Our object of our trip today was to look over the ground a little further with reference to locating there. We (Rowlands) naturally feel that the Bartletts ought to have the greater part of the power of deciding. And they for reasons that are forceful find it difficult to decide. But the decision ought to be made very soon. If they go, they ought to build a house before winter.

I had supposed that Bartlett would have written you about the report of the mission for a house appropriation before this. I learned today incidentally that he has not written. He will write you probably tonight. The Bartlett family ought not to live in a Japanese house in Olympia. You may mind that question needs no discussion. It is not a question of two sides. And in this I think Bartlett agrees with me. If discussion was needed, conclusive proof is at hand in the persons of Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Schumaker (Am. B. U.) of Olympia who are today both of them incapacitated for anything like full work and largely, I believe, because of their two or three winters in a Japanese house.

At present the Bartletts are housed in a foreign built rented house. But their tenure is uncertain. They rent of the International Oil Company (stock held by Standard largely) and cannot engage for definite term. They hold it only from month to month. Moreover the house is insufficient for their family. They need a proper house for their highest efficiency whether it be in Sapporo or in Otaru.

My reason for writing tonight is to enforce if I can their ~~claim~~ request for a house appropriation to the Prudential Committee; and in the second place to ask or to second Bartlett's request for a cable reply. This cable reply should have been requested by the ~~that~~ mission. I fear it was overlooked. But a difference of three or four weeks ~~is~~ of sufficient importance to make us wish a reply by cable at our joint expense. I trust you will be able to induce the P.C. to make the appropriation; and that we shall be advised of that decision by wire.

Yours very truly,
George M. Rowland,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

Japan June 18-1906.

Dr Barton

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Japan Mission of the American Board.

Rec'd OCT 10 1906 282.

Ans'd NOV 14 1906

Sapporo, Japan, Sept. 13, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Barton,

As soon as it became known that you are to go on a deputation to China, I wanted to write to you at once and urge that you plan to visit Hokkaido. Then the thought came that you would be tired, and in haste to get back to your duties at the Rooms; and that probably it was too much to expect. So I didn't write. But decided to plod on in our old way alone.

Now I find that the Mission are deciding through C.A.J. to ask you and your colleagues formally to protract your visit in Japan. I wish to add my little personal voice to that of C.A.J. and say that it seems to me highly desirable indeed that you do so. You have seen Japan. But even you do not know just believe Japan, the Japan of 1906. You as secy need to know present Japan and the problems of the mission at present. And then how it would add zest to the work for Japan of Mr. Winslow (isn't he sub-secy for Japan?) and of Prof. Moore, for them to spend a month here, meeting Japanese leaders and missionaries of our and other church fellowships! It would facilitate Mr. Winslow's committee work. And as for Prof. Moore, his P.C. work would be the stronger not only but his very broad and broadening influence would be enhanced I must believe by the direct personal contact with the Japan of 1907. This much to emphasize my feeling of the wisdom of your stopping

REC'D OCT 10 1906
ANS'D NOV 14 1906

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Oct. 13, 1906

Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Secretary,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Doctor Dearing,

As you or I became aware that we on Tuesday, October 9, wanted to make a flying visit to Otaru, I wanted to write you at once and say that you should be there at the meeting since that you should be at the disposition of the Hokkaido. Now the strength comes that you should be land, and in Sunday's Japan to make to reach to report. Probably I was so very old Tokyo, and that I failed in it our old to 3 dishes only. But decided I failed in it our old

Now comes. I find the Missions are drawing up a joint letter to work up our colleagues through C.L.J. to work up our colleagues through C.L.J. Invest to formally approved up their work in Japan. Invest to and my little journal over to the of C.L.J. and say that I cannot to see highly desirable indeed that we do so. We have been Japan. But were we do so. We have been Japan, the Japan of Mr. do not know but follow Japan, the Japan of Mr. Mr. or deep and Otaru journal Japan and the Mission of the mission of journal, but the Mission of the mission of the work in Japan have I would add that to the work in Japan (Kyushu) and of the, Mission (with the but one, in Kyushu) and of Dept. Money for them to spend a month the meeting Japanese leaders and missionaries of our and entire church publication! It would publication in. Mission committee work. But only for Mr. Mr. Mission committee work. but this J.C. work made in the charge work only. but this year board out broadening influence would be combined I must labors by the board journal combined that the Japan of 1907. This must to

[illegible]

Dr. Barton 2 Sept. 13.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, 190

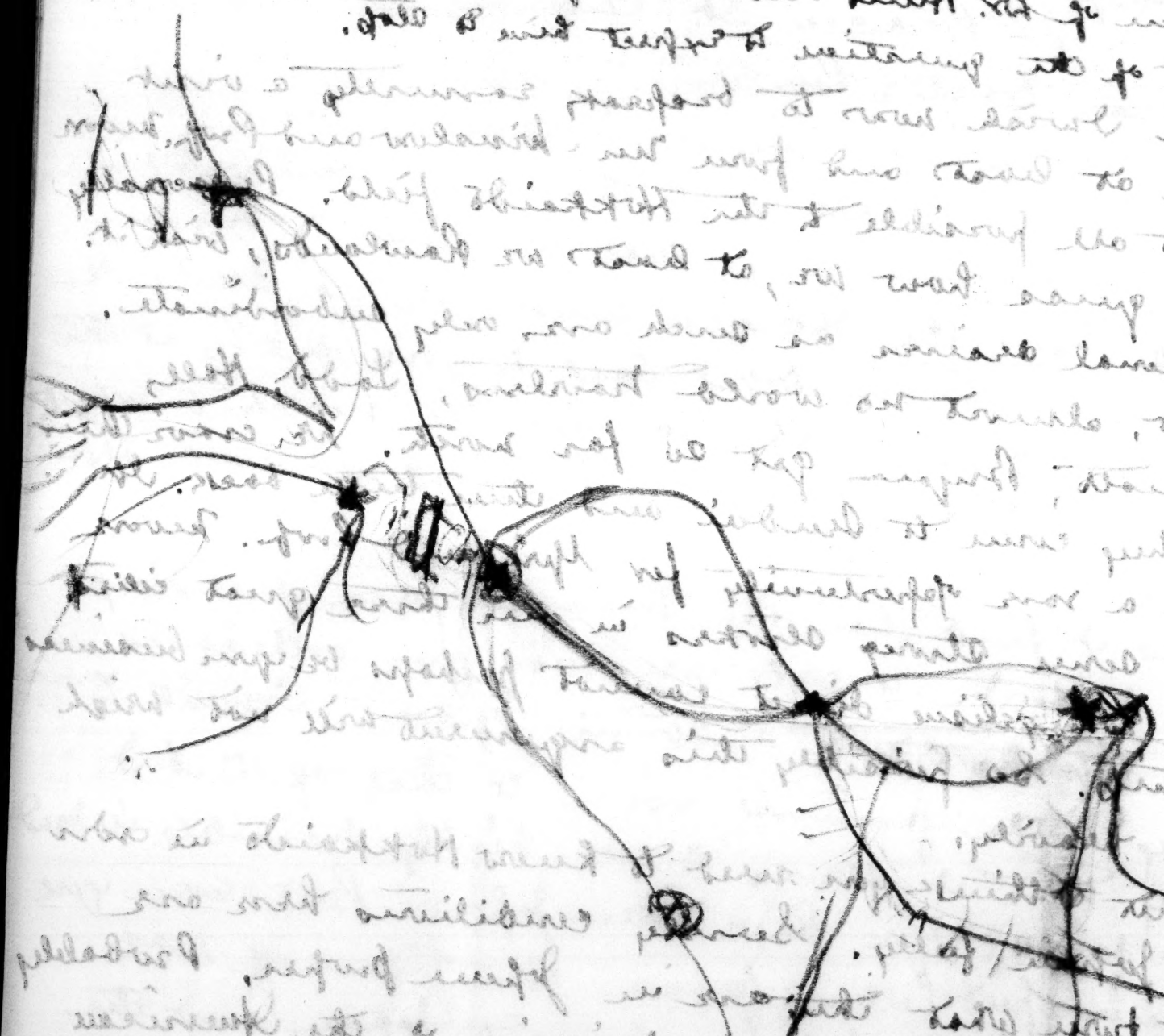
at least a month as a deputation in this country. I have not spoken of Dr. Hillis because I presume it would be quite out of the question to expect him to stop.

Then I wish now to broach seriously a visit from you at least and from Mr. Kinsloe and Prof. Moore also if at all possible to the Hokkaido field. Personally you can guess how we, at least we Rawlands, wish it. But personal desires as such are only subordinate.

Few, almost no world travelers, Todd, Hall, Torrey, Mott, Bryan get so far north. We crave their visits. They come to Sendai and then turn back. It would be a rare opportunity for Mr. and Prof. Moore to put in some strong strokes in our three great cities. But some Evangelistic direct cannot perhaps be your business on this trip. So possibly this argument will not weigh with you heavily.

But I think you need to know Hokkaido in order to know Japan fully. Society conditions here are different from what they are in Japan proper. Probably there is no station of any mission of the American Board located in a society that is close akin to that of Hokkaido. There may have been in the early history of the Board but not now. The immigrant is here with all his enterprise and freedom, his virtues and his vices. And he is forming the future institutions. Just now our college is becoming (in hope) a university, a state institution with a prominent X n Director, Dr. Sato and many active X n men on the faculty.

Supposing you were in Sendai the cost to you would be, about 18 hours to Hakodate, then 12 hours to Otaru and 1 hour to Sapporo. Returning south you could have Sapporo at noon and reach Sendai



Dr. Barton 3 Sept. 13.

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the next evening. That is you could leave Tokyo Monday morning have meetings in Hakodate Tuesday night, Otaru Wednesday night spend Th. largely in Sapporo and leaving here Friday noon reach Sendai Saturday evening. Or from Sendai to Sendai would ~~cost~~ cost you from Monday Eve to Sat. Eve five full days if you could stand the hard work. Of course it is desirable ~~that~~ you go more slowly, desirable ~~that~~ you spend Sunday in Sapporo the Capital and center of the Island. The above is only to show you what can be done.

I should be glad to meet you and do the whole trip with you thus relieving you of arrangements for the journey. So of course would Bartlett. Now I hope you will take this matter into serious consideration and not turn us down unless you absolutely must.

For south you could see something of the fisheries, a good deal of the farming, a little of the lumbering, possibly one of the coal mines, the shipping of the two great ports Hakodate and Otaru and thus get a general impression of the work, life and industries of the people. We could also have a day time meeting with our congregation at Iwamizawa, a considerable railroad center.

But what need of saying more? You will do it, I feel sure, if it is at all possible. Talk with Mr. Bell about the advisability of the trip. He doubtless knows however the new conveniences of travel.

Yours very sincerely,

George W. Rowland,

P.S. I will not write separately now to Mr Winslow and Prof. Moore. All the above however offer them too. I will write them later after receiving your assurance of a visit. G.W.R.

Dr. Sutter

Sapporo, Sept. 13-1906.

Dear Mr. Sutter,

Yours of the 10th received yesterday. Thanks for your kind offer to go to Sapporo and lecture on Sunday. Of course we would be very glad to have you do so, but we do not think it would be advisable for you to do so, for the reason that we have no place in which to hold a lecture of this kind. We have no hall or church in which we can do so.

I should be glad to meet you and do the whole point you this relating you to arrangements for your coming here to Sapporo. How I hope you will take the matter into serious consideration and have no doubt you will see the advisability of the journey. As to the matter of the lecture, the delivering of the lecture is of the last importance, the delivering of the lecture is of the first importance, and there are those who have put their heads together and have arranged for a series of lectures, and these lectures are of the most important nature, and we do not think that we can do anything better than to carry out the programme of the work, life and influence of our Christian Science. You will also see, I am sure, matters with our friends. I am sure we shall be able to arrange a satisfactory solution of the matter and of carrying same; We will do it that way if possible, but we do not think the advisability of the talk. It would seem to our committee of travel.

Yours very sincerely,

George W. Hardy,

P.S. I will not write definitely until the minister and Mr. Jones. All the above figures of your coming here to. Hope will write them later after seeing you personally of a visit. Shall

Japan Mission of the American Board.
Written at Urawa, Hidaka.

Ans'd NOV 19 1906

Ans'd JAN 22 1907

Sapporo, Japan, Oct. 18 1906

Dear Rale,

Two things tonight, — 1st. I want a copy of "Laird and Lee's Diary and Tenscorr" for 1907. A leaf of the same find herewith to show you size. Its a little thing full of information as well as diary leaves. No time to send this request to Mr. Wiggin via D.W.L. Spring it out of Mr. Wiggin some way. Make him think I'll pay for it.

2nd. Have you any suggestions to make about that nice cool stove of yours in Sapporo? Its too nice a thing to stand idle forever. But there's little hope of selling it in Sapporo where there's no anthracite coal. Couldn't it be sold to some other country where there is anthracite? Or wouldn't it pay even to have it shipped back to America? Let us know what you wish. — I rode through Shimogato this morning and saw your friend Numata. Remember? With all good messages to the missus. Yours Stuyvesant Rowland

Sapporo - Japan -

Oct. 18-1906.

Rec'd DEC 31 1906 283
Ans'd JAN 22 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, Nov. 28, 1906.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Receive under separate cover a photo of the "Gospel Tent" where from Sept. 10th to 30th we conducted about three hours of preaching daily near the main Entrance of the Industrial Exposition of that date. Much other work was done. The workers of the six churches of Sapporo resulted in the work.

Your plan for the management by ratification of the foreign correspondence of the Board seems a good plan.

I had quietly hoped that we might see you and at least see other of the Deputation to China in Hokkaido during your stay in Japan. Some time since I wrote you in detail how quickly you could do the three largest cities of Hokkaido in short time. This letter Mr. Bell acknowledges without giving much encouragement. — Come if you can. I'll meet and escort you and see you back part way or have Mr. Bartlett do it. — At any rate please let us hear your plans as soon as they are made for Japan.

Yours sincerely,
George W. Rowland.

Sapporo-Japan-

Nov. 28, 1906

284

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Rec'd MAR 21 1907

Rec'd MAY 7 1907

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 13, 1907.

Rev. E. Fox Bell, Asst Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of Nov. 19th speaks of the big coal stove and piano as "now to be considered mission property, I suppose". While we kept lately the piano was mentioned and Gerow said that the piano would probably be yours. If it is sold or rented, we may bid on it and the S. Y. Galicks also spoke of wishing for it. It seems to be in great condition. Now is it to be yours or the mission's? Fix that and let us know: what you: If it is yours as some seem to feel it probably is, then what you fix a price on it. Galicks suggested that you fix a minimum price and then he and I bid if we care to do so. This is not strictly my business but I'd like a chance at the piano. And besides it ought to be settled.

Glad of your presentation of Sapporo Station in Tokyo.

This will also acknowledge your "Personal" letter of Dec. 24th.

I went down to Yokohama to meet Dr. Barton and met him at his boat, Jan. 9th. No provision had been made by the mission for a travling companion for him so I went with him every where, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka, Okayama and Kobe again where I saw him safely on the Wakasa Maru Jan 26th bound for Shanghai. It was good to see so much of him personally. It was better to see the cordial hospitality everywhere shown toward him by the representatives and by the rank and file of the churches alike. For one instance of this the Standing Committee of the Kansai churches had him to lunch at the Jefferson Hotel in Osaka. They

Rec'd MAR 21 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

[redacted] MAY 7 1907

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 17, 1907.

Rev. E. Tracy Hall, Secy. M.F.C. Com.
14 Pleasant St., Hartford, Ct. U.S.A.

Dear Sir, Hall,

Your of Jan. 19th always is welcome. Again I return the constitutional amendment with "Yes" against the Finance section. While we regret losing the Finance committee, we feel it is a wise step, and have no doubt it will prove a benefit to the work. We notice you speak of sending for us, at our request, a blank form of application for the Finance committee. Now in this we have no precedent, and would like to see the form first. We don't want to be in the position of having to fill out a form, let us know what it is, and we will do our best to make it fit a minimum case. Does it for instance call for the filling in of a minimum salary? Having suggested that we fill a minimum form in, Mission business will go on. This is not exactly what we want, but it is a step in the right direction.

We are not directly concerned in the Finance section, but have taken it for granted that we may expect to retain in some form, and hence have taken action in regard to the Mission's representation of Japan on the "General" Board of Finance.

This will also conveniently run

Feb. 27th.

I went down to Otaruzawa to meet Dr. Barton and Mr. Davis of the Tokyo Mission, on Monday last. The Mission had been requested by the Committee for a teaching conference for this week, so I met them very pleasantly. Dr. Barton, Hogan, Pedley, Davis, Ohsawa, and Hotta again and I saw this day. Dr. Barton leaves for Otaru, Hokkaido, on the Mozaka boat for Feb. 28th, bound for Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore. He will be in Japan permanently, and we are glad to see the result of this conference. We felt the cordial hospitality very much, and felt better to be the guests of the Mission, and fill this by the representatives, and by the work and fill of the Mission office. For our members of the Teaching committee of the Tokyo Mission had time to dinner at the Hotel de France. That

included also Mr. Allchin and myself. The table talk was cordial and the formal address by Pres. Harada was both cordial and very hopeful for the future.

Dr. Barton carried happy impressions with him from Japan to China I am sure. No doubt too he got material here which he will be able to use in China to provoke to good works the Chinese brethren, especially in the lines of self support and aggressive evangelism and incidentally in the line of the fostering of Christian personal responsibility for the nation and for those nations of the East.

You will be interested in our item of Hokkaido news, viz, that we have secured funds and are making plans to begin work in Obihiro in the center of Tokachi province. To see this is interesting for two reasons. First, for the intrinsic value of a new work in that central town of a great and developing Province. But this reason is local. A second reason is that it shows that the mission as such can wisely branch out to new places while it leaves to the independent Kumiai body the development of the work in hand. The request to open work in Obihiro came from the Hokkaido ministers to us last Sept. — It was a long, hard task, to get the funds. But we got them. And are now likely to secure as a worker our old friend Rev Uchida (Masao) whom you knew in Iwamizawa. Now to work in out of these lines.

Yours sincerely,

George W. Rowland,

Sapporo, Japan.

Feb. 15-1907.

Rec'd MAR 26 1907 285.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Rec'd APR 9 1907

Sapporo, Japan, March 1, 1907.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Bell,

This will acknowledge yours of the 22nd January.

We shall have our Hokkaido latch string out for Drs. Cragan and Hitchcock if they come.

The kind words you speak of Paul are grateful to his fond parents.

My chief reason for writing today is to tell you that Mr. Masao Uchida has accepted our call to Obihiro and will probably go there in May. Rejoice and give thanks for the prospects in that place. I go tomorrow to Asahigawa for Sunday the 3d. and thence with Mr. Sugiura to Obihiro to prepare for opening the work. This is the first new place we have opened in Hokkaido in many a day. Why? Lack of funds. And this though our old places have been assuming self support and so relieving the Board drawing from year to year.

I have in mind when things get a little started to see if Hon. Geo. E. Estes Calais, Maine would not like to take this as his work from the beginning and keep it till it becomes a self supporting church. You remember he had Asahigawa for two or three years till it assumed self support Jan 1, 1906.

You might mention this fact to Mr. Hicks in advance.

Yours sincerely,
George H. Rowland

Sakhoro-Japan-
Feb. 1st 1907

Sapporo-Japan.

Recd. 1-1-1907.

Rec'd APR 8 1907 286.
Rec'd APR 9 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Japan, March 14, 1907.

If you happen in mind, drop Dr. Barton about this matter. Talked over amongst us, yes, quite fully. Yours cordially, Geo. W. Rowland

Rev. E. Tyge Bell, Asst Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of Feb. 15th came yesterday. In reply, — The Japan Missionary Society, organ of the Kumiai churches, does not propose to "begin" foreign missionary work. It has already begun such work. Its missionary at Seoul is my old friend and whilome associate in Sattori days, Rev. Kumuchi Seigo. Thus far, Mr. Kumuchi is the only foreign missy of the Kumiai churches.

At the last meeting of National Council (Sokwai) last autumn in Kobe a woman's missionary society was organized; but I haven't heard that this woman's society contemplates foreign work.

The lack in the Kumiai Body is not organization but funds. They will not ask the American Board to handle their funds. But would be willing to use the funds of the American Board, if granted unconditionally.

Laird and Lee has come; for which, Thank you.

You sized up Hull's state of mind well. It would not be strange if he didn't stay long here. He's got a whole bonnet full of ideas.

I shall watch out for your report on Japan.

Two things, I write for, — First, to say that I spent 9th to 8th in Tokachi preparing for the printing of Obihiro Kogishō. The people are eager for it. They will pay some the beginning the incidental expenses and 2/3 of rent; Second, Dr. Barton asked me before he sailed to get up maps of each station of our mission for use at the Rooms. — Can you tell me just what he wants? — Would the missionary map of Japan do? Dr. Barton hinted for details. But he may be too busy in China to reply.

Yokohama, Japan
Mar. 14-1907.

287. Rec'd JUN 5 1907
Ans'd JUL 15 1907

Sapporo, Japan, March 20, 1907.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I enclose to you a copy of rough translations of two articles that have appeared in the columns of the Christian World, organ of the Kumiai churches. I need make no comments. You will understand them better for your visit here in January. I will send to China that you may see them before you get back to Boston. It would be good if Mr. Bell could see them. Perhaps you will forward these copies to him when you have done them. My own constant desire is to attain to a fuller and better equipment for this work.

I have since I saw you got hold of one little point of national etiquet wherein I think our missionaries have failed hitherto. I am making a little study of it now. If my present impression is correct, it is a chagrin that I have been in Japan twenty years and have only now seen this. The observing of it will smooth our relations with our brethren here in many things. Speaking generally, I have gotten hold of more things about the life of Japan that every missionary ought to know to equip him for his work

Finding also a brilliant free translation of the Gen. Ch. Conventions. Six they felt and Dr. Green, Samuel & Warren are Bro.

Barton

Sapporo. Japan

since my last furlough, less than three years, than I got hold of in all the previous seventeen years. How ~~[illegible]~~ slowly we do learn!

Dr. C. C. Hall is expected in Sapporo next Sunday week. Three after the YMCA meetings Tokyo Apr. 3-7 there are to be four several parties to visit Sapporo. And these are the first Xn workers of world wide note to visit Sapporo. Think of it five parties within three months!

The Local Assembly Hall (Hokkaido Legislature), a building never before loaned for such a purpose, is to be put at the disposal of Dr. Hall.

Those who succeed Hall are Prof. Rosworth, Macalister, Fujisaki, Sanquan, Shokosai (Chinese) and Alexander Simson.

I am hoping to go to the Tokyo meetings.

Yours very truly,

George W. Rowland

Dec. 20, 1894

Sapporo

Mar. 19-1894

Rowland

JUL 15 1907

Avocations of (~~The~~) Missionaries

Xn World, Aug. 23, 1906

Years ago when Buddhism was first propagated in Japan the institutions and civilization of Korea and China were more highly developed than ours. So it was that Gyoki, Kukai and other noted priests exerted a great influence in engineering, mechanics, architecture, and fine arts not only, but also in government, education, and the like. Because of this the people believed in these priests, and thus their influence as propagandists was greatly ~~enhanced~~ increased.

In modern times at the introduction of X'ty there were somewhat similar conditions. Some forty years ago our material civilization was in its infancy. Among the various enterprises of society there was nothing worthy of mention. If we compare conditions there with the material civilization of the West there was a difference of several hundred years

At this time Hepburn practiced medicine and compiled a dictionary. Verbeck became an advisor to our government and made material contributions to our diplomacy and education. Our government only did the fitting thing in decorating these gentlemen. ~~Others~~ Like Brown, Dr Forest, Ballagh and Knox while engaged in propagandism, introduced our country to the West, taught in college and university, made known their opinions on scientific subjects, aided in stenography work, encouraged female education, and made contributions to our spiritual civilization. All these things without any doubt greatly aided in direct evangelization.

But with the advance of our civilization the influence of missionaries was correspondingly limited. In eleemosynary and educational fields they still maintain a place. But in other fields what are they doing for us by way of avocation? Today many adopt the teaching of English and cooking as a means. These things are of no little value to us Japanese. But the people reached by such means are young people and women only. They do not touch the men (citizens) of today.

On the other hand when we come to the proper avocation of the missionaries, it would seem that their success is less now than when they were succeeding so admirably in their avocations.

We do not say that there is no room whatever now for missionaries to ply these avocations. But whether they have the character and ability to greatly benefit us we cannot but doubt. Still avocations are only avocations. And if there is a way for missionaries to increase their direct evangelization then the avocation may be discarded. But missionaries cannot succeed in direct evangelization unless they are familiar with our history. They must also thoroughly understand ~~understand~~ our thoughts and feelings and form our peculiarities (sibiki); moreover they must be of such a character as to win our trust and affection (Kokko or Kokumyo) of us Japanese or else they cannot hope to succeed. In this field (direct evangelization) they must ~~be of~~ give way to us pastors and evangelists who believe that Japanese must be evangelized by Japanese. That the missionaries must take their stand as helpers and must conduct direct

Evangelization to the Japanese is what the thoughtful amongst themselves are saying. If so it would seem that they can best accomplish their purpose by devoting their strength wholly to some avocation doing it in the true spirit of evangelists. Concerning this we should be glad to hear the opinions of the missionaries themselves. [written tho not signed by Rev Tsunetsuna Suzuyama.

Sreekyoshi no Koko.

Foreign Travel (for Study) of Missionaries

[by Rev T. Suzuyama in Y World Feb. 14, 1907.

I once wrote on the subject, Avocations of Missionaries; and argued that at the opening of our country Verbeck, Hepburn, Brown and other early missionaries by their advanced science and art taught and led our people with great effectiveness in the early days of our modern development. But as we progressed and our science and art advanced their avocations became limited so that today they have only a small corner in educational enterprise. Today they are not able to take the lead in direct evangelization. It seems they now have only the honor of pronouncing the benediction at various assemblies. This is not, I think, their whole real desire. We have sometimes in our eagerness to increase the authority of our country and the influence of our people used anti-foreign expressions and so hurt the feelings of these benefactors of ours. But today we do not so. Our national authority has grown beyond our fondest hopes. Our influence has extended over the whole

world. Our Kumiai churches have become a thoroughly independent body. And so our attitude has become pacified (Tairaka). Now we have no thought but of gratitude for their spirit of self sacrifice and for the benefits they have brought us (Kōkō). We have no spirit of Exclusiveness. Missionary Friends, believe us in this.

Really you friends have succeeded. Your success is written in the history of Evangelization. We therefore feel that though like Hepburn you should return to your country and confer your selves in your old age there would be no fear of unfaithfulness to the Master. Nevertheless you feel that you still have much to do in the Evangelization of our country. You seem bent on working to the end in the spirit of "Stop only where you fall" (Taoreta made yameru). We also have much of the feeling of desire to work with you for the coming of the Kingdom for a long time yet. Therefore allow me a word of suggestion — viz., this one word — nothing else — that you pocket your feelings, leave the places that are hard to leave, and for two or three years go for advanced study to some of the advanced seats of learning in your country. Since you left the schools it has been for some of you ten years, for others of you thirty years. During these years you have labored with faith, and acquired much valuable experience. While you have been thus laboring night and day in this Far East there has been an incredible advance in (Shisōkai) learning in the West. As you know the change in this respect is such as to make it appear almost a different world. If you could go by way of recreation to the centers of

learning in America, England and Germany, ~~and~~ come into direct touch with the most advanced thinking of the day ~~and~~ study the new methods of evangelizing for advanced society, and therewith this new equipment added to your years of experience come to lead in the evangelization of our people, this would be for you a source not only but it would also be for our religious world really a piece of good fortune. Would it such a course by you missionaries be a good thing?

L. T. M

Rec'd May 4, '07.
Ans'd May 7, '07.

Tokyo, Japan, April 9, 1907.

289.

Rev. E. Tuttle Ball Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Mr. Ball,

It has been my good fortune to attend the meeting of the Seventh Christian Federation just closed (Apr. 3–7). I do not need to report about it. You will see abundant reports in the public papers. Dr. Pettee was present and is sending a word to the Congregationalist.

The attendance was very strictly limited. Two missionaries was present just because they wanted to keep the members within bounds. I got my seat by my tongue, asked to serve as one of the interpreters. Mr. Cobb was president. Dr. Greene spoke. Dr. Cary was one of the few Kumiai delegates. Gulick, Clark, and Dr. and Mrs. Davis were others of our mission.

One of the most vivid impressions I received was that the Convention demonstrated that all men who believe a common Heavenly Father are really and can be heartily brethren. As I believe Lafcadio Hearn said and Capt. Brinkley maintains, the Oriental and the Occidental can associate without some degree of reserve. Two men who had Japanese wives think that a Japanese and a European are immediately separated by their virtue of their nationality. It may be they are in common relations,

or when their attempted patronage
of some lower relation, — business, pleasure,
learning or what not. But where they meet as
brethren, sons all of one Father, bound together
by one aim and that a religious and altruistic
aim they feel their brotherhood. The negro
from Africa or his ancestors was probably once
owned by some of my caucasian brethren. But
he spoke finally and I am glad to sit at his feet,
the Korean, the Chinese, the Indian, the Japanese,
the Siamese may all suggest the Yellow peril
to us sometimes; or I the White peril to them,
But in this meeting we all met as brethren.
It was a rare privilege to see to talk with some
of the Indian delegates of whom there were
eleven including Miss Singh a truly talented
lady.

This to add itself in welcoming the
Convention. Mayor Ozaki made an address of
greeting. Viscount Mokino (Education) and
Hayashi addd words of greeting as did Marquis Ito.
There was a garden party every day except Sunday
and these were all given by Japanese except one
by Ambassador Wright. Cherry blossoms were just
beginning to burst. The works of nature and of
spirit were alike gracious.

I start back homeward tomorrow morning
taking with me Professor (of Systematic Theology)
Henri Bois of South France. Professor Dr. Macalister
of Cambridge will also go. Both will return in September the
14th and 15th inst. The road to Japan has at last been

JUL 13 1907
JUL 15 1907

Okayama, Japan, June 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Three letters of yours, March 15th, April 9th, and May 7th, deserve acknowledgement at least tho I cannot answer them fully even now.

Thank you for your words of Paul.

The pieces we do not take finally.

Mr. & Mrs. Uchida are in Sapporo taking a month of rest before going to Obihiro. They leave Sapporo D.V. 24th inst. When they really get into their work, perhaps after I have visited them you shall hear, and Mr. Hicks too, more in detail about these and their field and work.

Nasukawa is certainly very friendly, encouraged by your first kind reminiscent letter to him. Tho if you continue your overtures he may offer himself, ala W. J. Bryan's name, for service in the Rooms at 14 Beacon St.

The maps of separate stations that Dr. Barton and you wish for are in course of preparation. It is

something of a task to get just what we want from scattered folks. But they will be forthcoming in two or three months more.

For an article that seems to me to be eminently ~~some~~ sane and "illuminating" see Japan Weekly Mail June 13 — on Methodist Conference and the Missionary Problem [Communicated]. This is apparently from the pen of a European, probably a missionary but to most of it the Japanese brethren ought to agree.

Your pamphlet of Dr. Griffis' on Jesus the Creator of modern Japan has come and shall have attentive use of these days.

A few days ago while riding over the hills I thought of Bell — how he seemed to fear four years ago that one Rowland would get stuck in the Board Rooms and turn his back on Kaffirs and then how really that Rowland had been rejected at the Rooms as not filling the bill and the same fearful Bell had

been called to take up the responsible work of administration. And I thought

There is a divinity that shapes our ends [rough

How there here we may.

But, Bell, you seem to be just filling right there in Boston so far as we out here can judge. Your letters show grasp and care. Hope you can keep from being covered up with the details of things and so keep your mind and heart clear for the bigger and important things.

I am having a tour as a member of our Outlook and Evangelistic committee through these Central Provinces. Have been through the Lolleri Field where I met lots of friends of a dozen or fifteen years ago, some delectable welcomes. Then took Tsuyama Field where there were also some older friends. One dear woman in Tsuyama, silver headed, and but some, said she received baptism at my hands in

1889, — I have done a part of the Okayama field and shall finish my part in seven days more. Then shall D.V. join Mrs. Rowland and Pauline in Tokyo and go for July and a respite to Karuizawa where we shall be with Miss Veil.

Enough. More Anon.

Yours sincerely,
George W. Rowland,

Reminiscences - Japan - June 18-1904.

JUL 13 1907
JUL 15 1907

Okayama, Japan, June 18, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,

In re "Christ the Creator of the New Japan", I had read the paper before you asked about it. I confess that I had laid it down with some disappointment, with a feeling of the presence of the author rather than of the proof of the thesis. Probably this feeling was due to my hasty reading of it.

At any rate I have given the paper more care since I wrote you this morning; and with the result that I find the argument carrying me along with it quite fully. Many of the statements of fact I am not able now to verify. But allowing that the facts are as stated it seems to me that the thesis of the paper is pretty well established.

For example of what I mean, I had not known that Count Katsu

was ever "openly a Christian" (p 7). But Dr. Griffis ought to know before he makes the statement. Any way possibly even if it was proven that Kalem was not "openly" a xn the general argument would not be vitiated entirely.

The paragraph (p. 9), "If the science of gov. - - - - - good of the people" doesn't quite carry me. It seems rather a non sequitur as related to the general theme.

But I am glad to say that the paper seems to me stronger than when I read it hastily at first. It will not lead you into error, I think, if you don't go beyond it.

Yours truly,

George W. Rowland

Rev. and Dear Sir -

June 18-1904.

Kamizawa, Shinshu, July 19, 1907.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Our matter of business before you leave the East, — Miss Daughaday has asked for a furlough to begin next month. Tho she has not yet had P. C. permission, there is little doubt that that permission will be forthcoming. She is loth to leave her work unprovided for. No one in the station can possibly take it. She has lately thought of Miss Chandler who taught several years in Kobe College. Those of the mission with whom we have spoken favor employing Miss C. That lady has been approached and would be greatly pleased to go for two years as she wishes to do all the Christian work in the East she can. She has seen Miss D's work (4 yrs. ago) and would just take to it she thinks.

We shall approach C.N.J. as soon as possible. But Sec'y Learned is in Kyoto and a broken R.R. line between him and us. The thing I want to get your ear on is the matter of salary. Will you kindly, knowing something of the circumstances,

Torrington, Wyoming, July 18, 1907

Dear Sister Fanny,

Yours received of January 8th yesterday. I have thought, since I completed my last letter, that I would write for a change to tell you what we are doing. We left Fort Yellowstone on the 1st of June, and have been at work ever since. We are located for the summer at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. It is a very pretty place, and we have a very good time. We are in the Cheyenne and Northern district. In the Army there are four departments. We are in the Dakota department, which takes in the Black Hills country, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. We have four companies of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry. Our Regiment is stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming. Our Brigadier General is stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana. Our Division Headquarters are at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Our Department Headquarters are at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Our Division Commander is Major General Funston, who is a very pleasant man to work for. Our Department Commander is Brigadier General Bell, who is a very good man, and we like him very much. Our Brigadier General is a very good man, and we like him very much. Our Regiment is commanded by Colonel Hoyt, who is a very good man, and we like him very much. Our Regimental Headquarters are at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming. Our Regimental Headquarters are at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming. Our Regimental Headquarters are at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming

use your influence with the Woman's Board to have them provide the salary?

And further, can you give us some little assurance in the matter before you leave the country? Of course I understand that you would not assume final authority in the matter. But it is impracticable to wait for a reply from Boston. Miss C. ought, if going, to be in Sapporo a few days before Miss D. leaves, that is, in less than thirty days from now. I should like to give you C. M. S. attitude before making your word. But I fear it will be impossible to get their vote before you leave Japan. And so if you and Dr. Moore together could give us your opinion before you sail from Tsuruga, it would be of great service.

Sapporo station, i.e. Bartlett and Rowland favor employing Miss Chandler. Dr. Greene is a member of C. M. S. and may be now in Nikko.

Awaiting your reply,

Yours sincerely,

George W. Rowland

Kanagawa - Japan - July 19 - 1907.

Rec'd AUG 23 1907
Ans'd AUG 2 2 1907

293.

Kanazawa, July 22, 1907.

Dear Brethren of C. H. D.,

In explanation of this request allow me to say that,

Miss Daughaday's work is of such a character and amount that it is out of the question to expect any one of the Station to take it up;

Miss Chandler has seen the work (four seasons ago), says it is just such work as she should be glad to undertake, she has ~~no~~ engagement now, would like to go to Sapporo in early August to begin the work taking it over before Miss Daughaday leaves, and is willing to take her one risks of the W.B. M. granting ~~this~~ your request;

If the work were left without a substitute, that portion of it which centers in her house (a sort of private, little, social settlement) would scatter entirely, the house (a rented house built for her work especially) would quite likely go into other hands so that in her return she would be confronted with the whole problem of beginning de novo.

Thus it seems to the members of the Station that it is most desirable that there be a substitute and quite providential that Miss Chandler whom we all know is at hand to become a substitute.

Yours very truly,
George M. Rowland

Forward - February 19-1908

Kanagawa-Japan July 22-1904.

Dear Brethren of C. W. C.

In reflection of this request allow me to say that,

Miss Dougherty's work is of such a character and amount that it is out of the question to expect any one of the Sections to take it up.

Miss Chandler has been the work (you remember so) day & for such such a work as she should be had to undertake, the has no superior here, would be a to deprive in truly deeper to begin the work. Hence it is now before Miss Dougherty and I am willing to take the one year of the W.W. in opening this request;

If the work were left within a subsection that portion of it which belongs in the Times (a sort of Point, letter, social assistance) would certainly, the Times (a white Times basis for the work especially) would quite likely be left out.

Hence as that is the relation the would be some point with the whole portion of beginning it

Then is seems to the members of the Section that it is need hardly that there be a subsection and quite providential that Miss Chandler who we all know is at hand to form a subsection

Yours very sincerely in fellowship

[illegible]

AUG 23 1907.
AUG 23 1907

[Written at Karuizawa.]

Sapporo, Japan, July 29, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,

This letter to the Home Department I address to you for the reason that I hope it may be acted upon before Dr. Barton reaches Boston.

The business concerns the employment of Miss A. B. Chandler to take Miss Daughaday's work while the latter is on furlough. After missions meeting as the weeks passed by, the serious disadvantages of leaving Miss Daughaday's work unprovided for, became more and more apparent to her and to us. Different members of the mission were consulted and all agreed that it would be well to employ Miss Chandler as substitute, if possible. Dr. Greene favored it at once. Dr. Learned gave it his unqualified approval. The C.A.J. vote received yesterday is cordial and unanimous. While Drs. Barton and Moore were in Nikko I wrote to them for their thoughts. Dr. Barton's reply was, — "Certainly we (he and Dr. Moore) will both favor Miss Chandler's taking the work of Miss Daughaday during her absence from the country, if that

Institute of Kentucky

AUG 23 1907

Lexington, Ky., June 24, 1907.

Dear Mr. Kerr,

This letter is the Mrs. Kentucky
I address it you for the reason that I take
it wrong to write direct before Mr. Kerr reach
Boston.

The business concerns the employment
of Miss M. A. Chandler to take Miss Dougherty's
work while the latter is on furlough. The ministry
meeting on the crisis passed by, the committee
authority of having Miss Dougherty work was
provided for, however here and were appointed
by and to us. Difficult remarks of the work
were unanimous and all agreed that it would
well to employ Miss Chandler on substitute
funds. Mr. Kerr found it at call. Mr.
Kerr gave it his unqualified approval.
C.M.S. note received yesterday in cordial
commission. While Mr. Kerr and Mrs.
were in Africa I wrote to them for their
charge. Mr. Kerr reply was, — "Entirely
us (to wit Mr. Moore) will note favor Miss
Chandler taking the work of Miss Dougherty
during his absence from the country, if the

is the wish of the mission. — — I wish I might say more that would mean assurance that the W. B. M. will be able to add this salary, but it is impossible so to do. It is a question of funds and they, [the ladies of W.B.M.] must decide whether they can promise the addition". In short everybody approves of this plan of employing Miss Chandler if it can be done.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the reasons. You know them at first hand and can tell the W.B.M. ladies viva voce. The work of Miss Dr entering in her house is of such a sort and generality that it is utterly out of the question for either Mrs. Rowland or me or both of us together to think of trying to take it up. There is nothing to do but to either get a substitute or else to drop it quite. And if dropped, the house will very likely be rented to other parties and our Miss Dr return to Jaffna may not be available; and in that case she would have to begin de novo. Her work would be scattered and her plant would be gone. It would be again a hard job for her to get it in hand. It might take a year.

It ought not to be necessary either for

is the work of the morning. — I wish I
might say that that would mean announce
that Mr. H. has not to add this labor
but it is impossible so to do. It is a question
of hand and time, which should attention still
was promise the addition. He that may
long experience of this form of employing mind
therefore if it can be done.

It is hardly necessary to draw up
the reasons. Our time at first hand
and see till the Mtge. taking now over
the work of Miss A. continuing in the house is
such a fact and possibly that it is attitude
not of the question for certain men, hardness
was a body of no. together to think of trying
to take it up. There is nothing to do but to
either put a substitute or else to drop it quite
and if dropped the house will very likely be
wanted to enter Parkes and so, ruin the whole
affair may not be avoidable; and in that
the world than to begin do more. The work
be continued and the Hart would be gone. It
would be again a hard job for her to put it in
hand. It might take a year.

It might not to be necessary entire

me to speak of Miss Chandler's fitness for this work. She is an experienced and successful teacher — did good service in Kobe College. She spent a semester with you in Sapporo and so knows both Sapporo in general and Miss D's work in particular. She is eager to take the post as substitute since it is just the kind of work she wants to do in the east — teach the Bible — and it offers opportunity for a few months more of such work before she returns to America.

The action of C. A. I. and our request to W. B. M. is to request that they (W.B.M.)

(1) Authorize the employment of Miss A. F. Chandler as Miss Daughaday's substitute during the absence on furlough of the latter; and

(2) Provide therefor a salary of $625.00 and a rent of $240.00 per year.

The C. A. I. have authorized the payment of travelling expenses from ~~Kobe~~ Kanizawa to Sapporo and in case W.B.M. absolutely find it impossible to grant our request return travelling expenses also from funds in hand. — Miss Chandler is planning to go to Sapporo early next month before Miss Daughaday leaves and to take over the

Mr. Bell. July 29, 1907.

4.

walk directly from Miss Daughaday's hand in anticipation of authorization from the W.B.M.

Of course this action is taken at Miss Chandler's and our risk. If perchance W.B.M. find it impossible to get for us this salary and rent, then we shall have to get out of this box as best we can. Miss Chandler and Sapporo Station all understand that neither Drs. Barton and Nevius, C.A.D., nor any one else assumes any responsibility concerning the funds. This risk is taken entirely on our own shoulders. But I trust it will indicate to the ladies of the Woman's Board the fact that we deem the request as important as ever. — We earnestly hope, Mr. Bell, that you will add your personal, first-hand, knowledge of the situation to these written words in presenting the matter to W.B.M.; that the ladies of that Board will give the request the fullest consideration; and that they will make every effort, even some special effort, if necessary, to get the required funds; and then that we may hope for an early favorable reply. Yours sincerely,

George M. Rowland

Yokohama. Japan.
July 29-1907.

Rec'd AUG 27 1907 295.

[Written at Kamikawa]

Ans'd AUG 28 1907

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 1, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have just sent to you by parcel post a lot of maps, being (1) maps of cities where our stations are located, (2) detailed maps of station fields, and (3) outline maps of such fields.

The list is not quite complete. But where the remaining ones come to hand I will forward them to you. I should be glad to know whether this is the sort that will suit your purpose or not.

The "Missionary Map of Japan" ought to be valuable if you haven't a copy of it already.

These were collected at the instance of Dr. Barton, so you will please call his attention to them when he returns to the Rooms.

Yours sincerely,
George M. Rowland.

P.S. Mr. Uchida has gone to Obihiro and began his work July 21st. Messrs. Barnett and Sugiura on a tour through Hidaka and Tokachi may be in Tokachi today. Geo. R.

Sapporo, Japan. July 29-1907

[Visitors at Kensington]

Rec'd AUG 27 1907

Ans'd AUG 28 1907

Stockport, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1907.

Dear Mr. Gill,

I have just sent Orpe by Parcel Post a lot of maps, being "maps of Cities where we statistics are located," (1) detailed maps of station fields, and (3) station maps of Great fields.

The lot is not quite complete, but when the remaining one come I shall put forward there to you. I should be glad to have Winston tip in the car that will suit your purpose or not.

The "missionary map of Japan" might be valuable if you intend a setup of it already.

Since we collided at the instance of Mr. Barton, do you not please call his attention when in Boston to the fact.

Yours sincerely

Henry M. Buckland.

P.S. Mr. Waite has gone to Odessa and Orpe the work from N.Y. Nurses, Bunkoh and Beijing or a few Bracelets Hidoto and Intosh were by no Interest Indeed Mark

SEP 7 1907

296.

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 20, 1907.

My dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of July 15th addressed to Kamizawa was forwarded to me here. I must address you tho I suppose that for the most part departmental letters should be addressed to the head of the department.

You speak of some people in America getting interested in Obihiro who have never hitherto done anything for the Board. That's good news. If we can work Obihiro to arouse interest in new quarters, we shall have two strings to our bow. — I have just had a letter from Mr. Uchida after he had been four Sundays there for services. They had that 4th Sunday 15 worshippers in the morning and 17 at the evening service. He had been an invitation to the prison and delivered a lecture there. Whether to the 500 convicts or to the prison workers and their families he did not state. The warden, Mr. Kusoki, seems then to have welcomed Uchida tho at first he looked just a little askance at him. Mr. Kusoki is an old style orthodox man and he wanted to know if my man Uchida was not a Unitarian. I think Uchida will preach the gospel all right and not negatives.

Sapporo, Japan, July 20, 1907.

My dear Mr. Hall,

Yours of June 15th addressed to Tamingmo was forwarded here. I must address you the I suppose that for the first half dependment letter should be addressed to the Head of the department.

My efforts of some profit in planting pottery industry in obtaining us two young men for the bond, that institute does every thing for the bond. If we can work obtaining to arrange good men. If we can work obtaining to arrange industry in new province, we shall have two thinking to our bow. — I have just had a letter from Mr. Yashide after he had been four hundred miles for service. Only had two yr. country in the morning and 15- worshipping in the morning and 17 of the morning service. He had been on invitation to the prison and delivered a broken three sermons to the 300 convicts of the prison writers and their families he did not state. The words, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hall, Mr. Yashide was not very well. I think Yashide was not worth to know if my Yashide will work a invitation. I think Yashide will work the spring old Kyoto and not neighbors.

you know him and his spirit. The people who seem to care more for their own "doxies" than for the spirit of the master make me very weary. Mehitabel will sit with Kuroki. — That attendance, 15 or 17 is not very startling but considering that it is beginning at the bottom it is pretty good. They are, some of them at least, willing to be known as "seekers" and declare their purpose to attend regularly.

I hope to get to that region in a month or so. When I know details I will write you more fully. If you people at the Rooms, agree, tho I should like to try to get Hon G. E. Estey, Calais, Maine to father the Japanese work — or perhaps better the Calais church.

Now there is one thing more I want to do, namely, buy some land for a church lot now and then put up a little building next summer. You will remember me as opposed to putting up church buildings with foreign money and you may say Rowland is inconsistent. Well I'll confess that gentleman is fallible and he was mistaken in some things the years ago. I would not now adopt the policy of the mission of erecting meeting houses from mission funds. But I have come to think that a little aid used judiciously if given by individuals in America and carrying the personal element would be advantageous.

Aye there lies and his opinion. The people who have to pay wages for their own "darkie" share for the opinion of the member quote see very wrong. Reminds'll mix not with Negro. — That attitude How it is not very flattering but unedifying that it is beginning at the bottom it is pretty good thing one, some of them at least, willing to be known as "patrons" and broken their purpose to attend regularly.

Before I get to that region in a minute or so, what Negroes details will make up more fully, if you people at the Museum appear to be should like to be my to get the difficulty taken, means to foster the Negro's work — or furthermore better the Colors closely.

Then there is one thing more should to do, namely, buy some land for church lot now and then put up a little building such museum. Aye will remember see a [illegible] to putting up church building that [illegible] and we may forward [illegible] Kulaiamolu. We all confess that [illegible] is [illegible] and to no [illegible] in have [illegible] the year ago. I would [illegible] Far now about the [illegible] for the museum of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

So if some of the new friends for Obihiro where you are finding could give some definite sum for land and building there and at the same time give me some discretion as to the use of it, it would do good. Of course we all agree that it wouldn't do to tap the springs that feed the regular treasury of the Board. But E.G. the other day I met a man in Kamizawa, spent an evening and a morning telling him about Hokkaido work. When I went home he gave me a hundred yen bill for the church building of Imaemachi saying he wouldn't give it to any Board but is glad to give to this needy place through a man whom he had met. There may be others men whose gifts must be special if at all.

I am now getting estimates for land and plans for a building for Obihiro. When I get a sum fixed I'll tell you, a week or a month hence.

Yours as of old,

George M. Rowland

So if Dave of the near friend for obtaining where you are finishing could give some definite news for land and building there and of the mean time you be down discussing on both nor of it, it would do good. Of course we all agree that it would do it top the during the yet the regular training after Good. But if the other day I met a man in the airport, about an evening and a morning telling him about Horseshoe Park. When I went home he gave me a hundred yes bill for the church building of unknown during to would this you it keep Found but is glad it you to this nearly place through a man where is tied not. There been be other men where right never be Spanish of all.

I am now getting estimates for land and plans for a building for Hoskins. When I get a some friend all tell you, a week or a month time.

Yours in Christ,
Henry M. Rowland

Recd. 20-1907

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Rec'd SEP 23 1907

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 31, 1907.

Rev. E. Fryer Bella,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Mr. Bell,

Each succeeding letter from Mr. Uchida indicates both courage and success in that new Sapporo work. He as well as I and more than I feels the need of a permanent home for the work. Land he says is rising. The Rail road will be opened Sept. 9th long before this letter reaches you. Uchida appeals once to help buy land early. The Xns can't do it for there are not enough of them and they have with the money

Two Hundred and Fifty Gold Dollars ($250.00) would buy just the right lot probably. If you can get that ~~some~~ some some one interested in Obihiro who doesn't contribute to the Board you will be doing a lasting service. Then the next thing will be a building which for the present will serve as both pastor's residence and assembly room at a cost of four Hundred Dollars ($400.00). These two sums ($250.00 + $400 = $650.00) would quite put that work into a fitting house and be a fit working plant

Dōka yoroshiku o tanomi-mōshimasu.

Sayōnara,

George M. Rowland,

Rec'd SEP 23 1907

Gotham, Putnam, Aug. 31, 1907.

Mr. E. Amy Fuller,
14 Freeman St.,
Boston, Mass.

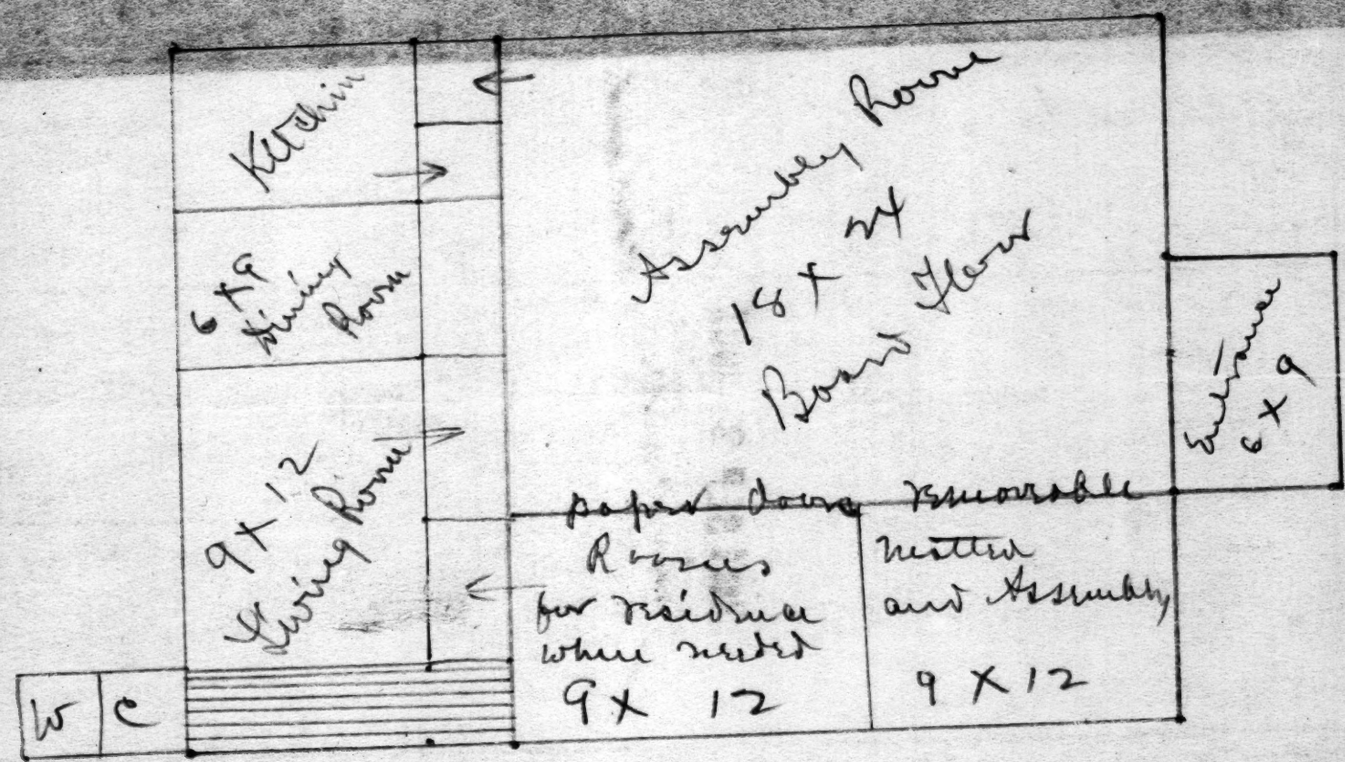
Dear Sir, Madam,

Took business letter from Mrs. Tabitha Infinite both energy and business in that our Spanish work. He is well and was then I felt the need of a permanent home for the work. Said to day a vision. The Lord will be opened door. A the long before this letter reaches you. Tabitha offerals true to help buy land easily, The Xmas coming on it for tithes are not received offerings and tent

Tabitha the tenant
Two thousand and fifty dollars ($2,050.00)
would buy just the right lot probably, if
you can get that ~~[illegible]~~ sum you are
interested in obtaining the amount entitled to
the Good Spirit will be doing a lasting service.
Then the work thing will be a building which
for the present will serve as both Church
Parsonage and community room at a cost of
~~[illegible]~~ Twenty hundred dollars ($2000.00). Then two more
($2,050.00 + $2000 = $4,050.00) would quite put
that work into a flying time and be a
fit working plant
Note Gratitude a lasting memorial.

Sincerely,

George M. Fourland,



A Proposed (not yet adopted) plan for
Obihiro Meeting House and Parsonage combined

Strong
Mrs. Howell
Pedley & Miss Card
Forward

N. 1

Sapporo, Sept. 4, 1907,

Dear Friends,

The Hakodate fire was a terrible calamity. As you know by the papers fire broke out about 10 o'clock, Sunday evening, Aug. 25th. By daylight nearly half or 4/5 of the city lay in ashes. With Rev. K. Shimizu (Presbyt Pastor) went representing the Sapporo churches to bear condolence and to investigate conditions. It was the cleanest fire I ever saw — almost no ruins even left. No suggest San Francisco.

10000 houses burned 45000 people homeless is the story. But the wealth, the business district, the public buildings have gone. Immediate aid was promptly rendered by the Hokkaido government working through Hakodate officials. This will last twenty days. So far only eight deaths certified injuries too were remarkably few, 67 different injured treated by the Red Cross.

Of the xx community, Presbyt., Meth., Kumiai, and Episc. churches burned. Our Small Episcop. ch. saved. Pastors Nitani (Meth) and Chiwaya (Presb) were burned while Ito (Episc) and Naruba (Kumiai) saved. Misses Bp. Tyson, Mr. Lacy, Miss Jex-Blake, Misses Hampton and Dickinson burned. Only Dr. Colburn saved. Perhaps 21 families of Kumiai burned. Only 3 families and 2 young men saved. Other churches about same proportion except the little Episcop. ch. of which only 3 families were burned. Your sympathy and help will be needed. But of this again with fuller information.

Sincerely, George M. Rowland,

V 4 1907

Dr. Barton

Oct 9, 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Oct. 9, 1907.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Doctor Barton,

Here is a request that though somewhat unusual I sincerely hope will not be turned down nor pigeon-holed. It is in brief for money to put the Hakodate church on its feet. The reasons for the request let me give briefly,—

First, I enclose a little description of the situation on a separate sheet with the hope that you get it into some periodical where it will appeal to the christian public, e.g. Congregationalist or Missionary Herald whichever you think best. And I should be very glad if you would append a word of indorsement to it.

Further, in case you can any way favor a public appeal bring this matter, at least will you not (or else Mr. Bell who knows the field) bring the matter to the attention of benevolent people where it will not divert gifts from the Board Treasury; and thus by hook or crook get us the money. — I know and fully approve the Board's desire that funds be not diverted from regular channels to special objects. But there are some I know who will give to a definite cause like this who do not regularly contribute to any mission board. Get hold of some of these for us.

Now a few facts that I didn't put into the separate paper for print, — This church was never connected with the mission. It was from

the beginning a foreign missionary society work.

It is a little bit of a church in the midst of a big, big city — thirty ~~some~~ born resident members in a city of some 100000 (before the fire), nominally self supporting but really receiving aid to the extent of fifteen yen (seven dollars and a half) per month not from the F. M. S. but from a few friends.

It is flat on its back, never having owned a plot of land for its building. It has no money, no material resources at all, moreover its most staunch member, a banker, has since the fire moved to Otaru tho his plan to move was made before the fire. He will for the present continue to contribute to the support of the Hakodate church — tho how long we do not know. Two other members have also since the fire left Hakodate. And the great majority of the members lost very heavily. Our family is in absolute need or was — large family and small salary. I personally need that family a little gift to help over the immediate stress.

The whole calamity of the fire was so exceedingly extraordinary that I should like to see a building lot and a fit edifice given to the little struggling church as a gift out right from Christians outside the city of Hakodate. In my opinion it would be ~~such~~ an encouragement and inspiration to the little flock as could be given them in no other way and as would spur them on as nothing else could to do

the work of a church. As it is the mercy of Christ that moves Japanese Xns more deeply than any other phase of Xn truth, so are they deeply moved by the brotherly love of other Christians. And it seems to me that here is an opportunity such as I have never yet had to render a little church a most effective service with a little money.

The reasons why I have waited forty five days before writing are (1) that I might make perfectly clear of the situation as to needs &c, and (2) might know how the brethren of the church are planning for the future. I am now assured of both the need and the purpose. I have both seen the ruins of the city, met some of the brethren in their homes, and pursued the matter by correspondence, till it seems unwise to wait longer. I have told my thought to Mr. Miyagawa, President of H. J. M. S. He is much pleased with it and will try to get some aid for building from Kumiai brethren outside Hakodate.

I wonder if I may ask you to make copies of this letter and send with copies of the enclosed to Dr. De Forest, Mr. W. W. Curtis and Miss Daughaday. I ought to write them the facts myself but this is a busy touring season and I am off tomorrow into the province of Ishio. I trust you will not feel imposed upon by this request.

Yours faithfully,

George M. Rowland.

Rec'd NOV 4 1907

After San Francisco

Hakodate

The largest city of Hokkaido burned to ashes in a night. The fire broke out in the midst of a strong gale at ten o'clock, Sunday night, August 25th. The flames whipped to fury by the violence of the gale licked up the slightly built wooden structures like tinder so that in six hours some 10,000 buildings including practically all the best business section, public buildings and residences were completely razed to the ground and 45,000 people left without shelter.

Fortunately loss of life was slight only nine deaths being thus far certified. Fortunately also many large storehouses filled with 60,000 bags of rice did not burn. So the food supply is sufficient for the immediate needs. But the proportionate destruction of property

was very heavy. So heavy as to make the recuperation of the city a matter of probably many years.

Four out of five churches were destroyed. Among these was our own little Kami-ai meeting house built six years ago without outside aid by the little band of Christians there and dedicated within three and a half months of the day the first evangelist reached the city. Not only has their meeting house gone but twenty one out of twenty six of the families of the church members are left homeless.

When I visited them four days after the fire some of the brethren were for pushing the church work as never before and for planning great things for the Lord. Some on the other hand were faint-hearted. The pastor was full of courage and hope. On the fifth night after the fire a business meeting

he church was held and it
e decided to push on. Forty
e days have now elapsed,
etings are held only in the
ce of the pastor. Need of a
ter meeting place is strongly
t. And the brethren plan to
ild as soon as possible. The
mer edifice was built on
ted land, so the brethren
re absolutely nothing to
rt with.

n view of such a dire calam
and of such courage and
al what more beautiful
t could some American
other perform than to pur-
ase a site and build a
use of worship for this little
urch of thirty-seven resident
embers. The site would cost
1,000 or a little more and
itting edifice $1,000 or a
ttle less. So would Christian
ve and sympathy girdle
e globe and help to unite
e East and the West in our
mmon Lord. George M. Rowland.

After San Francisco
Hakodate.

Geo. M. Rowland.

Oct. 1907

3 copies
P.

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NOV 18 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Oct. 22, 1907.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

We have been informed in two or three ways that the remainder balance of Miss Daughaday's salary so far for 1907 has been appropriated for Miss Chandler's use. For this we are very grateful. Though of course it would be a source of great embarrassment if W.B.M.U. should fail to make an appropriation for Miss Chandler after Dec. 31, 1907. — I understand that the ladies appreciate the urgency of the need and would gladly make the appn except for stringency of funds. In the circumstances there is really little left said force this and further than to reiterate the need of which I wrote to you when you were in Nikko and of which I wrote to the Rooms in July (or possibly early August). I would refer the ladies of W.B.M.U. to that letter. And I trust that you will give the ladies the benefit of your personal impressions so that the appropriation will be made without fail and as promptly as possible.

Glad to hear from you through Brett Learned from your old stand.

We had a nice visit from Mr. & Mrs. George H. Rust of Minneapolis. 'Twas good to have such a layman see our field and the conditions here.

Personally too it was pleasant. Mr. Rust knew Dr. Albrecht, Parker, Gray, L. W. Hallock (his brother-in-law) Rowe and others to make a point of calling him-them and us. Faithfully, George W. Rowe

NOV 30 1907

Japan Mission of the American Board.

12/5

Sapporo, Nov. 1, 1907

Rev. E. C. Bell, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Mr. Bell,

Now that Dr. Barton is back at the Rooms I suppose business form would suggest my addressing all letters for your department to him. But as this concerns you so personally tho officially I can't forbear the reality of putting "Bell" at the head of it.

This acknowledges yours of Aug. 28, Sept 6 and that delightful doubler from Vermont in your own hand writings.

Sapporo Station has acceded to Mr. Hicks' desire that we enter into the "Station Plan". This was with some reluctance and in part because you also hoped we would do so. The idea of a formal quarterly letter is not very attractive. But we want to do all we can at this end of the line to help you people at the home end. And really from letters a year seems little enough.

The personals from Vermont shall have attention some time when perhaps I have not burning oil in the S. W. room.

I write at this time to say a further word about Obihiro. Mr. Nakida's fitness for that work is more and more apparent day by day. He has been out in the country again since I left him about a month ago, and has looked up

Sapporo - Japan

Oct. 22-1907.

Mr. Bell 2 Nov. 1, 1897.

Japan Mission of the American Board

a little band of believers with one Wakayuki, once member of our Otaru congregation, as a sort of center. To these people he hopes to make a visit once a month at their desire. The place is Sawabetsu not on the map I sent you.

Another thing that indicates the energy of the little Obihiro congregation is that they decided last month that they must have an organ. That as you know is one of the things that helps to get an audience at a preaching service and to keep together a congregation for worship. They have ordered (or I for them) an organ to cost ¥50.00 of which so far as I know the only outside contribution was my own of ¥5.00. —— They are hardly however able to get for themselves a lot and building for which I am very anxious and much more they both for the sake of permanency, fitness (tho the present place is not unfit), and also to stop the rather oppressive rent and other local expenses to which the mission is now contributing (besides the whole salary) a monthly grant of ¥6.00.

I sincerely hope those friends you spoke of as becoming interested in Obihiro will be enough interested to give for us in the near future at least the ¥250.00 needed to secure a building lot.* Please keep them reminded.

Yours faithfully,
George M. Rowland

* The delay makes lots higher since Sabr. 8th when that R.R. was opened.

JAN 25 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Dec. 26, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I have to acknowledge your favors of Nov. (5) 1907 and of Sept. 26th.

I am glad the maps of the stations and station cities of our mission are likely to be useful. It was my desire to employ a chartographer and have him put into uniform shape the materials that were collected. But as copying is liable to introduce small variations amounting to much I sent them on with some misgivings about their mottling appearance. It is a great satisfaction to get your questions with about them.

The cost was very slight indeed and whatever it was I charged to station mission, which this year was greatly within appns owing to the Barletts not going to mission meeting. So I did not use the blank order you sent.

I wish to thank you and Mr. Bell for all you did to put before the public the stress in Hakodate and my appeal in behalf of the Hakodate church. It was my hope to purchase for them a building lot. Thus far not a cent has come from America.

25 1908 Mission of the American Board

Dr. DeForest wrote that he had not been able to do anything. Mr. Curtis wrote that where he was he hadn't heard to mention it as copper had fallen from 26 cts to 13 cts. Stocks were far below par and wages cut 12 %.

You will be glad to know that the people have built a little church in Hakodate which was to be dedicated on Xmas Day, yesterday. This was the first to rise of any of the churches. Plucky little Kumiai congregation! Plucky tho small, — They built on rented land with the understanding that they could have the privilege of purchasing the land later. — So I still hope that money for the lot will be forth-coming from American friends. This is one place where I am anxious to have an American gift ready.

I have read with interest the letter from the Home Department to Secretary Atwood. It is a satisfaction to me personally that you have arranged so that we may write to either man of you. I don't want to write to an impersonal "Department". I want to write to Barton or Bell as the case may be and some things to Barton other things to Bell. This may be inadvisable. Your done well to arrange it thus. Yours sincerely Frank M. Rowland

c'd JAN 25 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Dec. 27, 1907.

Rev. S. Inge Bell, Asst Sec'y, A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Mr. Bell,

I have to acknowledge yours of Nov 12th and that of Nov 30.

You were very kind indeed to take time and pains to visit Paul and have a good talk with him. I don't know as there is another person in America who could do it so well as you unless possibly it be some of his teachers. Certainly I doubt if there is another so good mediator between Paul and us as you can easily be. Paul writes fully to us. And he writes voluminously. Judging by what he does say it is hardly possible that he is keeping any essential thing back from us. He seems to be a perfectly frank person. And we are profoundly thankful for him. Still I was very glad to know how he seems to you, when you meet him face to face — glad to know that your impressions agree with my own.

I have sometimes thought I ought to see him myself before very long. But possibly it is better for him to work out his own salvation. I want to tell you that the separation from children in these times is no joke. But I have come to believe that God takes care of our children and wonderfully hears our prayers for them.

Our next problem is Pauline. I think she must not stay in Japan another twelve-month. We have been speaking light about our plans for her for about eight months now. But we must begin to act now very soon in some definite way.

Mr. Pell 3 Dec. 27, '07.

I hardly know what Sapporo fire you could have referred to. There was a heavy one in early May that destroyed some 370 houses, which that's that except a triangular area between the three points S.O.4 West 1; Odori W.1; and Odori West 4 taking P.O., Shichō, Fujii, Fukido, Ishida Sugai, 三井, etc. Fujii (藤) has built again in stone, bdg and solid. Ishida and others have also built

Xmas is over. For one thing we sang Frank Sewdder's Xmas Cantata, some 25 minutes long. Pauline presided at the organ for that cantata with considerable success.

News was not your.

Yours very cordially,

George W. Rowland.

P.S. Thanks for your efforts on Paul's behalf in the line of loyalty.

GWR

P.P.S. Of course written you not Dr. Barton thought I meant to suggest a grant from the Board Treasury by P.C. for Hakodate Church. I know that is impossible. Nor I myself should not think wise.

GWR

FEB 10 1908

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Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Jan. 9, 1908.

Dear Secretary Bell,

I have yours of Dec. 5, 1907. We are very glad that W.B. was able to provide for Miss Chandler's staying here till Miss Daughaday's return or till some further decision about Miss Daughaday's return. It is valuable to keep that work along as you who have seen the work and Miss Chandler in Sapporo can well understand. She is great on getting the people whom she touches into connection with the church.

I do not think I care to seek C.H.I. and L.C. permission formally to enter, upon a soliciting campaign on behalf of Hakodate or Otaru. It is too reminiscent a proceeding tho you mention good precedent. Further more I don't like the plan for already dirt. The old Board's policy of having gifts go regularly thro the treasury is better. We have been disappointed that not a cent has come for Hakodate either thro the advertising you and Dr. Barton did or through appeals that I made personally.

The Hakodate people have built and dedicated (X mas day) a new meetinghouse. It is on rented land that can be purchased any time within three years. They have rally risen to the occasion and despite their few men built first of all the churches. Other communities will probably get better buildings later. Oh to be able to present the plucky little handful of brethren with the lot on which their new church stands!

You can hardly appreciate how the $2500 cut in the missing Kills Sapporo. If my figures are correct, Sapporo shares of the C.W. funds will not keep Otaru, Obihiro, and Dairenmiel through the year, even if Bartlett and I cut out all touring, trips and all "A". It is killing. I want write of it now. Yours faithfully

Hoyt W. Ransom

FEB 26 1908

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307.28

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Jan. 30, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Brown St., Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Some days ago C. A. V. voted to ask the Prudential Committee for permission for Mrs. Rowland and Pauline to return to America after April next. This action was probably reported to you by Secy Leonard. I should have written you immediately had I not been out in Tokachi on a tour.

Let me tell you our reasons for making this request, — Pauline is fifteen (Dec. 7, 1907) and has been kept here in Japan away from proper schooling longer already than is good for her. We have thought however that lack of proper school would be less of a disadvantage to her than ~~that~~ lack of home and parental help. Now however the time has come when we must spare her from our home and get her into school. This will, I am sure, be clear to you without further word.

The request for Mrs. Rowland is in view of a possible necessity for Pauline's sake. It seemed better to seek permission for Mrs. Rowland to return and find it later unnecessary for her to go than to omit to get such permission and then at the last moment find it necessary for her to go. We are corresponding and trying to make such arrangements for Pauline as will not necessitate her mother's return.

But the girl is young, inexperienced and has not been yet thrown upon her own resources much. And unless some pretty satisfactory arrangement is made, we should not feel safe to let her go without her mother. It is not a matter of her simple journey home alone but rather the matter of a start in school. She is much less advanced and able to care for herself than Paul was at her age.

For these reasons we are asking Prudential Committee to grant permission for the return of Mrs Rowland and Pauline. I trust the request will receive immediate attention and we have a reply in late March.

I have just finished a tour in our new field of Obihiro (town) and Tokachi (province) which was opened in July last. It is a most hopeful field. And we have a fine minister, a man of parts. I have never opened a field of greater promise. And it is a constant wonder to me that with the growing self consciousness of the Kumiai Churches our mission has been able to get so good a man and to open a field of so much promise. I hope to see this work grow and develope gradually into a self supporting church. We now have believers in half a dozen places besides the town. Every day I'll show you a snap shot of the man and his house. — 'Twas colder than last year with you at the centre, — 4 degrees just and — 25° here makes a cold combination. Faithfully, George E. Rowland

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 30-1908.

Daughter to come to U. S.

Fed Case

Rec'd

Rec'd FEB 26 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Jan. 30, 1908.

Rev. E. F. Bell, A.B.C.F.M., Foreign Dept.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of Dec. 31st was welcome. I note the remittance of $125.00 from my brother to Mr. Wiggin "for education of G.M.R.'s children." Nobody claimed was also unusual and I don't wonder it puzzled you. But please place that same to my personal credit with Treas. Leonard. I'll disburse it from this end.

I had not heard of the conversion of the mayor of Kyoto and his wife.

Our good friend Mr. Hurlbut has resigned and they are planning to leave Sapporo in early March and to leave Japan in the summer. He thinks it unwise and unconstitutional for the M.E. Church of America to furnish means and a man (himself) to work for and under the sole direction of the Japan Methodist Church. Their Sapporo church has taken down its old sign "Sapporo Kiji Kyokwai" and put in its place "Nihon Kirisodo Kyokai Church".

This in response to your query about the $125.00.

Yours truly,
George M. Rowland,

FEB 26 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

5

Sapporo, Jan. 31, 1908

Dear Doctor Barton,

I am reluctant to write you about financial difficulties. For this reason I did not write when the report of the mission cut came. I tried to secure some relief for our stations through C.A.V. Now C.A.V. tells us it can do nothing for us except cut the amount of last years appropriation (Evangelistic expense) ¥700.00 down by one sixth (1/6) i.e. gives us for 1908 ¥583.73. It advises keeping on our evangelists six months any way.

Our estimates for 1908 were, —

A. Tsuruoka	¥200		
Kasto	15		
Hirai	40		
Chapel Okame	90	345	
B. Okame	25.2		
Iwanamori	50.40		¥95.740
Obihiro	300.00	602.40	

Now as to "B" our three outstations, — Okame costs us ¥42.00 per month = ¥25.2 exactly. This cannot be reduced because the people have increased their gifts the evangelist's salary had to be increased. He served toward the end of last year that he could live on his salary. — Iwanamori costs us ¥84.0 per month or ¥50.40 for the year. This is a reduction from last year of ¥28.0 part of a plan to become independent in a period of five years from and two years ago to the extent of ¥14.00 per month. — Obihiro only opened last July costs us ¥54.00 per month. Our estimate

Jan 31, '08.

Dr. Barlow

#42.67 at present rate + some incidental expenses

of #50.00 made in May before the mean was on the ground proved to be insufficient. So we need for Obihiro not #300 but #324. But some on our estimate we need for work to which we are virtually pledged (#252 + 50.40 + 300) #602.40. The cut gives us as stated only 583.73 leaves by #18.67 than enough to carry the evangelists' expenses. — This leaves "A" (Sunny (by Mr. Bartlett and myself), Kacho, Kwai and Otaru Chapel entirely unprovided for. Otaru Chapel Mr. Bartlett can provide for out of his savings. Kwai is expenses of evangelists to Conferences and National Council and can be omitted for one year. Kacho can be stopped. But Mr. Bartlett and I cannot seek our churches under circumstances without great loss. — You see how very disastrous this cut of Ev. Funds will be to Japanese Churches. And should we eventually have to give up Obihiro for lack of funds, the Churches will be well nigh stultified in the eyes of the little band of believers fifteen in number who have just organized themselves into an embryo church; also in the eyes of the people. — I don't see how the work there can be honorably abandoned now. It was opened with the full sanction of the mission. It is one of the very few places opened by the mission since Jan 1, 1906 when we turned over our work to the Dōshi Kwaishi. It thus is in the only place. — It seems as if the P.C. must make good a part of the cut down and raise if necessary the #2300 for Madura

Dr. Barton

3.

Jan. 31, 1908.

College in some special way. I really feel to see how the P.C. could be induced to do cripple a whole mission for the sake of one educational institution tho I fully realize the importance of such a college; at least I fail to see how the Com. could take such action without giving several months or a year's notice to the mission to be crippled. I have had some discouraging things since joining the mission but never anything from the Board that approaches this cut for seriousness.

If there is nothing else better that the prudential committee can do, I trust you will urge them to at least grant the $1000.00 of Sax Fund, concerning which C.A.D. is making request to P.C. for use of the mission as Evangelistic Fund.

Yours sincerely,
George H. Rowland.

Rec'd FEB 26 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

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Sapporo, June 31, 1908.

Dear Burton and Bell,

Our trusted friend Mr. Rinzaburō Nagaoine is being sent, by the government I suppose, through America, Europe, India Australia and the Philippines for the study of stock. He was in our house while a boy in college from 1896 onward and is true blue. I am giving him a card of introduction to each of you. Should he call, please for my sake give him a little time, take him to lunch, especially Mr. Bell will be so glad to see for Sapporo's sake.

Yours

George Rowland

MAR 4 1908

Post Exclusive, please.

3/0.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Feb 7, 1908.

Dear Doctor Barton,

A few days ago I wrote you of the crippling results of our reduced appropriations in Sapporo station for Evangelistic work, results that are not only crippling but well nigh compromising of the hitherto good name of the Board. What I wrote then had to do with the more immediate results of the retrenchment.

We cannot keep our minds from the more ultimate results of possible reduced appropriations. In your letter to the mission Nov. 26, '07 you say that you hope "we can restore this amount and even go beyond it for the General work". And "Neither is it (the act) an indication on the part of the P.C. to begin to withdraw from Japan". This is assuring as far as it goes. But still it seems as if P.C. must be considering Japan rather lightly that they could take from our app'n the whole $2500.00 needed for Madura college. And I should be glad if I could be assured that you expect to urge with success upon P.C. the restoration of our app'n for Gen work to $12000.00 or more. For really if the restoration is not likely to be made our station cannot go on with the three places we have in hand. I have written of the hope we have of our newest outstation, Obihiro. I will only say here that in twenty years I have not had to do with the opening of another outstation of greater promise — I think I may say not another of so great promise. Now are we likely not to be able to keep on in this place of rare promise

And if we are likely to be able to just keep Obihiro going, what hope have we of being able to open other similarly promising places from time to time?

Hokkaido is a growing country. Our Sapporo pastor, Mr. Tanaka, has gone today to Nayoro the last station on the Teshio R.R. line to consult with a little company of Kumiai brethren who have lately gone to that town to open a new business, concerning the opening of a Kumiai work there. Nayoro is a coming town, a growing town, a town of promise. I am not sure whether or not it will seem necessary to begin work there now. But if it should seem a strong call, then what? — I do not see how the Dendo Gwaisha could take it up. That society has its hands full with the places where it is already at work. It took over from the mission two places in Hokkaido, the Iwamizawa church and the Kariyama chapel (whose believers are members of the Iwamizawa church). But this church is now without a pastor except as one of its members (Mr. Shionii) who has been an evangelist, then former, then evangelist and is now wishing to return to the soil is acting from month to month as pastor pro tem. I see no hope of Dendo Gwaisha being able to put a man into Nayoro or any other place in Hokkaido. — The ministers here in Hokkaido look to the mission to do any aggressive work in new fields. Are we likely to be able to do so to even a limited extent? — I very much wish you and Dr. Moore could have seen Hokkaido. You both saw only old Japan.

Now I am of course aware that you are not in a position to promise anything. Perhaps you would wisely hesitate to even predict. But I

wish to broaden your interest and most strenuous efforts with P.C. to secure a restoration of at least our $12000.00 again so that we may keep up the work that is opening all about us, keep reaching out into the new regions where Deuds Gwaisha is not likely to be able to go for years to come and so occupy these new and opening and promising regions for Christ. Since the Barletts are here equipped to do full work you will see that the station is now fully manned than ever before. And with new places opening up all the time it is desirable that we be enabled to enter in,

I write only of Hokkaido. Other stations of the mission no doubt see their needs as strongly as we see ours. I do not mean to compare but only to speak of what is before my eyes,

Telegraphic word says that our little church on the hill in Urakawa has burned to the ground. 4th time

Mr. Bell and I dedicated it. I hope he has a photo of the dedicating congregation. Also the family of Kajita were burned out,

Yours very sincerely,

George M. Rowland,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.,
U.S.A.

Feb 10, 1908 P.S. 245 of 450 houses in Urakawa totally destroyed some others partially burned. Six tenths of the town burned. Loss $200,000 says this morning's local paper GMR

APR 4 1908

312.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, March 9, 1908.

APR 18 1908

311.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Feb. 21, 1908.

Dear Doctor Barton

I wrote you some days ago of the big fire in Tesakawa that swept away more than half the town.

Our little Tesakawa Church has had a business meeting, decided to hold its service of worship for the time being in the house of Mr. K(a kichi) Toshio; and to try to raise six hundred yen (¥ 300.00), to build a new edifice. Plucky: not? — Insurance is also in the throes of building.

Yours sincerely,
George M. Rowland

myself reluctant to believe that Sapporo Station is going to be obliged for lack of funds to give up its aggressive evangelistic work. It may be that in some of the stations where the work is better developed and the field better occupied ~~than~~ we ~~give our~~ could change methods of work and do a more general kind of work to good effect. — But at any rate I am sorry if we must be frozen out because of lack of funds.

The Hurlbuts and Johnsons leave Sapporo tomorrow for America, Hurlbuts not to return — resigned, Johnsons because of his illness. Both real loss to Sapporo and Hokkaido. Yours sincerely, George M. Rowland

APR 4 1908

312.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, March 9, 1908.

Dear Mr. Bell,

For four days now we've been squeezing "juice" out of your letter of Feb. 5-th and to hasten run dry yet? — Prince has not been with us since he went to Miss Sherman except for a few summer months when Miss Sherman wished us to keep him.

You say you are just hearing at the Rooms from Japan of the effects of the cut-down for General work. I have just had a letter from Dr. Greene in which raises the query if we would not better cease to aid Evangelists and give ourselves to translation, touring and the teaching of Xns and ministers. He is brought to this query, I presume, by the fear that our $12000 will not be restored to us — much less that sum be increased. I find myself reluctant to believe that Sapporo Station is going to be obliged for lack of funds to give up its aggressive evangelistic work. It may be that in some of the stations where the work is better developed and the field better occupied ~~that~~ we ~~give our~~ could change methods of work and do a more general kind of work to good effect. — But at any rate I am sorry if we must be frozen out because of lack of funds.

The Hurlbuts and Johnsons leave Sapporo tomorrow for America, Hurlbuts not to return — resigned, Johnsons because of his illness. Both real loss to Sapporo and Hokkaido. Yours sincerely, George W. Rowland

Sapporo, Japan. Feb. 21 1908

Rec'd APR 4 1908

818.

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Mch 10, 1908.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Little sums of money are gradually coming to hand for the Hakodate church Building Lot. I thank you and Dr. Barton for the publicity you gave to my appeal. I now have nearly ¥300.00 out of a needed ¥2000.00.

The money that was sent to the Rangoon from Hobart A Rowland "for the education of ~~my~~ Smith's children has been reported to Mrs. Leonard and credited to me in full; and also paid to Paul in Japan. I am hoping to hear from Mrs. Weggian or from you a word of explanation ere long.

Continuous snows for the last few days till we have more snow now than perhaps I have ever seen in Sapporo. It banks south of our south verandah in about 5 ft. above verandah floor. Yours truly

George Lee.

Sapporo - Japan - Mch 10 1908.

MAY 4 1908

15

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Apr. 9, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secretary,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Doctor Barton,

Your favor of March 4th came to hand Apr. 4th. I note that P.C. does not feel that it can authorize the return of Mrs. Rowland. In regard to this I wish to state that for three or four weeks previous to receiving your reply we had been hoping and expecting that such arrangements would be made as would avoid the necessity of her going. So the Com's action is really no hardship to us now. It would however have been a hardship and a burden in case it should have seemed necessary for her to go. Of course my salary continued would have eased the situation a good deal. And I thank the Com. for voting so much. — That the Com. disfavor a child past Eleven returning to the field with his parents I never heard intimated till your letter came. The "Handbook" mentions twelve as the limit beyond which the Board does not pay expenses. So we were strictly true to what rules we knew in bringing Pauline back with us in 1904; and no one even suggested our leaving her behind; nor did we suppose that any one would have favored it if asked. In fact the question of propriety did not suggest itself to me, nor I think to Mrs. Rowland. But enough of this. I do not mean to complain. But I am sorry for what the P.C. seems to regard a necessity in the matter.

I am glad to hear of you as away for a little rest. You surely need more such rests. And it seems to me a few of your friends a real mistake not to take more of them. Do so again and you'll last longer to the work.

I wish to speak of a matter now that

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, 190

is not pleasant but that I seem driven to do. It is money. You know of our shortage due to the unusual and unexpected cut down. So that Sapporo Station has not enough Evangelistic funds to keep us through the year the aid that we are really, tacitly (not formally) pledged to pay to the three out stations (calling Otaru an outstation). Much less have we a cent for Mr. Bartlett and me to tour with. — I have made two tours this year that seemed really urgent, in Jan. to Tokachi and March 25 ff. to Setaro, Toshibetsu. These expenses I met in other ways. But I can not continue this indefinitely. For 1907 I had $100.00 gold through the Rev. W. F. Stearns for just my touring. But a similar gift this year doesn't seem just coming though I gave him a chance minutes ago to repeat the service.

Now I remember that some half dozen years ago when I was similarly in straits you sent me a nice sum from funds that you had in hand aside from the Treasury of the Board. And that gift lasted me many months. I wonder if you have any similar trust funds now or any other source from which you could and would keep me touring the rest of this year. I can't bear to sit down and leave undone the touring that so much needs to be done. There is no mission money to do it, Nor Can I do it myself beyond about one more tour so far as I can see now. — Pray do not let this distress you. If you have no way to help, I shall understand.

Yours sincerely, George W. Rowland

MAY 20 1908

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, April 30, 1908.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Asst Sec'y,
14 Beacon St, Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of March 23d came yesterday. The Johnsons have sailed. — Nagamine San is probably now in Chicago or farther east. Paul has heard from him and we had a card today from him from Frisco. — The Hartes hope to get away in July. Till then they will be at Hakodate.

We was good to see your article in Missionary Herald using Hokkaido so fully to illustrate your station plan. — We have still only about ¥300.00 of a needed ¥2000.00 for church lot in Hakodate.

Our city institution is Agl Dept of N.E. Univ. Full name "Tohoku Teikoku Dai Gakko No Kwa Dai Noki" you will translate "North East Imperial University Agricultural University".

I note your request for photos for your lantern lecture on Hokkaido; and will try to have it attended to.

Mrs. Rowland will probably not go with Pauline. Pauline expects to go with Miss Hart starting probably June 24th by "Korea". We hope to be able to get Pauline into Northfield Seminary.

A few days ago I wrote Dr. Barton to see if there is not some way to get out a little money for me to loan with. Doubtless Dr. B. will be again in the Rooms when this reaches you. If not, could you, would you, do anything for that request? It seems simply impossible that I should be compelled to sit down here in Sapporo for lack of ¥100.00.

Yours cordially, George M. Rowland

JUL 7 1908

Written at Kobe College
Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, June 18 1908.

15

Dear Doctor Barton

Your favor of May 18th came two hours ago. The $100.00 for Training from Mr. Wilder is just pat. The mission at Arima gave Sapporo a liberal slice out of that extra $1000.00. So that we now have some money for many things that we want to do. I will now use mission funds as far as they will go and use Mr. Wilder's gift only to eke out deficiencies. I have just written to Mr. Wilder a note of thanks. I hope he will not feel that the gift was not needed nor that it was not very much appreciated because I do not use it at once and then write him just how many and what wins it enabled me to make. It seems to me that the way I propose will make the money do the greatest service even if it should not all be spent in two years. Please thank Mr. Wilder viva voce if you think of it.

The same post that brought your letter brought one from Northfield telling us that Pauline will be received into Northfield Seminary. We are more than glad of this assurance before she starts. — We thank you for the prospect of assistance for Pauline by either Mrs. Barton or yourself or Mr. or Mrs. Bell. We know you all four, and believe you mean what you say. And we take you at your word and do wish to ask you to help her and Paul too. I will not ask anything definite

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, 190

today. It may not be necessary to take any of you right away to take her to a shoe shop and buy her a pair of shoes. But I am sure there will be a good many things that you can all do for the social and spiritual welfare of both children that we are here shall not know about and so can not ask you to do. Mr. Bell's visit to Paul at college was a great thing for the boy. And it is such things that I do wish you would keep track of for us. Keep a little track of their characters and do the parental for them if need be, — one thing that I fear is the effect of so much boarding school. Paul has not had a year of normal family life in America since he was eight years old. And now here goes Pauline into a boarding school before she knows an American home or an American church. For our things I should be glad to have their vacations in normal life and if possible together. Perhaps they can go to the mission home in Auburndale sometimes where they can see other boys and girls.

Hurrah for D.V. and Howard!

We are having a few days in Kobe, go to Kyoto soon and to Yokohama the 6th. Pauline sails the 29th, will reach my brothers about July 25th where she will be for the summer, viz. Care Hobart A. Rowland, Hammond, St. Law. Co., New York.

Yours sincerely,

George M. Rowland

JUL 7 1908

8/ 15

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, June 18, 1908

Dear Doctor Barton,

I think you will be interested in getting for this Kobe Union Church (English speaking) its minister, Mr. Thornton. I have met him socially once, heard him give our "Bible Lecture" and heard his reputation from members of this community.

He and Mrs. Thornton seem to have, struck the town exactly. He is a warm hearted Bible preacher and he has taken hold of the men of this Kobe community as no other pastor in recent years has done.

Our man testified to me that Mr. Thornton had helped him, that he is now trying to lead the Xn life, but that the Xn life and his business (methods) are not consistent, and that therefore he is looking for a way to change his business. And this man is Mr. McKay the husband of Dr. Atkinson's eldest daughter.

We hear too that Mr. Hood in Yokohama is as much liked as Mr. Thornton here.

This has apparently been a good piece of work your committee has been able to do. Give thanks.

Yours truly,

George W. Rowland.

Report Letter No. 4 from the Sapporo Station of the Japan Mission

Sapporo, Japan, July 14th. 1908.

Dear Friends:-

Two cases of middle aged men of Hokkaidō that have recently come under my notice are typical and illustrative. They may therefore be of interest to you who are reading these Report Letters.

Both were men of maturity, say some forty years of age. Both had traveled considerably in European countries. Both had in indirect ways come to know considerable of Christianity in general. Both were heads of families. Both were in comfortable circumstances. Both were well educated. Both leading useful lives.

Mr S. fell ill in a southern city and soon became confined to his room and bed. Knowing of him as a alumnus of Sapporo Agricultural College another younger alumnus of the College now studying in the Hōchiha School of Theology went to call upon the sick man. ~~He had~~ While traveling in America and Scotland ~~and~~ he had been much impressed with the beauty of

the Christian home as he ~~had~~ ~~seen~~ saw it in those countries. He desired to make his own home like those he had seen abroad. American and Scottish Christians had been a living epistle known and read of this traveler from Sapporo. The theologue spoke of the Lord Jesus and salvation through Him and found a ready hearing. After some conversation the student led in prayer with and for the sick man. The latter grasped the young man's hand and thanked him heartily for the visit and especially for the prayer.

The patient gradually grew weaker until on an early Sunday of ~~this~~ last month when the doctor made his call he told the patient that that day was probably his last. The physician, an earnest Christian, Mr. ~~S.~~ Saiki of Kyoto, then took a Testament and comforted the dying man with several passages about the Heavenly Home, and I believe, prayed with him also. Our brother S. was comforted by his new found faith and died in peace and hope.

The other man, Mr. U. in early May wrote me a letter saying that he was ill and was burdened beside with mental anxiety. He asked me to call upon him and to tell our pastor, Mr Tanaka, of

his case.

This man whom I had known for some years and with whom I had often talked intimately on religious and other subjects, had formerly studied in America and more recently made a business trip to the states. He had been affectionately treated by his American teachers and greatly befriended on at least one occasion by a man and his wife at whose house he had called as a traveler in loneliness and need. He had so far forth received pleasantest impressions of American life. Perhaps he had been influenced by these kindnesses without appreciating that they were Christian kindnesses.

But when I called upon him there was no time for relating this sort of incident. Mr. U. was in bed though apparently not very ill. His trouble was rather mental anxiety in regard to his eldest child.

After the briefest greetings he went directly to the heart of the story with very little of the ordinary Japanese indirectness. It will not be necessary to tell of the child. But the gist of the father's talk was that he had long been inclined toward Christianity, had known of course that it is a good religion, had thought that sometime he would embrace the faith, but there had never

eemed to be any good occasion (Kikai) for him to make a start. Now it seemed to him that this trouble was just the occasion for which he had been waiting. He wished to make a start at once and gradually to enter into the fulness of the Christian faith, bringing his family with him.

I have been absent from home most of the time since my first call and now Mr. U. himself is away. ~~from home~~, But he seems in a fair way to become an open follower of Christ.

There seem to me to be many in Japan and very many in Hokkaido who know enough of the truth to start the Christian life, whose lives are consciously and unconsciously much influenced by the teaching of Christ, and who really desire to be avowed Christians, but who have not yet seen quite the occasion when they could easily make a beginning. Even as Nicodemus their lives are good, their influence salutary.

We need to pray for these that they may be led into the full light.

Yours sincerely
George M. Rowland.

SEP 8 1908

319.08

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Aug. 10, 1908

Dear Doctor Bell,

I have yours of May 28th and of July 9th.

No need for me to write you American news, but Pauline writes of her safe arrival at San Fr. Paul will meet her in late August at my brothers in No. New York; with her visit the Goodrich friends in Vermont; and escort her to Northfield.

You did well by Nagoyama San. He sent me the Nantasket tintype of you two. So *a la Japonaise* you had your pictures took; and you talked Japanese! Good for you. Paul did too, he says.

Mission meeting saw Sapporo's real stress and gave us #200 out of the #1000. So Mr. Wilder's gift is still intact. I mean to try to make it last a bit because it is so hard to ask for such extras. Personally I appreciate the way a P.C. man like Mr. Wilder puts his hands into his pockets.

Your readiness to do for Pauline is to us grateful. Of course we don't want to burden you and we had no idea of your making a home for her. That would be too much for Mrs. Bell. But you know what we mean. Mrs. Bell's late letter to Mrs. Rowland was just as cordial and just as grateful to us as yours.

Paul will be glad to see you when you get

Williamstown. He has been asking me about his future. He is feeling after the right thing for him to do. It is hard for me to enter sufficiently into the real conditions to be able to be sure that my advice is wise. You may be able to give him just the help he needs.

I have just visited Obihiro and other places in Tokachi and Kushiro. Mr. Nehida has got a hold there. Two baptisms at the last communion. He has five Bible classes each week, most of them in families. He feels the need of grounding people in the Scriptures. Nehida is in many ways the best minister we have in Hokkaido. I believe in him, in that Tokachi opening and in God's providential leading there.

It was rainy when I should have snapped some things to make that field real. But be not discouraged. Some time I may get quite something of it, with the camera.

We have had a week of extreme heat, 92° F in shade &c. Cooler now.

Miss Cozad is with us doing us good. Hope Sapporo and our lawn will brace her for another pull in her Thro. School.

As ever cordially,
George W. Rowland

JAN 18 1909

21

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 8, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Massachusetts,

Dear Doctor Barton,

This will acknowledge Mr. Bell's good letter of Nov. 4th, — In regard to the Niigata station you will have been informed that its conduct has been temporarily put into the hands of Murabashi Sensei. I should have been glad for Echigo to see the Pedlys go to Niigata and the Cobbs remain there. But the Pedlys were really strongly held to go there. The whole matter has been well discussed. I have today been through forty five pages of manuscript concerning the matter, the result of four circulations around C.A.J. — Yes, we note that you elected Tofts. A letter from Dome Paul today says that he voted for Tofts. So the election is explained. — Glad you in Boston are looking to such a forward movement this fall and winter in the Missionary Campaign and in Boston's evangelization.

You will miss Mr. Hicks from his department. Who will be taking his work, I wonder?

But I write today more especially to tell you of my last tour, —

As soon as Shin chu Dendo (Special Evangelistic Meetings) were finished here in Sapporo and Hokkaido Sept. 21st, I started Sept. 23d on an O. & E. Conf. tour which took me 4000+ miles and 60+ days. I have seen to have heard from Mr. Cobb of the Echigo part of it. It was evident that the situation in Echigo was too complicated and perplexing for any four-year-old to handle. It ought to be said to Mr. Cobb's great credit that he was doing nobly in it. He kept a steady head, was kindly and conservative and did no harm by rashness. But Mr. Bell will understand and can tell you how he was too young (in Japan) for the situation. Mr. Pedley will do it without one quarter of the worry and with success. — From Echigo it was a rare privilege to visit the self supporting churches of Joshu. Self supporting they are and pastored but not strong and well developed. One phase of the work in these fields is the working of more than one center and the pastoring of two churches by one minister. This plan seems better developed in Joshu than elsewhere.

Dec. 17, 1908 (This history of a week or more will indicate how I am three days doing my work.)

Since Joshu it was my privilege to be in Tokyo and Yokohama Fleet week and to help in the welcome. Of this you have heard by Mission News and otherwise. Perhaps you have seen a letter I sent to Editor Strong about it. One of the things I hope I helped to do was the promotion of friendly relations where there was danger of a jar in many little cases. I was able to clear up a good many misunderstandings where about all that was needed was a quiet spirit and a longer view ways at both ends. What troubles arise for lack of clear understanding and clear statement of fact! The police force came to rely upon us of the Y.M.C.A. had a good deal to interpret where their English fell short. Perhaps we were not sent to Japan exactly to help the police force settle disputes between avaricious jinrikisha men and drunken American jackies. But it paid to do that job this time. — I have said "drunken Americans". It is true but needs explanation. Out of 12000 + men it was hardly to be expected there would be no drunkenness. There was a good deal of it absolutely though relatively to the large number of men ashore ~~in a single~~ each day the number drunk was really small. Our

trust was at the very landing. After a day's outing it was the place where the men congregated at night while waiting for their boats. So we saw practically all the "full" fellows. They came into our tent to lie down and wait for their boats.

After Fleet week I stopped in Kyoto a few days to consult about the future of our work in Echigo. Kyoto C.M.

The next thing was a trip through Hyuga, the field of Miyazaki Station the first part of it in company with Mr. Olds and the latter part with Mr. and Mrs. Clark. In this field there has been a large amount of seed sowing. Mr. Clark's is well known everywhere and as well loved. Some one said he is probably the best known man in Hyuga. He was spoken of by one man as "a man who goes about doing good." The harvest seems indeed white. Their field needs more good evangelists to bring into organized, working condition the men who are ready or soon would be to declare their faith in Christ. Hyu

And the last place visited was Kyushu Western Bukwai composed of the four churches of Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Moji just organized as a separate Bukwai a few days before I reached there. Here our mission has no work at all—only first Buk

a memory — Let it be a bygone! These four churches are manned by four vigorous young men. And what a welcome they gave me! As a corresponding (?) member of the Japan Mission's Society I had asked for a note of introduction to the churches or pastors. Secretary Sawamura wrote to the ministers and they planned to give me one of their own number as a fellow worker all the way and to utilize my visit to the full. For one reason or another that plan did not carry. But everywhere the welcome was most cordial. I left wishing I could have had four times as many days to spend with them. There are apparently great opportunities to work in connection with the churches of the Kumiai body. And it is inspiring to see the spirit and zeal of many of them. Pastor Koki ~~is a~~ the pastor of Kumamoto church is a graduate of Pacific Seminary. He is a son of Pastor Koki of Osaka whose ordination I attended twenty years ago in Takahashi in the Okayama field. Don't you see what a veteran I'm getting to be!

On this trip I came into pretty close touch with two of our young men, Cobb and Olds. It is a delight to note their strength and fitness

for the work. And such companionable fellows too! I had simply delightful days and nights with them both. It is good to see their accomplishments in the language. They are making better records than we older ones by a long way. They will out strip us shortly in a short time if we dont look out. And one thing more, note this, their second sensing of the Japanese situation is due largely to a better command of the language. Look out for good things from these two young men. I have not spoken of these to rate them more highly than Bailey and Clark but rather because they are still young in Japan.

This is rather long drawn out. But here it endeth.

Yours sincerely,
George M. Rowland

Sapporo - Japan - Dec. 8 - 1908.

Rec'd Jan 29, '09

Sapporo, Dec. 24, 1908.

Dear Friends of the Mission.

You are aware that since last Mission meeting the members of U.F.E. have done a rather large amount of general touring, during different times the chairman made, what for length of miles and length of days, is probably the record tour in the history of the Corp., 4000 miles + and sixty days +.

I confess that I started out with some misgivings regarding a trip of my own arranging in such regions as Joshu and Kyushu (Bukuri, where the mission has no work, and in the latter no resident missionary). But my misgivings were entirely removed when Mr. Hori of Nagasaki interested himself in arranging an itinerary in Joshu (I was before the Rel. Ed. return); when Mr. Ota of Hamichi personally escorted me to the remote towns, and I was not left to go alone to a single place except Takasaki; and even there Mr. Ota met me at the R.R. station; and when in Kyushu the young Bukuri arranged for one of their workers to go with me to each of the churches in Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Moji. (The plan finally did not carry)

Sydney, Nov. 30, 1908.

Dear Friends of the Tuberculosis,

You are aware that during last Tuberculosis Exhibition of 1906, there was a rather long account of general lecturing, showing difficulty for the Commission really what the length of radius and length of chord, to produce the second bow in the first-arm of the cross. 4000 radius + such nearly chord, + I confess that I obtained not much more satisfactory results than any one else, although I have since corresponded in Germany & France with people who have given much more attention to the subject than I have. (Mr. Hoff, of Paris, particularly interested in measuring our Lighthouse in Paris (which is now the tallest building in the world), but they recognising more entirely remained when Mr. Hoff, of Paris, particularly interested in measuring our Lighthouse in Paris (which is now the tallest building in the world), but they recognising more entirely remained when the number known, and I have not yet obtained a simple rule or geometrical construction, even for these. Perhaps Mr. Chisholm, next door at the Exhibition, knows, or can find out. Perhaps we ought to have a Mathematical Commission on the Exhibition, to find out the Golden Section or Mathematical Proportional Triangle and Angle. (Thus the Finally dig out Commission)

our opportunities through the

As a corresponding member of the J. M. S. (Kumiai Kyoshi) and at my own request, my visit was announced to the J. M. K. places. And the welcome and opportunity were everywhere quite equal to that met in our mission stations.

I came home with no misgivings in regard to touring among the self supporting and the J. M. S. churches. Now than this I was sorry that I had allowed only one night in each place. Nevertheless, a little planning and the assistance of the Pres. or Sec'y of the J. M. S. (sure to be gladly given) will insure as much and as effective work as is in each of us to do.

Moreover aside from any preaching we may do or any other service we may be able to render it seems desirable for us as missionaries to be familiar not only with the work of the mission itself but also with all the work of the Kumiai body. And this general touring furnishes the best possible opportunity for gaining such familiarity. We shall multiply our influence for God in Japan as we keep in touch with the Kumiai churches. I would therefore recommend a full use of

It is a comprehensive measure of the f. to. (Tessera Hospitalis) and it may mean originally that land was commanded to the Tr. of St. John, that the tolls and exemptions from customs were equivalent to the land in our Hospitaller Estates.

It cannot have had any meaning of tessera in the sense of a token or passport to licensing necessary the only authority for f. to. is Du Cange. There then this phrase means that the land was only in so far as it was a tessera, a similar phrase and this accounts for the [illegible] f. to. (Du Cange to be placing [illegible] the tessera of the Tr. of St. John.

Hospitaller [illegible] to be [illegible] the tessera of the Tr. of St. John. It also has all the marks of the Hospitaller land, that the general terms [illegible] Hospitaller [illegible] particularly for [illegible] it shall be [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

our opportunities through this Dept. & Conf. and it should be remembered that, if the members of the Conf. can not do all the work, a substitute can be called upon as Br. Davis found in Eskimo for the Conf. a year ago.

Let us now in order that considerable work may be done between now and next May,—

A. Let each station or individual circuit, Chairman of the Conf. and of any field where a Chairman is probably be especially welcomed in personally appeal; and

B. Let each member of the Conf. also signify by how much work he or she will be able to do before Sessions meeting, and any changes in Wednesday night concerning place & time.

This will enable the Conf. to arrange a schedule that will increase the efficiency of the outlook and conquest.

Contributions of each person in the busy holiday season will be very welcome at least the two boys in Africa & Korea.

Yours truly,

George W. Rowland

Rev. J. L. Porter D.D., Sec. M.E.C. Fld
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.

Dec. 24 1908

Salford Jordan

Rec'd JAN 29 1909

13

Sapporo, Japan, Dec. 28, 1908.

Dear Doctor Barton,

I have received the circular re writing to Boston on Regulation Paper; and wish to apologize to each Department for not doing that thing hitherto. I was under the impression that you cared not for that paper but for that size. So while I have tried to be careful to keep to the binding size and also to leave a margin for binding yet I have used my own letter head paper largely. I will gladly carefully however with your reasonable desire in the matter.

The enclosed mimeograph letter will indicate to you my estimate of the value and opportunity of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee of the mission. I hope we can have more general writing hereafter. Too bad to give anybody so poor a copy. But the machine worked badly. — So much for this year.

We wish you all A Happy New Year!

Yours Sincerely,

George W. Rowland,

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D., Secy A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

Sapporo, Hokkaido

Sapporo - Japan - Dec. 28 - 1908.

FEB 23 1909

3203.

Sapporo, Japan, Jan. 25, 1909.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Will you kindly have the enclosed addressed and posted for me.

Dr. Capen writes that he and Mrs. Capen hope to come to Hokkaido some open the 11th of Feb.

Mr. Horie (19½ yrs. in America. Studied theology in Pacific Sem.) the new pastor of the Otaru church reached Otaru last Friday the 22nd. He makes a favorable impression Mr. Barrett writes. During the pastorless period since October 31 last Barrett has done yeoman's service, and his efforts have told. His abounding enthusiasm and energy constitute a powerful asset.

Our children write of their good time at your house for a day and a night. Thank you for taking them in. They enjoy Boston vicinity and their vacation.

Yours truly,
George M. Rowland.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Corp. Com. Iowa

Dodson-Jackson Jan. 25-1909.

What kind of old Middlebury stories did you stuff me, boy, as a tummin' of him again the [illegible]

12

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 8, 1904.

Dear Old Chum,

"Daybreak in Turkey" reached me yesterday with your fist in it. I have already cut the leaves neatly and glanced it through. I shall enjoy reading the volume and prize it highly — probably for its own sake — certainly for its author's sake.

The amount of work you work through is a constant surprise to me and also rebuke, for I can never hope to even approach it in amount nor in breadth. But I don't have to do your work: do it: — as you don't have to do mine.

We have just had word from Dr. Capen that they can't visit Hokkaido — the same old story. Guess if we want visitors from abroad up here we shall have to go to Tokyo and bring 'em as we did Drs. Meredith and Bois.

I'm not wholly sorry tho — am glad to be here myself even if we can't get visitors.

Yours gratefully
George (M. Rowland)

a Turnin' of tides of all misfortune
a turnin' of tides again this year
wrote the chief.

Dolphin, Jersey, Feb. 5, 1909.

Dear Old Clemens

"Joy bells in Heaven" sounds
our yearlong dirge this is Sir. I have
already cut the lines recently and please
in Heaven. I shall enjoy reading the volume
and hope in tingly-twitchedly he is one sort
— certainly he is another sort,

The amount of work he made through
a weakness surprises to me and also results
for I can never help to see exponential it
amount was in health. But I think I
do my own work; don't — or you think I
do mine.

He has gone but and from Mr. Cohen that
they want their letters — the dear old
dog. Dinner of he now wishes prompt
about eight time he should have to go to
Paris and keep 'em as he did the Lessing's
and Paris.

He has Wharton served the — one glad I
to him respect sons of Mr and of Wharton.

Yours gratefully
Jerry (Mr. Harkness)

Samuel L. Clemens
Author.
Tarrytown
Feb. 6 1909.

MAR 18 1909

Sapporo, Japan, Feb. 15, 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.

Dear old Chum,

I have read with great delight and profit Daybreak in Turkey which you so kindly sent me. It has helped me to understand better than ever before the whole Turkish question which of course has been in mind ever since we were under Dr. Hamlin at Middlebury. Again let me thank you for the book. (over)

Your very warm words about our children in your Christmas Day letter were of course grateful to the fond parents' heart. We want them to be useful Christian men and women. This prayer for them we offer more often than any other petition.

I am sorry you did not get to talk with Paul about his life work &c. He has written that he hopes to be in Auburndale again at Easter. I hope you will make time to have a good talk with him. I think it would help him. Fortunately he did talk with both Mr. Bell and Dr. Cary which talks seemed to turn him away from Japan and toward Turkey. Still he is undecided.

As to his religious life, his latest letter speaks

of an uplift onto a higher and different plane and a disappearance of doubts tho not wholly by finding intellectual satisfaction with regard to these all.

Feb. 17th.

Yours of Jan. 21st came yesterday. I will pass on to Mr. Bartlett who writes Stokine Report your enclosure re such reports. — Glad you let Mr. Cobb see what I think of his son's attainments in the language and in the understanding of the people.

Our six Sapporo churches joined in a prayer meeting on the ~~15th~~ 14 for Students in response to the Fries-Mott call. I was asked to give the talk. Your book was so timely and the Young Turk movement was so germane to the purpose of the day that I took about half of the time, some ten minutes, showing how a Christian liberal education brings about such things. Our pastor Tanaka told me the Turkey part of my address was helpful and profitable. So you may call it your address — that half — I interpreting for you and so take that bit of good as part payment for your labor in its preparation.

Yours sincerely
George Ma Rowland

Sapporo, Japan.
Feb. 16-1909
Long Day in Tu

Mar. 13 - 1909

Report Letter No. 6 from the Sapporo Station of the Japan Mission

The most characteristic event of 1908 in connection with the Kumiai churches was the "Competition of Self support" so called. It will be remembered that at the beginning of 1906 the Kumiai Body took over from the American Board Mission full care of and responsibility for thirty one aided churches.

The mission made a grant of ~~¥8700.00~~ (¥4350.00) to be paid in three annual instalments. The Japan Missionary Society (Kumiai) undertook to raise at least ~~¥6000.00~~ ¥3000 and to bring those thirty one aided churches to self support ~~by the end of~~ in three years, or by the end of 1908.

At the same time a campaign of "Concentrated Evangelization" was

inaugurated and continued through the three years. In one center after another for periods of from two or three days to a week the whole strength of from one or two to half a dozen prominent workers, mostly ministers but partly laymen, was concentrated; workers of the vicinage were frequently requisitioned and their strength concentrated; at the same time a general call was issued for all the churches to concentrate (hence "concentrated evangelization") their prayers for the success of the work in the particular center of attack.

In this way during the three years perhaps forty or fifty places have been reached with special evangelistic efforts. The tangible results of the campaign have been, — 1416 baptisms up

to Oct., 1908, some few persons who had been baptized in childhood brought to confession of faith, believers generally quickened, and churches and workers alike awakened to a fuller consciousness of the possibilities of bringing people into the Christian life.

The results of the effort for perfecting the "self support" of the thirty one aided churches (of which effort the special evangelization was one form) have been that up to Oct., 1908 eighteen churches had actually assumed self support, four had declared their intention of doing so, and two though they had not reported such a purpose were expected to attain self support by the end of the year. Thus twenty four of these thirty one aided churches had been brought to financial independence. Six more had

been handed over by the Japan Missionary Society to the Local Conference (Bukwai) within whose boundaries each was located. Thus only one of the thirty one aided churches still remains dependent upon the J. M. S.

The superlative emphasis upon the aim of bringing a body of churches to financial self support may have been attended with some inficilities. For example, it has been noted that sometimes the effort has seemed to be to bring into the church wealthy men who would support it rather than sinful men who would find in it a new life. There may have been instances of the presence of this lower financial motive. But the writer believes that such instances were not

sufficiently numerous to discredit to any appreciable extent the general high spiritual tone of the movement. And it is a well known fact that many of the centers chosen for the Evangelistic effort were those where the churches were already self supporting and others were those where the mission is aiding. Moreover the church of Christ in all its history has been prone to develop one phase of its manifold life at a time according to its environment and the circumstances of that particular period of its history.

On the whole the success of the three years campaign and especially of the last year 1908) is one which every candid observer must applaud

and on account of which every friend of the cause may well give thanks and take courage.

If the above seems too general for a station letter, let it be remembered that it is of a movement in the national body in the line of the things for which Sapporo Station and our local body of churches has always strongly stood. — And then let the reader comfort his soul with this report of last Sunday, March 7th, Six baptisms in ~~[illegible]~~, Otaru, eight in Moto-Urakawa, and ten in Asahikawa, with seekers in each place pointing toward further accessions at the next Communion Season.

George M. Rowland

March 13th, 1909

827.

Written from Karuizawa, Shinshu

JUL 9 1909

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Re Son Paul's coming to Japan for Doshisha work

Sapporo, June 16 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston,
U. S. America,

Dear Doctor Barton,

The proposition of the enclosed letter from Mr. Lombard to you was an entire surprise to me. It came to my hand about 2½ hours ago. I have held it this long in order to give it careful consideration, myself also awaiting light from another source. It seems to me now on the whole a good proposition.

Paul put to me as his main reason for wishing a place to teach in Japan, the earning of money to study further. But from previous letters from him it seems certain to me that he wants to see Japan again with reference to determining his life work. But in view of his financial desire it did not occur to me to suggest him to the Doshisha position. I had however in person and by letter consulted Mr. Fred E. Graves, the present incumbent of the Govt school of which Mr. Lombard speaks. That position requires only 8 hours of teaching a week and offers ¥500.00 salary. Mr. Lombard intimates that Doshisha needs

would be unreasonably met by 14 or 16 hours work. If M. C. A. authorities set 24 hours as the limit maximum of hours. So this would be within the boy's strength I think. And so Paul's purpose would be accomplished, Yoshisha's desire met, and a Christian teacher supplied to the 5th Chu of Kyoto. I hope P.C. will see its way clear to make the appointment and to cable Mr. Loveland as he requests.

In regard to the time of service, Mr. Loveland says 3 years. Paul too — for what reasons, I know not — has expressed a willingness to make a 3 years contract. I should much prefer a 2 years contract. That is what most Govt schools make, I believe, I should prefer one year. But that is too much to expect. The boy could see Japan in two years as well as an American born A.B. could do in three. There wherever his life work is to be, he would better get at it. But if he was willing to stay three years, the contract could easily be renewed for one year. I should prefer not to bind him to 3 yrs. But if P.C. much prefers three, I would not insist. Yours sincerely

George M. Rowland

Rec'd JUL 9 1909

Written at Kamizawa

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, June 16, 1909.

Personal

My dear Mr. Bell,

Yours of May 13th reached me June 13th. Let me thank you for saying a word to Mr. Anderson about Paul. The application that I have forwarded today to Dr. Barton from Mr. Lombard and myself is a (time) new thing under the Sun. Since you have met Paul and he has also talked with Dr. Barton (about Easter time) you two friends will be able to size up the situation and do the best thing. If Paul is for any reason — age or other — not a fit candidate for the Board to take up, of course I as he would understand. You can't send folks to this mission field for their own sakes only or chiefly. But if it seems to you that Paul will fill the Doshisha call and you can give him an appointment, I'll throw up my hat pretty high.

My Okasan is here in Kamizawa now. I've talked with him. He is indeed a choice man I should think.

Dear Brother, I am sorry to hear that for health reasons you and Mrs. Bell are obliged to give up your house. Make her well and strong speedily; and give her my most cordial greetings, the dear lady.

I am here struggling with Chinese characters. As ever yours cordially,

George M. Rowland

Rec'd SEP 20 1909

Written at Kanizawa

Japan Mission of the American Board.

Sapporo, Aug. 20, 1909.

Dear Doctor Barton,

Yours of June 25th and of July 20th are before me. The chief item in them both is Paul. And that's the topic uppermost in our minds over here too. I thank you heartily for all you have done for him. Your interview at your house at Rutland, that at Williamstown in June and your letter to him in Seattle have all done him good. He has come out here in good spirits and apparently intent on being of real service. We met him at Yokohama 16th and came on up here the 17th. The Y.M.C.A. folks and their friends held a conference in two sections, religious section 21-23 in an old monastery near here, beautiful for situation, and a pedagogical section here in Kanizawa 24-26th. Paul was happily in time for them both. I had an address in the former and so have enjoyed the conferences with him in them. At the opening of the religious conf. I was probably the oldest one present and Paul was one of the four youngest so far as life in Japan is concerned.

Paul is to be located in Osaka where he will be associated with George Gleason and Gleason's a royal fellow. The Brunsts and possibly the Bells know the Gleasons. Hear from them. We could wish Paul were nearer us. But it is good that he is no farther away. We shall hope to see him now and again as it is.

All news from home seems to be good news. I hope Thomas has not set for himself and the friends of the college, too stiff a pace. Probably he has not, but has thought it through.

Con Card to Local at Osaka

Dr. Barton — 2 — Aug 28 '09

Your later letter speaks of Mr. Lombard's proposition to get Buell for Doshisha. I should have liked the Doshisha work for him and he himself would have liked it. But as he had to borrow money to get to Japan he could take no risks of Mr. Strong's getting the money. He must be assured of a position and a salary from the beginning. So he felt obliged to take another appointment where he could begin work at once.

Placed on C.A.I.

You ask about my being on C.A.I. You will notice that I am only "alternate" and shall have no duties except when some regular member is disqualified thereby. C.A.I. business will probably never call me to Kyoto. That would be too bad financiering. It is rather ridiculous anyway that one so far from the center should be some "alternate".

We have had a good summer on the whole and I have done a little special language study that seemed impossible for me while in my field. My summer here has made me feel that, difficult as the language is, it is not an impossible task. We missionaries ought to do it much better than we have hitherto done. But the new crop of missionaries are on a better basis than we older ones. Now it is up to us to encourage them and help them to do what we have omitted.

We are soon off for home now. But shall stay here just as long as we can be with Paul.

Yours as ever sincerely

George M. Rowland

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston
Mass., U.S.A.

Rec'd DEC 20 1909

6

Sapporo, Japan, Nov. 23, 1909.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D., Sec., A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U. S. A.,

My dear Doctor Barton,

The copy of yours of Oct. 26th to Secretary Conard concerning length of terms of service, furloughs &c came last evening. It was good of you to send a copy of that letter and also to state the matter in the words actually adopted by the Prudential Committee.

I have only this one comment, that the action seems eminently wise and in the line of greater efficiency and greater economy. I have long known that the term of service has been (for me) unwieldy long. I have said little because I do not like to "agitate" and also because of the danger of being misunderstood. But it is a satisfaction to see that you officers and the P.C. have come to see the matter in this light. Perhaps you will find that less attention to economy of dollars and more attention to economy of strength and to the big open field will

appeal more strongly to the constituency of the Board, I certainly hope so. I appreciate the straights you officers have been in for some years, especially the heavy burden of the Home and District Secretaries. We pray with you for better things.

The reason I have had in mind for myself desiring a shorter term of service is the very simple one of needing more frequent physical rejuvenation. This may be largely personal. But I personally believe that, e.g., Dr. Leonard would be in much better physical condition today if he had not had that prolonged first term of service in Kyoto. And he is surely not in good condition now ——. Best another reason that weighs perhaps more strongly than the physical is the mental and spiritual sagging that we suffer. Here in Japan we are up against a big proposition. Things move rapidly. The Xn. leaders, e.g., are alert, wide-read, many of them wide-traveled. We missionaries who have had greater advantages than they cannot afford to be out-distanced by them in

intellectual and spiritual attainment. We must be up abreast of these or largely fail. They are the leaders. But a real solid missionary at the side of a solid Japanese leader has more influence, I think, than that leader himself quite understands. And in order for me (at least) to be at my best in any way, physically, mentally or spiritually, a rather frequent and complete change of environment is necessary. We foreigners have that heavy handicap of the language and the almost heavier handicap of being in an atmosphere morally that constitutes a great pull downward. (You surely will not misunderstand me, for you know how I appreciate the many fine moral traits of the Japanese).

I think you read the Japan Weekly Mail regularly. But be sure you and Mr. Bell too, to read the "Summary" in the issue of Nov. 20th pp. 650 ff. Mr. Deming who writes these summaries (Ex C.M.S. missionary and now non-Christian and probably atheist) reflects pretty well the tone

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of the religious press though I think he rather delights in the extreme radical things he sees. This summary is striking for its radical tone. But for this we need not fear so much so long as the writers are aggressive in work and constructive in thought. The most striking feature to me is the cock-certainty of the writers and their self-sufficiency. One doesn't wish to combat that tendency very much though he sees it going to seed. And we needs to be as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove, an attitude not always easy to maintain.

Our good friend Rev. John Batchelor (C.M.S.) has just received a Doctorate of Divinity from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Banzai.

Letter of Aug. 27

While writing let me acknowledge the "General letter to the missions" Aug. 27th and signed by yourself and Mr. Bull. The contents have been carefully noted. With what you say under the head of Language I am in general accord. You know that the Japan

Mission has in operation a Schedule just such as you suggest with work intended to cover three years. This plan is with us quite beyond the experimental stage. It has approved itself and is firmly established. And its fruits are before our eyes. — The pressure put by the mission upon new arrivals is not the pressure of a mandate but the pressure of fraternal and loving advice. In a few cases that pressure may fail but where it succeeds its success is most gratifying and abundant. It may be a question whether a failure to acquire a working knowledge of the vernacular will ever with us constitute a reason for retiring a new missionary from the field. Our C.M.S. neighbors adopt this plan. But I doubt if they have so great an average of linguistic attainment as we. I have just been asked to conduct some of the examinations of a C.M.S. gentleman who is next month taking his finals. The topics and books required are more advanced than our schedule prescribes. Their student missionaries labor with the language till exams are over. But it seems to me that our student missionaries

acquire a greater taste for the matter than theirs — that they tend to let up after exams. While we tend to go on. A three years course is only an introductive. A grounding in first principles and a taste to go on in language study seems to me better fruit of three years labor than higher exams passed and the feeling that the job is done.

Another point is the application of rules to wives. Most wives are prevented by household cares and by the coming of little ones inside of three years from doing full work on language study. So that they can't do what their husbands can. Furthermore, some wives who are readier to do direct X-n work and who are doing it fully would resist and their husbands resist with them any compulsion in the matter.

In short for me I am glad of all the strengthening of hands you in Boston can give to us in Japan in this matter for it is of prime importance. But I doubt if either you or we ought to try to make hard and fast rules. I may feel differently after next mission meeting. — See how long an epistle I have written with my own hand.

Yours sincerely
George Rowland

Rec'd DEC 30 1909

Would it be unwise sometimes for the Board to make such a mission as it was a missionary in furlough — to speak in meetings? — It not but to pattern to reach.

Sapporo, Japan, Nov. 30, 1904.

Dear Messrs. Barton and Beard,

Today is our fortieth birthday. Banzai! I write today to speak of Rev. Kotaro Nishio. He is the third pastor of the Hirai (Kumiai) church in Kyoto, a bright, clear-cut fellow, bound to be one of the leaders of the Kumiai Body. He is now studying in Oberlin (Address: Council Hall, Oberlin,

His church sent him abroad but I judge his finances are limited. He wants to study and that he has a nice chance to do and seems to be happy in it. But he wants more to see — churches and institutions and to meet men (jinbutsu). He tells me that he plans to study in Oberlin till spring and then wishes to go East. Now it is natural that our pastors should want to "see". Men who intermit a pastorate hardly have time to take a thorough course of study. The most profitable thing for these probably is to meet men who are doing things and to see institutions that are doing things.

I think you both will remember Mr. Nishio. He is a Doshisha boy; and I do remember him for going on — twenty years. I want to ask of you both two things in his behalf. First that you

help him to meet men and see churches and schools in the East, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven etc etc if he gets East. Help him to see the best things in Am. Xn life. Such men as Nosse, Niigagawa, Ebina, Motoono, et al have come home all aglow with enthusiasm for America and American men, women and things — because you helped them to see the brighter side. Others whom I could name have come back soured — because they saw other than our best. We want Nishio to come home sweet not for America's sake but for Christ's sake.

And my second request on his behalf is that you help him, if possible, to get along economically. If he proves an acceptable speaker, call on you, or Dr. Patton, get him places to speak on Japan where churches will pay his expenses or possibly a little more. Then he will accomplish his purpose of "seeing" while he serves the churches and possibly the Board.

You may not be able to do anything in this line. But it seems to me it might be done.

Doko o tazonni moshimasen (Bell interpret)

Yours sincerely,

George W. Rowland

George W. Rowland
Saphora-Japan Nov. 30-1909